



44th SADC Summit
44.^a Cimeira da SADC
44^e Sommet de la SADC



Zimbabwe, 17 August 2024



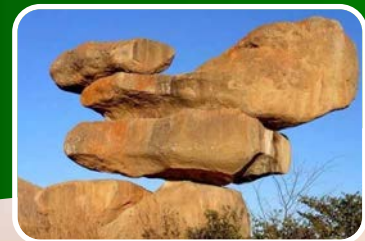




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44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government

Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustained Economic Growth and Development towards an Industrialised SADC

Promoção da inovação para desbloquear as oportunidades de crescimento e de desenvolvimento económico sustentável rumo a uma SADC industrializada

Promouvoir l'Innovation en vue de découvrir de nouvelles perspectives de croissance et de développement économiques durables en faveur de l'industrialisation de la SADC

August 2024

Zimbabwe



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Mr Elias M. Magosi
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SADC Mission

The SADC Mission Statement is to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development through efficient, productive systems, deeper cooperation and integration, good governance, and durable peace and security; so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy.



SADC Vision

The SADC Vision is to build a region in which there will be a high degree of harmonisation and rationalisation, to enable the pooling of resources to achieve collective self-reliance in order to improve the living standards of the people of the region.

The vision of SADC is one of a Common Future, a future within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

SADC Objectives

The main objectives of SADC are to achieve economic development, peace and security, and growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa, and support the socially disadvantaged through Regional Integration. These objectives are to be achieved through increased Regional Integration, built on democratic principles, and equitable and sustainable development.



WELCOME MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY DR EMMERSON DAMBUDZO MNANGAGWA,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

On behalf of the Government and the people of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and, on my own behalf, I wish to extend a warm welcome to you, your Excellencies, dear Colleagues and your distinguished delegations to Zimbabwe. We are greatly honoured to host the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government.

I assume the Chairmanship of SADC with humility and a resolute commitment to promote the vision and ethos of our Founding Fathers towards consolidating regional unity, stability, peace and harmony as well as economic growth and integration.

This year's Summit takes place on the backdrop of immense opportunities to accelerate the development, modernisation and industrialisation of our respective countries and the SADC region as a whole.

Most immediately, however, our region is grappling with an El Nino induced drought which negatively affected our agriculture output, food security and sovereignty as well as overall economic growth. We applaud SADC and international cooperating partners for positively responding to the region's humanitarian appeal for support. Collectively, we have a weighty responsibility to spearhead innovative interventions and increase our capacity to feed ourselves. It is our duty to counter the adverse impact of climate related disasters by building resilience to future shocks. Deliberations at this year's Summit should, therefore, see us proffer strategic interventions to address this existential challenge.

We must, further, redouble our efforts to guarantee energy security and redress environmental degradation. In this regard, we have arranged a tour of the Geo-Pomona (Pvt) Ltd, a waste to energy plant.

This year's theme, "**Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustained Economic Growth and Development towards an Industrialised SADC**", presents us with an opportunity to collectively harness science, technology and innovation to leap-frog the modernisation and industrialisation of our region.

As such, we must give impetus to the SADC Industrialisation Strategy, with renewed focus on concrete projects and results. Equally, the realisation of maximum value from our raw materials and the intellectual capital of our youthful population is both urgent and important to lift more of our people out of poverty into a higher quality of life.

A people who do not know their history are like trees without roots. To memorialise our rich liberation war heritage, there shall be a special event during this year's Summit to unveil the SADC Liberation Square, which is part of the African Liberation Museum Project.

May I call on all SADC Member States to utilise the opportunity to showcase our respective liberation heritage and, in doing so, preserve our history.

Your Excellencies, Colleagues and distinguished delegates, it is critically important that we create an enabling environment based on peace and security towards advancing our development and regional integration agenda. In this context, and guided by our Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, our Summit will deliberate on multi-pronged strategies to entrench sustainable peace and security in our region as the panacea to economic development.

Finally, allow me to acknowledge and appreciate SADC's continued support to Zimbabwe. May the enduring spirit of unity and solidarity in our region, prevail and serve to consolidate our common future with shared prosperity for our people.

Once again, you are all welcome to Zimbabwe, A World of Wonders and A Land of Opportunities. I invite you to take time to sample Zimbabwe's various tourist and cultural attractions and treat your palates to the country's traditional cuisine as you enjoy the warmth and hospitality of our people.

Welcome. Sethule. Tigashire. Karibu. Bien venue. Ben-vindo. Zikomo kwambili.

His Excellency Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe





MENSAGEM DE BOAS-VINDAS DE SUA EXCELÊNCIA DR. EMMERSON DAMBUDZO MNANGAGWA,
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DO ZIMBABWE

Em nome do Governo e do Povo da República do Zimbabwe, e em meu nome pessoal, gostaria de desejar a Vossas Excelências as mais calorosas boas-vindas à República do Zimbabwe.

É para nós uma grande honra acolher a 44.^a Cimeira dos Chefes de Estado e de Governo da SADC.

Assumo a Presidência da SADC com humildade e compromisso resoluto de promover a visão e o espírito dos nossos Líderes Fundadores rumo à consolidação da unidade, da estabilidade, da paz e da harmonia, bem como do crescimento económico e da integração regionais.

A Cimeira deste ano tem como pano de fundo as imensas oportunidades existentes para acelerar o desenvolvimento, a modernização e a industrialização dos nossos respectivos países e da região da SADC como um todo. No entanto, a nossa região está a braços com uma seca induzida pelo fenómeno El Niño, que afectou negativamente a nossa produção agrícola, a segurança e a soberania alimentar, bem como o crescimento económico global.

Saudamos a SADC e os parceiros de cooperação internacionais por responder positivamente ao apelo regional de apoio humanitário. Em conjunto, temos a grande responsabilidade de liderar intervenções inovadoras e aumentar a nossa capacidade de assegurar a nossa própria alimentação. É nosso dever contrariar o impacto adverso dos desastres relacionados com as alterações climáticas, através do reforço da nossa capacidade de resiliência a futuros choques. As deliberações da Cimeira deste ano devem, portanto, permitir-nos propor intervenções estratégicas para fazer face a este desafio existencial.

Devemos, além disso, redobrar os nossos esforços para garantir a segurança energética e corrigir a degradação ambiental. A este respeito, organizámos uma visita à Geo-Pomona (Pvt) Ltd, uma central de produção de energia a partir de resíduos.

O lema deste ano, "**Promoção da inovação para desbloquear as oportunidades de crescimento e de desenvolvimento económico sustentável rumo a uma SADC Industrializada**", oferece-nos uma oportunidade para explorar colectivamente a ciência, a tecnologia e a inovação com vista a acelerar a modernização e a industrialização da nossa região.

Assim, devemos dar um impulso à implementação da Estratégia de Industrialização da SADC, com uma tónica renovada em projectos e resultados concretos. De igual modo, a valorização máxima das nossas matérias-primas e do capital intelectual da nossa população jovem é urgente e importante para tirar um maior número de pessoas da pobreza e melhorar a sua qualidade de vida.

Um povo que não conhece a sua história é como uma árvore sem raízes. Em memória da nossa rica herança da guerra de libertação, preparamos um evento especial durante a Cimeira deste ano para a inauguração da Praça da Libertação da SADC, que faz parte do Projecto do Museu Africano da Libertação.

Gostaria de convidar a todos os Estados-Membros da SADC para aproveitar esta oportunidade de mostrar o nosso património de libertação e, ao fazê-lo, preservamos a nossa história.

Excelências, Meus Pares e Distintos Delegados, É extremamente importante estabelecermos um ambiente propício fundamentado na paz e na segurança que permita fazer avançar a nossa agenda de desenvolvimento e integração regional. Neste contexto, e orientada pelo nosso Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional, a nossa Cimeira deliberará sobre estratégias multifacetadas para consolidar a paz e a segurança sustentáveis na nossa região como a panaceia para o desenvolvimento económico.

Por último, permitam-me reconhecer e apreciar o apoio contínuo da SADC ao Zimbabwe. Que o espírito duradouro de unidade e solidariedade na nossa região prevaleça e sirva para consolidar o nosso futuro comum com prosperidade partilhada para os nossos povos.

Mais uma vez, sejam todos bem-vindos ao Zimbabwe, um mundo de maravilhas e uma terra de oportunidades.

Gostaria de convidar Vossas Excelências a visitar as várias atracções turísticas e culturais do Zimbabwe e a degustar da nossa culinária tradicional do país, enquanto usufruem do calor e da hospitalidade do nosso Povo.

Welcome. Sethule. Tigashire. Karibu. Bien venue. Bem-vindos. Zikomo kwambiri.

Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa
Presidente da República Do Zimbabwe



MESSAGE DE BIENVENUE PRONONCÉ PAR LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU ZIMBABWE,
SON EXCELLENCE DR. EMMERSON DAMBUDZO MNANGAGWA

Au nom du Gouvernement et du peuple de la République du Zimbabwe, et en mon nom personnel, je tiens à vous souhaiter chaleureusement la bienvenue au Zimbabwe, vos Excellences, chers collègues et distinguées délégations. Nous sommes très honorés d'accueillir le 44^e Sommet des chefs d'État et de gouvernement de la SADC

J'assume la présidence de la SADC avec humilité et un engagement résolu à promouvoir la vision et les principes de nos Pères fondateurs en vue de renforcer l'unité régionale, la stabilité, la paix, l'harmonie ainsi que la croissance et l'intégration économiques.

Le Sommet de cette année se déroule dans un contexte propice à l'accélération du développement, de la modernisation et de l'industrialisation de nos pays respectifs et de la région SADC dans son ensemble.

Dans l'immédiat, cependant, notre région est aux prises avec une sécheresse provoquée par El Niño qui a eu des répercussions négatives sur notre production agricole, notre sécurité alimentaire et notre souveraineté ainsi que sur la croissance économique globale. Nous félicitons la SADC et les partenaires internationaux de coopération d'avoir répondu positivement à l'appel humanitaire de la région. Collectivement, nous avons la lourde responsabilité de mener des interventions novatrices et d'accroître notre capacité à nourrir nos populations. Il est de notre devoir de contrer l'impact négatif des catastrophes liées au climat en renforçant notre résilience face aux chocs futurs. Les délibérations du Sommet de cette année devraient donc nous permettre de proposer des interventions stratégiques pour relever ce défi existentiel.

Nous devons en outre redoubler d'efforts pour garantir la sécurité énergétique et remédier à la dégradation de l'environnement. À cet égard, nous avons organisé une visite du Geo-Pomona (Pvt) Ltd, une usine de valorisation énergétique des déchets.

Le thème de cette année, « Promouvoir l'innovation en vue de découvrir de nouvelles perspectives de croissance et de développement économiques durables en faveur de l'industrialisation de la SADC », nous offre l'occasion d'exploiter collectivement la science, la technologie et l'innovation pour accélérer la modernisation et l'industrialisation de notre région."

Par conséquent, nous devons donner de l'élan à la stratégie d'industrialisation de la SADC, en mettant de nouveau l'accent sur des projets concrets et des résultats. De même, il est urgent et important de tirer le maximum de valeur de nos matières premières et du capital intellectuel de notre population jeune pour sortir un plus grand nombre de nos concitoyens de la pauvreté et de leur offrir une meilleure qualité de vie.

Un peuple qui ne connaît pas son histoire est comme un arbre sans racines. Pour commémorer notre riche patrimoine de la guerre de libération, un événement spécial sera organisé en marge du Sommet de cette année pour dévoiler la Place de la libération de la SADC, qui fait partie du projet du Musée sur la libération de l'Afrique.

Je lance un appel à tous les États membres de la SADC pour qu'ils saisissent cette occasion de mettre en valeur notre patrimoine de libération respectif et, ce faisant, de préserver notre histoire.

Excellences, chers collègues et distingués délégués, il est extrêmement important que nous créions un environnement propice fondé sur la paix et la sécurité afin de faire progresser notre programme de développement et d'intégration régionale. Dans ce contexte, et guidé par notre Plan indicatif régional de développement stratégique, notre Sommet débattrà de stratégies à plusieurs volets pour consolider la paix et la sécurité durables dans notre région en tant que panacée pour le développement économique.

Enfin, permettez-moi de reconnaître et d'apprécier le soutien continu de la SADC au Zimbabwe. Que l'esprit d'unité durable et de solidarité dans notre région prévale et serve à consolider notre avenir commun avec une prospérité partagée pour notre peuple.

Une fois de plus, je vous souhaite à tous la bienvenue au Zimbabwe, un monde de merveilles et une terre d'opportunités. Je vous invite à prendre le temps de découvrir les diverses attractions touristiques et culturelles du Zimbabwe, à savourer la cuisine traditionnelle du pays et à profiter de la chaleur et de l'hospitalité de notre peuple.

Bienvenue. Sethule. Tigashire. Karibu. Welcome. Bem-vindo. Zikomo kwambili.

**Son Excellence Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa
Président de la République du Zimbabwe**





**MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA AND SADC CHAIRPERSON
ON SADC DAY, 17 AUGUST 2024**

It is with great honour and privilege that I extend my congratulations in 2024 on the celebration of SADC Day, which for the past three decades has been one of the symbols of the unity and solidarity that characterise our community.

As we look back on our development as an organisation over a little more than thirty years, it is imperative that we congratulate ourselves on the journey we have made together, from the 1980s to the present day, in which SADC has proved to be an indispensable platform for the defence of our common right to political, economic and social freedom, based on a strong solidarity developed as a result of the immense challenges we have been facing shoulder to shoulder.

The reality of SADC goes beyond the simple institution, as it also takes us back to the idea of the shared commitment of the leaders who preceded us in building our regional space, based on a deep spirit of co-operation to develop and implement strategies that will enable us to achieve our main objective, which is to build a community of sister nations united by the common desire for development, harmonious peace and prosperity.

Throughout our history, we have overcome many obstacles, always united by the shared idea that without a firm solidarity among us, we would fall short of our prospects and of the achievements possible in all areas, based on our great potential.

We have a common memory rich in remarkable events in which the sacrifices made to reach the level we are at today have always stood out, in the knowledge that our margin for progression is almost endless.

We have evolved from the countries on the front line, our founding source, to the consistent organisation we are today, made up of 16 States, which, united, play a relevant and pertinent role in bringing all their living forces together to face the increasingly complex challenges of the 21st century, with their youth, which is their most precious asset, as their bulwark.

Recognising this, it was with a view to ensuring continuity and strategic consistency within our organisation that last year we proposed the theme "Human and Financial Capital: The Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialisation in the SADC Region" with the aim of looking at these interdependent and essential pillars for building a regional industrialisation that we want to be integrated, competitive and sustainable.

Bringing these two factors together requires our constant efforts to focus on a massive and qualitative investment in education and training, to endow our young people not only with professional skills, but also and above all with the tools to be able to deal with the concerning polarisation in a more connected world and in a global phase of transition that encompasses economic, environmental, political and social aspects.

It is our conviction that true teaching should focus much more on awakening awareness than on simply accumulating knowledge.

In the light of our determination to spare no effort to continue industrialising our region, it is important that we continue to advocate together for a change in the international financial architecture, so that our countries, whether collectively or individually, benefit from more equitable access to the financial markets, which would allow for a better balance between governance and international competitiveness.

We have to be aware of the fact that the increase in the global population, which in the case of the SADC region will reach 650 million people, will create highly complex challenges, specifically that of employment in a context of accelerated technological evolution that will force the younger generation in our area to equip themselves with skills that will enable them to face the labour market with a chance of success.

The challenges ahead of us are immense and we will be in a better position to face them if we continue along the path of integration through the continuous strengthening of SADC, which involves the swift signing and ratification of the organisation's legal instruments, as well as the effective operationalisation of important institutions such as the Regional Development Fund, the Regional Youth Programme and the University of Transformation.

I am convinced that the theme chosen by the Republic of Zimbabwe, which will soon take over the chairmanship of our organisation: "Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustainable Economic Growth and Development Towards an Industrialised SADC" will be a driving force in ensuring the continuity of our efforts to build a dynamic and modern industrial sector.

H.E. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA AND SADC CHAIRPERSON





**MENSAGEM DE SUA EXCELÊNCIA JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO,
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA E PRESIDENTE EM EXERCÍCIO DA SADC,
ALUSIVO AO DIA DA SADC, AOS 17 DE AGOSTO DE 2024**

É com grande honra e privilégio que apresento as minhas felicitações neste ano de 2024 pela celebração do Dia da SADC, que tem constituído nestas últimas 3 décadas um dos símbolos da união e da solidariedade que caracterizam a nossa comunidade.

Ao apreciar a nossa evolução como organização, ao longo de pouco mais de trinta anos, é imperioso que nos congratulemos pelo caminho que percorremos juntos, desde os anos 1980 até hoje, em que a SADC se revelou uma plataforma incontornável de defesa do nosso direito comum à liberdade política, económica e social, alicerçada numa forte solidariedade desenvolvida por força dos imensos desafios que temos vindo a enfrentar ombro a ombro.

A realidade da SADC vai para além da simples instituição, por nos remeter também para a ideia do compromisso colectivo dos líderes que nos antecederam na construção do nosso espaço regional, assente num profundo espírito de concertação para conceber e implementar estratégias que nos permitam atingir o nosso principal objectivo, que é o de edificar uma comunidade de nações irmãs unidas pelo anseio comum pelo desenvolvimento, por uma paz harmoniosa e pela prosperidade.

Ao longo da nossa história, fomos superando obstáculos diversos, sempre unidos pela ideia compartilhada de que sem uma firme solidariedade entre nós, ficaríamos aquém das nossas perspectivas e das conquistas possíveis em todos os domínios, na base do nosso grande potencial.

Possuímos uma memória comum rica de acontecimentos marcantes em que sobressaíram sempre os sacrifícios consentidos para atingirmos o patamar em que hoje nos encontramos, cientes de que a nossa margem de progressão quase não tem limites.

Evoluímos dos países da linha da frente, a nossa fonte fundacional, para a organização consistente que somos hoje, constituída por 16 Estados, que unidos, desenvolvem um papel relevante e pertinente em conjugação entre todas as suas forças vivas para enfrentar em conjunto os desafios, cada vez mais complexos do século XXI, tendo como baluarte a sua juventude, que constitui o seu património mais precioso.

Cientes desta evidência, foi com a preocupação de assegurar uma continuidade e consistência estratégica dentro da nossa organização, que no ano passado propusemos o tema «Capital Humano e Capital Financeiro, os Principais Factores para a Industrialização Sustentável na Região da SADC» com o objectivo de nos debruçarmos sobre estes eixos interdependentes e essenciais para a edificação de uma industrialização regional que queremos integrada, competitiva e sustentável.

Unir estes dois factores requer o nosso esforço permanente focado num investimento massivo e qualitativo na educação e na formação, para dotar os nossos jovens não só de competências profissionais, mas também e sobretudo de ferramentas para poderem lidar com a preocupante polarização num mundo mais conectado e numa fase global de transição que abarca aspectos de ordem económica, ambiental, política e social.

É nossa convicção de que um verdadeiro ensino deverá focar-se muito mais no despertar das consciências do que na simples acumulação do conhecimento.

À luz da nossa determinação em não pouparmos esforços para continuar a industrializar a nossa região, será necessário continuarmos a advogar todos juntos por uma alteração da arquitectura financeira internacional, de modo a que os nossos países, seja de maneira colectiva ou individual, beneficiem de um acesso mais justo aos mercados financeiros, o que permitirá um melhor equilíbrio entre governabilidade e competitividade internacional.

Temos que estar atentos ao facto de que o aumento da população global, que no caso da região da SADC atingirá os 650 milhões de pessoas, criará desafios de grande complexidade, designadamente o da empregabilidade, num contexto de evolução tecnológica acelerada que obrigará a camada mais jovem da nossa zona, a dotar-se de capacidades que lhe permita enfrentar o mercado do trabalho com possibilidades de sucesso.

Os desafios que nos esperam são imensos e estaremos em melhores condições de os enfrentar se continuarmos a trilhar o caminho da integração através do reforço contínuo da SADC, que passa pela assinatura e ratificação célere dos instrumentos jurídicos da organização, bem como pela operacionalização efectiva de órgãos importantes como o Fundo de Desenvolvimento Regional, o Programa Regional para a Juventude e a Universidade da Transformação.

Estou convicto de que o tema escolhido pela República do Zimbabwe que assumirá proximamente a presidência da nossa organização: «Promover a Inovação para Desbloquear Oportunidades de Crescimento Económico Sustentado e de Desenvolvimento Rumo a uma SADC industrializada» constituirá uma força motriz no asseguramento da continuidade do nosso esforço para construir um sector industrial dinâmico e moderno.

**Sua Excelência João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA E PRESIDENTE DA SADC**





**DÉCLARATION DE SON EXCELLENCE JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO,
PRÉSIDENT DE LA SADC ET ENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'ANGOLA,
À L'OCCASION DE LA JOURNÉE DE LA SADC, LE 17 AOÛT 2024**

Je vous adresse mes plus vives félicitations en 2024 au moment de la célébration de la Journée de la SADC qui, depuis trois décennies, est l'un des symboles de l'unité et de la solidarité qui caractérisent notre communauté.

Dans le cadre de notre réflexion sur l'évolution de notre organisation depuis un peu plus de trente ans, il est primordial que nous nous félicitions du chemin parcouru ensemble, depuis les années 80 jusqu'à aujourd'hui, où la SADC s'est imposée comme plate-forme incontournable en matière de défense de notre droit commun à la liberté politique, économique et sociale, sur la base d'une forte solidarité développée à la suite des enjeux immenses auxquels nous avons dû faire face main dans la main.

Le concept de la SADC va au-delà de la simple institution, il nous ramène également à la notion d'engagement commun des leaders qui nous ont précédés dans la construction de notre espace régional, sur la base d'un profond esprit de coopération visant à développer et à mettre en œuvre des stratégies qui nous permettront d'atteindre notre objectif principal, qui est de bâtir une communauté de nations sœurs unifiées par le désir commun de développement, de paix harmonieuse et de prospérité.

Au cours de notre histoire, nous avons surmonté de nombreux obstacles, toujours unis par l'idée commune selon laquelle, à défaut d'une solide solidarité entre nous, nous risquons de ne pas atteindre nos objectifs et les réalisations possibles dans tous les domaines, en nous appuyant sur notre grand potentiel.

En effet, nous disposons ensemble du souvenir d'événements remarquables où les sacrifices consentis par chacun pour atteindre le niveau qui est le sien aujourd'hui ont toujours été mis en valeur, tout en sachant que notre capacité de croissance est presque illimitée.

Nous sommes passés des pays en première ligne, qui ont été notre source originelle, à l'organisation cohérente que nous sommes aujourd'hui, composée de 16 États qui, unis, ont vocation à rassembler toutes leurs forces vives pour faire face aux difficultés de plus en plus complexes qui caractérisent le XXI^e siècle, avec pour rempart leur jeunesse, qui est leur bien le plus précieux.

Reconnaissant cela, c'est dans le but d'assurer la continuité et la cohérence stratégique de notre organisation que nous avons proposé l'année dernière le thème «Capital humain et financier, vecteur principal de l'industrialisation durable dans la région de la SADC» dans le but d'examiner ces piliers interdépendants et essentiels à la réalisation d'une industrialisation régionale que nous voulons intégrée, compétitive et durable.

Le rapprochement de ces deux facteurs exige de nous des efforts constants axés sur un investissement massif et qualitatif dans l'éducation et la formation, afin de doter nos jeunes non seulement de compétences professionnelles, dans un monde plus connecté et dans une phase de transition globale qui englobe des aspects économiques, environnementaux, politiques et sociaux, mais aussi et surtout d'outils leur permettant de faire face à la polarisation qui en découle.

Nous sommes convaincus qu'un véritable enseignement doit se concentrer davantage sur l'éveil de la conscience que sur la simple accumulation de connaissances.

Compte tenu de notre détermination à ne ménager aucun effort afin de poursuivre le processus d'industrialisation de notre Région, nous devons continuer à prôner ensemble un changement de l'architecture financière internationale, afin que nos pays, collectivement ou individuellement, bénéficient d'un accès plus équitable aux marchés financiers, ce qui permettrait d'atteindre un meilleur équilibre entre gouvernance et compétitivité internationale.

Il convient de prendre conscience du fait que l'augmentation de la population mondiale, qui dans le cas de la Région SADC atteindra 650 millions de personnes, engendrera des difficultés considérables, en particulier en matière d'emploi, dans un contexte d'évolution technologique accélérée qui obligera la jeune génération de notre région à se doter de compétences qui lui permettront d'affronter le marché du travail en toute sérénité.

Les obstacles qui se dressent devant nous sont immenses et nous serons mieux à même d'y faire face si nous poursuivons sur la voie de l'intégration par le renforcement continu de la SADC, ce qui implique la signature et la ratification accélérées des instruments juridiques de l'organisation, ainsi que la mise en place effective d'institutions importantes telles que le Fonds de développement régional, le Programme régional en faveur de la jeunesse et l'Université de la Transformation. Je suis convaincu que le thème choisi par la République du Zimbabwe, qui prendra bientôt la présidence de notre organisation, constituera un élément déterminant dans la poursuite de nos efforts en vue de mettre en place un secteur industriel dynamique et moderne «Promouvoir l'innovation pour débloquer les opportunités de croissance économique durable et de développement vers une SADC industrialisée»

**S.E. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'ANGOLA ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA SADC**



His Excellency Dr Hage G. Geingob,

Third President of the Republic of Namibia



His Excellency Dr. Hage G. Geingob, the third President of the Republic of Namibia, passed on 4 February 2024 at the Lady Pohamba Hospital in Windhoek, Namibia and was laid to rest on 25 February 2024.

Dr. Geingob was a leader who embodied the ideals, values and aspirations of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). At the time of his passing, Dr. Geingob was a member of the Organ Troika, serving as the Outgoing Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, an institution responsible for promoting peace and security in the SADC region.

With the passing of Dr. Geingob, the Land of the Brave, as Namibia is fondly called, lost a champion of the liberation struggle, a true democrat and distinguished leader who was dearly admired and loved by people from all walks of life. He will forever be remembered by all Namibians as an architect of the founding Constitution of the Namibian Republic, having served as the Chairperson of the Constituent Assembly that drafted the Namibian Constitution.

To the SADC region, the passing of Dr. Geingob is a big loss to the collective pursuit of regional integration and development agenda. Dr. Geingob played an instrumental role in advancing peace, stability and socio-economic development. He was a visionary statesman who was firmly committed to SADC regional integration, cooperation and sustainable development, espoused in the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and SADC Vision 2050.

Dr. Geingob served as the Chairperson of SADC from August 2018 to August 2019 and as Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation from August 2022 to August 2023.

As a leader, he rallied fellow SADC Heads of State and Government on accelerated actions to achieve development, maintain peace and security, and stimulate economic growth, with a view to ultimately alleviating poverty and enhancing the standard and quality of life of the people of the SADC region.

Dr. Geingob believed that harnessing the potential of the young is an enabler for an inclusive and sustainable development of the region. When he visited

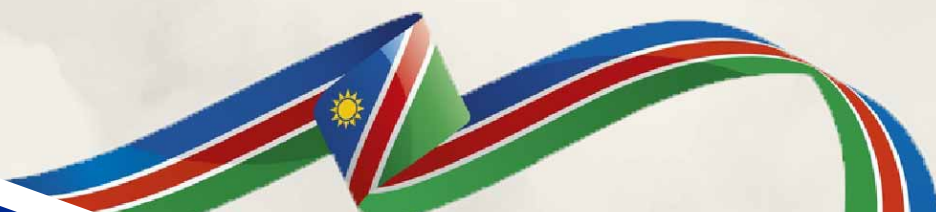
the SADC Secretariat on 1 February 2019 in his capacity as the Chairperson of SADC, he advocated for the inclusion and mainstreaming of the youth in all SADC programmes and policies. He acknowledged that young people, equipped with the necessary skills and opportunities, can drive innovation, entrepreneurship and technological advancements, which are critical for industrialization and a prosperous future for SADC.

Dr. Geingob also believed in finding common and sustainable solutions to all the pressing challenges facing the SADC region. Following the devastation caused by Tropical Cyclone Idai in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, Dr. Geingob, as the Chairperson of SADC, launched the Regional Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance in April 2019 to mitigate the impact of the loss caused by the cyclone. Through this initiative, over US\$204 million was mobilised to assist the affected Member States.

He also led the region in deploying the SADC Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC). This is yet another example of his relentless pursuit of peace and security in eastern DRC. And, even with this mission, he still advocated for dialogue to be the ultimate solution in this part of the region. SADC citizens will also remember him saying this repeatedly, “one does not make peace with his friends, he makes peace with his enemies”.

As a region, we are confident that his leadership and vision will continue to inspire us as we work together to build a peaceful, integrated and prosperous region. The SADC region renews its commitment to peace, security and development because this is the greatest and most befitting tribute that the region can bestow on such a great leader.

May the exceptional legacy of Dr. Hage G. Geingob endure for generations to come, and may the Almighty bless Namibia, the Land of the Brave, and the country Dr. Hage G. Geingob served with distinction. May His Soul continue to Rest in Eternal Peace.





His Excellency Dr. Nangolo Mbumba President of the Republic of Namibia

Born on 15 August 1941 at Olukonda, Oshikoto Region, Namibia, His Excellency Dr. Nangolo Mbumba is the fourth and current President of the Republic of Namibia following the death of the third President of Namibia, H.E. Dr. Hage Geingob. Prior to ascending to the position of President of the Republic of Namibia, he served as Vice President from 2018 to February 2024.

Political career

A member of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) since the early 1960s, Dr Mbumba left Namibia in 1965 for exile via Botswana to Zambia and became SWAPO Deputy Secretary for Education and Culture in 1985. In 1987, he was appointed as Personal Secretary to the founding President of SWAPO, Dr. Sam Nujoma.

In June 1989, Dr Mbumba returned to Namibia from exile as part of the first cohort of SWAPO leaders who were to prepare for the transition to Namibia's independence through United Nations supervised elections. During that transitional period, he served in the Office of the SWAPO Director of Elections, Dr. Hage Geingob.

In 1990, Dr Mbumba joined the new government of an independent Namibia as Secretary to Cabinet, a position he served in until his appointment as Chief Executive Officer for the Joint Administration of Walvis Bay and Offshore Islands for its re-integration into Namibia. Under his leadership, Walvis Bay was subsequently successfully re-integrated into Namibia on 1 March 1994.

Dr Mbumba served as a Member of the National Assembly from 1993 to 2018. He was appointed to various ministerial portfolios, including Minister of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development (1993-1996); Minister of Finance (1996-2003); Minister of Information and Broadcasting (2003-2005); Minister of Education (2005–2010); and Minister of Safety and Security (2010-2012).

In 2012, Dr Mbumba was elected Secretary General of the ruling SWAPO and served full time in that position until 2017. In February 2018, he was appointed Vice President of the Republic of Namibia, a position he held until 4 February 2024 when he became President of the Republic of Namibia.

Education and early career

Dr Mbumba attended primary school at Olukonda. Later, he attended the Ongwediva Boys School between 1959 and 1961. In 1962 he studied at Oshigambo High School and matriculated in 1965.

He studied at Southern Connecticut State College in the USA, completing a Bachelor of Science degree in 1971 and proceeded to pursue a Master of Sciences degree in Biology at the University of Connecticut in 1973.

After graduating from the university in Connecticut, Dr Mbumba began teaching at Harlem Preparatory School in New York. He left New York in 1978, and under the liberation movement SWAPO, became the Head of the Science Department at the Namibia Education Centre in Cuanza Sul, Angola. In 1980, he was promoted to the post of Principal of the Centre. He held that post until 1985 when he became SWAPO Deputy Secretary of Education.

During the liberation struggle, he received military training in the Soviet Union.

Family

Dr Mbumba is married to Sustjie Nashili Mbumba and they have six children and 10 grandchildren.





SADC | VISION 2050

A peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom

Une région industrialisée pacifique, inclusive et compétitive, à revenu moyen ou élevé, où tous les citoyens jouissent d'un bien-être économique durable, de justice et de liberté

Uma região industrializada pacífica, inclusiva, competitiva, de média a alta renda, onde todos os cidadãos desfrutam de bem-estar económico sustentável, justiça e liberdade

Cross Cutting Issues/ Questions transversales/ Questões Transversais

Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management

Genre, jeunesse, environnement et changement climatique, et gestion des risques de catastrophes

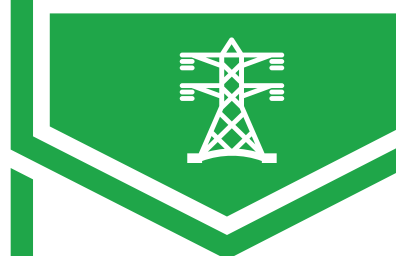
Género, Juventude, Meio Ambiente e Mudanças Climáticas e Gestão de Riscos de Desastres



Industrial Development and Market Integration

Développement industriel et intégration des marchés

Desenvolvimento Industrial e Integração de Mercado



Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration

Développement des infrastructures à l'appui de l'intégration régionale

Desenvolvimento de Infraestrutura de Apoio à Integração Regional



Social and Human Capital Development

Développement du capital social et humain

Desenvolvimento do Capital Social e Humano



Peace, Security, and Good Governance

Paix, sécurité et bonne gouvernance

Paz, Segurança e Boa Governança



FOREWORD



It is with great pleasure that I present the 44th SADC Brochure for our 2024 summit being hosted by the Republic of Zimbabwe from 17 August 2024. This year's theme, **“Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustained Economic Growth and Development towards an Industrialised SADC,”** is a testament to our unwavering commitment to fostering a culture of innovation within the SADC Region.

Innovation is the cornerstone of modern economies, and in the SADC Region, we place immense importance on its role as a catalyst for unlocking opportunities across various economic sectors. From agriculture to technology, energy to manufacturing, our focus on innovation is paving the way for enhanced competitiveness and sustainable economic growth.

The journey towards industrialisation is inextricably linked with innovation. Our priority programme for industrialisation is not just about increasing production, but also about embracing innovative practices that lead to high-quality outputs and efficient processes. It is innovation that will enable us to leapfrog into a future of industrial prowess.

In the SADC Region, we believe that innovation should be inclusive. We are dedicated to empowering women and youth, who are integral to our innovation ecosystem. By providing them with the tools and opportunities to contribute, we are ensuring that the benefits of innovation are shared by all.

The SADC is actively implementing programmes that promote innovation, such as the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, which aims to assist Member States to overcome their binding development constraints and progressively move from factor-driven growth to investment- and efficiency-driven growth, and ultimately to the high growth trajectory driven by knowledge, innovation and business sophistication.

Another initiative adopted by the region is the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), which fosters innovative solutions in the energy sector, one of the key enablers for the industrialisation agenda.

As we convene for the 44th SADC Summit, let us embrace the spirit of innovation to unlock the full potential of our region. Together, we can achieve sustained economic growth and development, propelling us towards a prosperous, industrialised SADC.

The Summit also presents us with the opportunity to take stock of the achievements and advancements made within our Region. Through this brochure we present the major developments that took place since the last Summit in August 2023.

It is in this context that I present my progress report on Achievements/Milestones since the last Summit held in Luanda, Republic of Angola.

A whole section is devoted to summaries of the key activities and programmes undertaken by various SADC directorates and units in the past year. These activities are aligned to the five strategic priorities of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and SADC Vision 2050. The priority areas are the foundational pillar of Peace, Security and Good Governance; Industrial Development and Market Integration; Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration; Social and Human Capital Development; and Cross-cutting issues such as Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management.

The summary of activities and programmes allows stakeholders to understand the sector-specific vision and mandate of SADC as well as track implementation of the programme of action. In this edition, we have selected some stories which paint a vivid picture of our collective journey, and demonstrate tangible evidence of our progress and success during the year.



Furthermore, there is a full section dedicated to the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Host Nation of the 44th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government. We look forward to Zimbabwe's stewardship of the regional integration agenda for the coming year under the leadership of His Excellency President Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa who becomes the Chairperson of SADC at this Summit.

We appreciate the achievements we have made in the past year with His Excellency President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço of the Republic of Angola as SADC Chairperson, and His Excellency Hakainde Hichilema of the Republic of Zambia as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. May I, on behalf of SADC, express our sincere gratitude to their excellencies for their guidance and exemplary leadership during the past year.

As has become tradition, the publication presents winners of the SADC Media Awards. SADC values the important role of media, recognizing that the media helps to inform, educate and entertain large, heterogeneous and scattered groups of people that would not be reached through interpersonal means. The SADC Media Awards are, therefore, an important platform for ensuring that regional programmes and activities are understood by the people of the region and beyond. Each year we honour those who excelled during the past year in highlighting the successes and developments in the SADC Region.

The SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition is another integral part of efforts by the region to ensure that there is greater understanding of regional integration issues among all citizens, in this case, schoolchildren. This is critical in engendering the spirit of togetherness among tomorrow's leaders. The winners of this year's competition are announced in this publication and will be officially announced during this Summit.

It is my hope, therefore, that you find this publication very useful. I am pleased to share with you the 44th SADC Summit brochure, and I wish to express my very special gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their dedicated work in preparing this publication.

Elias Mpedi Magosi
SADC Executive Secretary





Key reasons to trade and invest in SADC



Caution Against Infringement of SADC Trademarks

It has come to the attention of the SADC Secretariat that there are organisations that are using the name "Southern African Development Community" or the acronym "SADC" and the SADC logo to identify their organisation, products, services or their causes.

The SADC Secretariat wishes to inform the general public that the name "Southern African Development Community"; the acronym "SADC"; and the SADC logo are registered and protected trademarks for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, hence the use of these trademarks without prior authorisation from the SADC Secretariat infringes on its Intellectual Property Rights. The fact that an organisation is conducting business in the Southern African region does not necessitate the usage of the SADC brand. The Secretariat will take legal action against anyone who uses the SADC trademarks without permission.

We, therefore, urge the general public to desist from using these registered and protected trademarks, as they can only be exclusively used by the Southern African Development Community, a regional body comprising 16 Member States, namely: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For more information or advice, please contact the Communication and Public Relations Unit at the SADC Secretariat, Gaborone, Botswana on prinfo@sadc.int or telephone +267 395 1863



SADC LIBRARY

Discover the SADC History



The Library of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) based at the SADC Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana, has now become a central node of the network of all libraries in the SADC region. It contains specialised information about SADC including general collection of periodicals, books and reports. SADC recognises that access to information is key and the SADC Library has always been a hub of organisational information that drives knowledge management for business continuity.

The following are the key collections in the SADC Library

- SADC Collection:** This collection includes a wide range of topics and themes such as Gender, HIV and AIDS, Water, Food Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) and Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) publication.
- Hashim Mbita Publication:** Consists of nine volumes of a comprehensive record of liberation struggle which is designed to assist the present and future generations to remember the sacrifice made by millions of their

forefathers and mothers in the struggle, in pursuit of freedom. This publication which has been published in English, French and Portuguese, is a well-researched compilation of verbatim oral text and data from sources in the SADC Member States and outside the SADC region.

- SADC Council and Summit Records:** The SADC Library has a collection of the decisions taken by the SADC Council of Ministers and Summit of Heads of State and Government from 1980.
- Historical Photographs:** This collection contains photographs depicting the history of the SADC from its inception as the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) in 1980 to its transformation to SADC in 1992 at the signing of the Treaty.
- General Collection:** This is a collection on various classes of knowledge as classified by the Dewey Decimal Classification, including Economics, Politics, Trade, Investment and others.

The SADC Secretariat library also subscribes to the electronic journals such as Fitch Solutions and Oxford Economics Africa guaranteeing its users have access to up-to-date expertise and specialized information.

Fitch Solutions provides invaluable insights, robust data, and powerful analytics to help clients navigate credit markets, credit risk, developed and emerging markets, across industries, sectors, entities, and transactions, whereas Oxford Economics Africa examines the political and macroeconomic conditions of 30 African countries and assesses country risk. The library also subscribes to local Botswana newspapers and provides a reading and working space with computers for research purposes to Library patrons.

Contact Us:
The operating hours for the SADC Library are on weekdays from: 0900hrs-1600hrs (closes for lunch, during the weekends and on holidays). Library staff can be contacted on email: lmudeng@sadc.int/kgosekwang@sadc.int.



Principais razões para fazer negócios e Investir na SADC

Paz e estabilidade



Local icónico de atracção turística



Abundância de recursos naturais com potencial para o desenvolvimento de cadeias de valor regionais



16 Estados-Membros, um mercado de mais de 389 milhões de pessoas e um PIB combinado de 841 mil milhões de USD



Possui estruturas jurídicas e políticas favoráveis ao comércio e ao investimento



Possui uma população jovem para fornecimento de mão-de-obra sustentada



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Aviso sobre a violação das Marcas registadas da SADC

O Secretariado da SADC tomou conhecimento da existência de organizações que utilizam a designação "Southern African Development Community" ou o acrónimo "SADC", incluindo o seu logótipo para identificar a sua organização, produtos, serviços ou as suas causas.

O Secretariado da SADC tem a honra de levar ao conhecimento do público em geral que a designação "Southern African Development Community", o acrónimo "SADC", incluindo o logótipo são marcas registadas e protegidas do Secretariado da Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC), daí que a utilização destas marcas sem autorização prévia viola os seus Direitos de Propriedade Intelectual. O facto de uma organização estar a realizar actividades comerciais na região da África Austral não requer a utilização da marca da SADC. No entanto, o Secretariado tomará medidas legais contra qualquer pessoa que utilize as marcas registadas da SADC sem autorização prévia.

Assim, apelamos ao público, em geral, a abster-se de utilizar estas marcas registadas e protegidas, uma vez que só podem ser utilizadas exclusivamente pela Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC), um órgão regional constituído por 16 Estados-Membros, nomeadamente; Angola, Botswana, Comores, Eswatini, República Democrática do Congo, Lesoto, Madagáscar, Malawi, Maurícias, Moçambique, Namíbia, Seychelles, África do Sul, República Unida da Tanzânia, Zâmbia e Zimbábue.

Para mais informações, queira contactar a Unidade de Comunicação e Relações Públicas do Secretariado da SADC, em Gaborone, Botswana por correio electrónico: prinfo@sadc.int ou por telefone +267 395 1863.



BIBLIOTECA DA SADC

Descubra a História da SADC



A Biblioteca da Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC), situada na sede da SADC em Gaborone, Botswana, tornou-se um nó central da rede de todas as bibliotecas da região da SADC. A Biblioteca contém informações especializadas sobre a SADC, incluindo uma coleção geral de publicações periódicas, livros e relatórios. A SADC reconhece que o acesso à informação é fundamental e a Biblioteca da SADC sempre foi um centro de informação organizacional que impulsiona a gestão do conhecimento para a continuidade das actividades.

As principais coleções da Biblioteca da SADC são as seguintes:

- **Coleção da SADC:** Esta coleção inclui uma vasta gama de tópicos e temas, tais como o Género, VIH e a SIDA, Água, Alimentação, Agricultura e Recursos Naturais (FANR) e as publicações da Comissão de Transportes e Comunicações da África Austral (SATCC).
- **Publicação Hashim Mbita:** Consiste em nove volumes de um registo exaustivo da luta de libertação, concebido para ajudar as gerações actuais e futuras a recordar o

sacrifício feito por milhões dos seus antepassados na luta pela liberdade. Esta publicação, editada em inglês, francês e português, é uma compilação bem estudada de textos orais literais e dados provenientes de fontes dos Estados-Membros da SADC e fora da região da SADC.

● **Actas do Conselho e da Cimeira da SADC:**

A Biblioteca da SADC possui uma coleção das decisões tomadas pelo Conselho de Ministros e pela Cimeira dos Chefes de Estado e de Governo da SADC desde 1980.

● **Fotografias históricas:** Esta coleção contém fotografias que retratam a história da SADC desde a sua criação como Conferência de Coordenação do Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADCC em 1980) até à sua transformação em SADC em 1992, aquando da assinatura do Tratado.

● **Coleção geral:** Esta é uma coleção sobre várias classes de conhecimento, tal como designadas pela Classificação Decimal de Dewey, incluindo Economia, Política, Comércio, Investimento e outras.

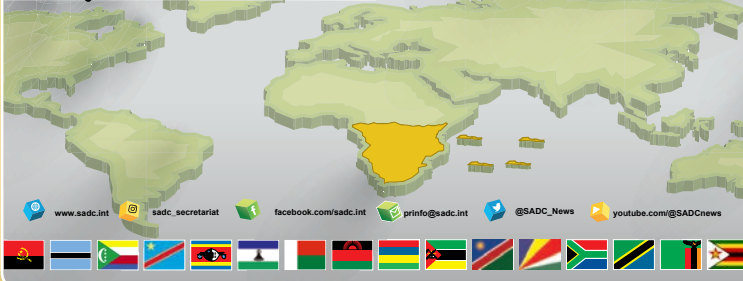
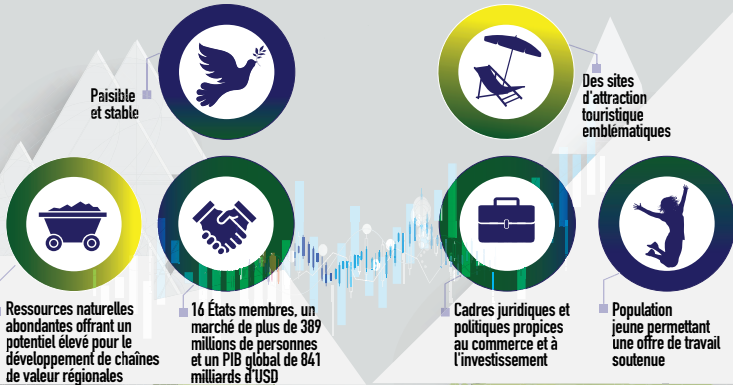
A Biblioteca do Secretariado da SADC também é assinante de revistas electrónicas como a Fitch Solutions e a

Oxford Economics Africa, garantindo as pessoas que utilizam a Biblioteca o acesso a conhecimentos atualizados e a informações especializadas. A Fitch Solutions fornece informações valiosas, dados robustos e análises concisas para ajudar os clientes a navegar nos mercados de crédito, risco de crédito, mercados desenvolvidos e emergentes, entre indústrias, sectores, entidades e transações, enquanto a Oxford Economics Africa examina as condições políticas e macroeconómicas de 30 países africanos e avalia o risco do país. A Biblioteca também é assinante dos jornais locais do Botswana e disponibiliza aos seus utilizadores um espaço de leitura e de trabalho com computadores para fins de investigação.

Não hesite entrar em contacto: O horário de funcionamento da Biblioteca da SADC é das 09h00 às 16h00 nos dias úteis da semana (encontra-se encerrada na hora do almoço, durante os fins-de-semana e nos feriados). Os funcionários da biblioteca podem ser contactados pelos seguintes endereços de correio electrónico: lmudeng@sadc.int/kgosekwang@sadc.int.



Raisons principales pour faire du commerce et investir dans la SADC



Mise en garde contre la contrefaçon des marques déposées de la SADC

Il a été porté à l'attention du Secrétariat de la SADC que certaines organisations se servent du nom « Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe » ou de l'acronyme « SADC » et du logo de la SADC pour identifier leur organisation, leurs produits, leurs services ou leurs causes.

Le Secrétariat de la SADC informe le public que le nom « Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe » ou l'acronyme « SADC », ainsi que le logo de la SADC sont des marques déposées et protégées du Secrétariat de la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC). Par conséquent, l'utilisation de ces marques sans l'autorisation préalable du Secrétariat de la SADC enfreint ses droits de propriété intellectuelle.

Une organisation exerçant ses activités commerciales dans la région de l'Afrique australe n'a pas d'office le droit d'utiliser la marque SADC. Le Secrétariat intentera une action en justice contre toute personne qui utilise les marques déposées de la SADC sans autorisation.

Nous exhortons donc le grand public à s'abstenir d'utiliser ces marques déposées et protégées, en raison de son exclusivité réservée qu'à la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe, un organisme régional composé de 16 États membres, à savoir : Angola, Botswana, Comores, Eswatini, République démocratique du Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Maurice, Mozambique, Namibie, Seychelles, Afrique du Sud, République-Unie de Tanzanie, Zambie et Zimbabwe.

Pour plus d'informations ou renseignements, veuillez contacter le département de communication et de relations publiques au Secrétariat de la SADC, Gaborone, Botswana sur prinfo@sadc.int ou par téléphone au +267 395 1863



BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE LA SADC

Découvrez l'histoire de la SADC



La bibliothèque de la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC), située au siège de la SADC à Gaborone (Botswana), est devenue un nœud central du réseau de toutes les bibliothèques de la région de la SADC. Elle contient des informations spécialisées sur la SADC, y compris une collection générale de périodiques, de livres et de rapports. La SADC reconnaît que l'accès à l'information revêt une importance capitale et la bibliothèque de la SADC a toujours été un centre d'information organisationnel qui favorise la gestion des connaissances pour la continuité des activités.

Les principales collections de la bibliothèque de la SADC sont les suivantes :

- **Collection de la SADC:** Cette collection comprend un large éventail de sujets et de thèmes tels que le genre, le VIH et le sida, l'eau, l'agriculture et les ressources naturelles (FANR) et la publication de la Commission des transports et des communications d'Afrique australe (SATCC).
- **Publication de l'ouvrage Hashim Mbita:** L'ouvrage comporte neuf volumes d'un compte rendu approfondi sur les luttes de libération, conçus pour aider la génération d'aujourd'hui et celle de demain à se

rappeler le sacrifice de millions de leurs ancêtres dans la quête de la liberté. Cette publication, qui a été publiée en anglais, en français et en portugais, est une compilation bien documentée de textes oraux et de données provenant de sources des États membres de la SADC et en dehors de la région de la SADC.

- **Comptes rendus du Conseil des ministres et du Sommet de la SADC:** La bibliothèque de la SADC dispose d'une collection des décisions prises par le Conseil des ministres et le Sommet des chefs d'État et de gouvernement de la SADC depuis 1980.
- **Photographies historiques:** Cette collection contient des photographies qui illustrent l'histoire de la SADC depuis sa création sous le nom de Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe (SADCC en 1980) jusqu'à sa transformation en Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC) en 1992, lors de la signature du traité.
- **Collection générale:** Il s'agit d'un corpus de connaissances classées selon le système de catégorisation décimale de Dewey, notamment l'économie, la politique, le commerce, l'investissement et d'autres domaines.

La bibliothèque du secrétariat de la SADC est également abonnée à des revues électroniques telles que Fitch Solutions et Oxford Economics Africa, ce qui permet à ses utilisateurs d'avoir accès à une expertise actualisée et à des informations spécialisées.

Fitch Solutions fournit des informations précieuses, des données solides et des analyses puissantes permettant aux clients de naviguer sur les marchés du crédit, le risque de crédit, les marchés développés et émergents, à travers les industries, les secteurs, les entités et les transactions, tandis qu'Oxford Economics Africa examine les conditions politiques et macroéconomiques de 30 pays africains et évalue le risque pays. La bibliothèque est également abonnée aux journaux locaux du Botswana et met à la disposition de ses utilisateurs un espace de lecture et de travail équipé d'ordinateurs à des fins de recherche.

Nous contacter: La bibliothèque de la SADC est ouverte en semaine de 09h00 à 16h00 (elle ferme à l'heure du déjeuner, le week-end et les jours fériés). Les bibliothécaires peuvent être contactés à l'adresse électronique suivante: lmudeng@sadc.int ou kgosekwang@sadc.int.

SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre

The SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre (SPGRC) is based in Lusaka, Republic of Zambia. It falls under the Directorate of Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources. It coordinates and promotes conservation and sustainable utilisation of plant genetic resources to improve agricultural production and ensure sustainable food and nutrition security for the region.



The Centre works in conjunction with national plant genetic resources centres (NPGRCs) located in each SADC Member State to conserve and preserve the plant genetic diversity and variability of Southern Africa for use in crop improvement for the benefit of present and future generations. In partnership with the NPGRCs, the SPGRC performs important roles in research, documentation, training and educating experts and communities on the best ways of conserving plant genetic resources for sustainable agriculture development. As part of the preservation of plant genetic resources, over 19,000 accessions have been duplicated by the SADC Member States at the SADC regional gene-bank at SPGRC for long term storage. Additionally, through the SPGRC, SADC has safely duplicated 68 percent of germplasm in its regional gene-bank to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in Norway as a risk mitigation measure against negative effects of climate change. Through this initiative, the SADC region has to date collected and secured in regional and national gene-banks over 80,000 unique accessions of plants that form the core sources of food for the people in SADC.

SADC Regional Peacekeeping and Training Centre

Based in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe, the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) was established in 1996 to provide training for peace support missions in the SADC region. The Centre forms part of the core objectives of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, contributing to regional efforts towards creating a peaceful and politically stable and secure environment.



Among other things, the Centre promotes regional cooperation in peace and security among SADC Member States; builds the capacity of SADC at the regional level to participate in peace keeping or Peace Support Operations (PSOs) by fulfilling the training needs of the SADC Standby Force in all components, namely civilian, military and police components; addresses SADC training needs for deployment in line with African Union and United Nations standards; and trains peacekeeping practitioners and provides training enabling all SADC Member States to take part in PSOs.

Through its capacity building work, the RPTC ensures that the SADC region is in step with contemporary dynamics and trends through its multi-dimensional PSOs.



SADC Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre

Located in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, the SADC Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre (SADC RCTC) was established in accordance with the provisions of the SADC Treaty, the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation of 2001 and the SADC Mutual Defence Pact of 2003, all which are geared towards the preservation of peace, security and stability in the SADC region. The Centre was created to ensure enhanced coordination, strengthened partnerships, as well as to foster timely response to terrorism and violent extremism within the region.

The RCTC advises SADC on counter-terrorism, prevention of violent extremism programmes and policies and deployment within the region. It also coordinates implementation of the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy (2021) as well as facilitates research, assessment, analysis and dissemination of counter-terrorism information to national, regional, continental and international partners.

The RCTC promotes and coordinates intelligence-sharing among SADC Member States as part of the fight against terrorism and violent extremism and related transnational organised crime. Since its establishment, the Centre has been working to address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; preventing and combatting terrorism; building the capacity of Member States to prevent and combat terrorism and violent extremism; and ensuring respect for human rights and the rule of law.

SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre

Headquartered in Nacala in Nampula Province in the Republic of Mozambique, the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC) is responsible for the coordination of regional disaster risk preparedness, response and early recovery to support Member States affected by disasters. The Centre facilitates the supply chain management of equipment and supplies that SADC responders require during deployment of humanitarian support to Member States.

Through the SHOC, SADC realises that enhanced regional preparedness and timely response are crucial in the face of El Niño-induced droughts and floods that have brought about loss of lives, damage to infrastructure and property, and increased food insecurity situation in the SADC region, thereby worsening people's vulnerabilities.



SADC IN PICTURES



Former SADC Chairperson, President Felix Tshisekedi of the Democratic Republic of Congo (right) hands over the instruments of power to the then incoming Chairperson, President João Lourenço of Angola (left) during the 43rd Heads of State and Government Summit held in Luanda, Angola in August 2023.



On 20 January 2024, President Felix Tshisekedi of the Democratic Republic of Congo took his oath of office for a second term after his re-election following polls held on 20 December 2023.



President Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe was sworn into office for a second term on 4 September 2023 after emerging victorious in general elections held on 23 and 24 August 2023.



SADC continues to make efforts towards the silencing of guns in the region. In January 2024, SADC Executive Secretary Elias Magosi (in a white shirt) visited the SADC Mission in Mozambique. The mission was deployed in July 2021 to help peace in Cabo Delgado province.



SADC continues to pursue the goal of promoting peace and security in the region and the Troika of the Organ on Peace and Security Cooperation has over the years been the main tool for achieving that. On 23 March 2024, the region convened an Extra-Ordinary Summit of the SADC Organ Troika plus the SADC Troika in Lusaka, Zambia to discuss the security situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mozambique. The Summit was also attended by leaders of countries that have contributed troops to the SADC missions in the DRC and Mozambique, as well as leaders from the two countries. The SADC Troika comprises President Hakainde Hichilema of Zambia as Chairperson, United Republic of Tanzania President Samia Suluhu Hassan as Incoming Chairperson, President Nangolo Mbumba of Namibia as Outgoing Chairperson. The SADC Troika comprises President João Lourenço of Angola as Chairperson, Zimbabwean President Emmerson Mnangagwa as Incoming Chairperson and President Felix Tshisekedi of DRC as Outgoing Chairperson.



President Andry Rajoelina of Madagascar was inaugurated for a second term on 16 December 2023 after garnering 58.9 percent of the vote to win the presidency in general elections held a month earlier.



Heads of State and Government from SADC joined other regional and international leaders at the memorial service for the late President of Namibia, Dr Hage Geinogob who died on 4 February 2024. Those who attended include SADC chairperson President João Lourenço of Angola, Presidents Masisi of Mokgweetsi Botswana, Felix Tshisekedi of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Dr Lazarus Chakwera of Malawi, Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique, Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa, Hakainde Hichilema of Zambia and Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe.



The SADC Secretariat and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany held bilateral talks on development cooperation in December 2023. This followed the signing, a month earlier, of the SADC-German Framework Agreement on Development Cooperation. Here, SADC Executive Secretary, H.E Elias Magosi is seen shaking hands with Birgit Gerhardus, representing the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development for Germany.



As part of its mandate, SADC observed elections in Member States that took place after the 43rd SADC Summit held in August 2023. These included the Kingdom of Eswatini, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe. In the picture, the head of the SADC Electoral Observer Mission to Eswatini, Enoch Kavindele, former Vice President of Zambia, greets the then Acting Eswatini Prime Minister, Chief Mgwagwa Gamedze ahead of elections held on 29 September 2023.



SADC Chairperson, President João Lourenço of Angola visited the SADC headquarters in Botswana on 14 June 2024 to get acquainted on the status of SADC regional integration and progress on the implementation of programmes and projects.



Heads of State and Government pose for a photo on the sidelines of the 43rd SADC Summit in Luanda, Angola in August 2023. The summit was held under the theme, "Human and Financial Capital: Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialisation of the SADC Region".

SADC HISTORY

The Journey Toward Economic Integration and Development

44 years of SADC

Enhancing Regional Cooperation and Integration

The journey toward economic integration and development in Africa began much more than 40 years ago in the long-range vision of African leaders and people, and their passionate commitment to freedom, unity and prosperity.

The vision was consolidated by the leaders of independent African countries meeting in 1963 in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, to form the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and a Coordinating Committee known as the OAU Liberation Committee. Freedom and political independence was the goal eventually achieved in 1990 and 1994 when, first Namibia and then South Africa joined after shedding the formal apartheid system and holding majority elections.

Independent African countries were already working toward the next goal of economic integration, by starting to form the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) on the continent that are the building blocks of the African Economic Community (AEC).

SADC is one of these RECs and in mid-2019, SADC took its place at the inaugural meeting for African Union - RECs Coordination, in line with the AU reform agenda that requires regular engagement with RECs to assess progress in achieving continental integration.

SADC has come a long way since 1980, starting with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) and determined to deliver peace, dignity and development to the people of the region. Much was achieved by SADCC in the various cooperation areas, but its greatest achievements were in completing political independence and

establishing a firm foundation for regional integration, generating a spirit of solidarity and a sense of regional belonging that goes beyond governments to the broader community to demonstrate a vision of unity through the tangible benefits of working together.

SADC began as an idea, a dream that seemed impossible in the situation of the time, and yet there could be no solution without it. In the courage of the first steps was found the impetus to proceed with implementation, no matter how difficult were the hurdles. And they were difficult.

SADC's emergent years are not easy to imagine now or explain to generations who were not present, but the region and its institutions emerged in freedom on the boundaries of racism and apartheid, on the frontline. SADC emerged not so much in resistance but in the will of a people and the determination of their visionary founders to chart their own destiny, together.

Before SADCC, Southern Africa was fragmented, and it was transformed again in 1992 when independent Namibia hosted the signing of the SADC Treaty by 10 Member States, and in 1994 when South Africa emerged from the dungeons of apartheid into freedom to join the Community as its 11th Member State. Five more countries have seen the benefits of joining SADC since that time, bringing their unique diversity to make a total of 16 Member States by 2020, in mainland Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean –

Angola, Botswana, Union of Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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“Among the good, but generally unreported things of Africa, is the Southern African Development Community, SADC” *Julius Nyerere, 1996*

“During its twelve years of existence, the coordination conference gave greatest priority to the building up of a sub-regional infrastructure, so that all its members become linked together by road, railways, telecommunications, civil aviation, and a shared electricity grid. Much remains to be done, but it is now possible to drive from Tanzania to Angola or Namibia, as well as to South Africa. I am not saying it will always be comfortable, or quick, but it can be done, whereas previously, it was virtually impossible. Also, despite the destructions of war in the two countries, it is now, or soon will be, possible to telephone from Maputo in Mozambique to Luanda in Angola without passing through Portugal.

There were no such links before SADC.”

“We need to gain mastery of our own destiny... and we can only succeed within the framework of a united Southern African community. I am not calling for the dismantlement of our independent states... I am calling for cooperation and unity of purpose so that we can together plan for our future and the future of our children. . .”
President Sir Seretse Khama introducing the concept of SADCC in Arusha, 2 July 1979

“Our Community, dear Readers, is more than a political grouping, it has a past and a future whose roots can be found in the liberation movements and in the Frontline States. But, more fundamentally they are revealed in the hearts and souls of our proud sons and daughters of the soil who have stood together in their insistence that the region be transformed into something new and different...”

President Festus Mogae of Botswana, Chairperson of SADC in 2005@25



“10. Summit launched the SADC at 40th Publication, and urged SADC citizens to use the Publication to appreciate the history of SADC.” From Communiqué of the Extraordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held on 23 June, 2021 in Maputo, Mozambique

Teaching and Learning

Southern African Liberation History

SADC approved the introduction of Southern African Liberation History (SALH) in the school syllabus in August 2017, for Ministers of Education to implement at national level, to enable current and future generations to learn about their heritage and advance social cohesion in the region.

SADC Ministers responsible for Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation approved the Roadmap in June 2021, for the integration of SALH in the school curriculum in SADC Member States, requesting UNESCO and other partners to support the Regional Working Group and Member States in this regard.

SADC, UNESCO and the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) are producing resource materials for this purpose following a Regional History Experts meeting hosted by the Government of Namibia in 2018 that recommended the development of chapter modules to share this knowledge, and the proposed modules cover an initial 12 aspects of SALH.

Each Module and its components provide a unique and accessible reference source that can be used for different purposes and adapted for various levels of education, as well as lifelong learning. Each module comprises a short video, illustrated booklet for print and online, and social media access.

Module 1 is about *Youth in the Liberation Struggle and Beyond*. Exploring the age dimension can help to engage contemporary youth in our shared history, as most of those involved in the national liberation movements were Youth.

Module 2 *Teaching and Learning Liberation History*, introduces the subject of national and regional experiences and values, attracting teachers and learners with innovative methods and well-illustrated, user-friendly text.

Module 3 on *Liberation History through the Eyes of Women*, focuses on the unique and often overlooked narratives of women in liberation history, as the SADC region moves purposefully towards equality.

These modules seek to share knowledge of the vision of regional integration and development that provides the foundation for SADC, and the values of inclusion, diversity, and tolerance.

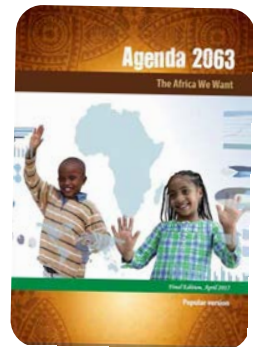
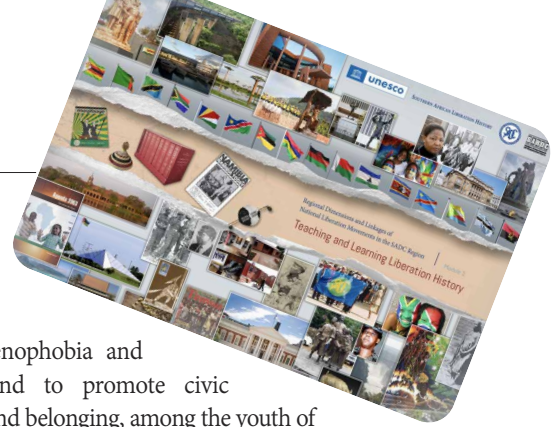
The initiative supports SADC member states in their efforts to provide learners with an appreciation of their shared regional heritage, aspirations and linkages under the theme of *Respecting the Past, Building the Future*.

The rich national histories of the emergence from colonialism and apartheid can be used to address contemporary challenges

of intolerance, xenophobia and discrimination, and to promote civic education, ethics and belonging, among the youth of the region, while encouraging them to explore the knowledge of their shared history in the SADC region.

The knowledge shared under this initiative will be enriched through linkages with national archival institutes and sources, the Mwalimu Nyerere Leadership School and the Regional Liberation Heritage Resource Centre established in Tanzania with the support of SADC Member States in collaboration with the African Union, recognizing the “spirit of unity, solidarity and cooperation”.

The SADC Common Agenda in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty expresses the determination to consolidate, defend and maintain peace and security, and to “strengthen and consolidate the longstanding historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the region.” This initiative also speaks to the African Union’s *Agenda 2063 – The Africa We Want*, through Aspiration 5: An Africa with a Strong Cultural Identity, Common Heritage, Values and Ethics.



“ Towards the end of the 1970s when it was very clear that we were going to win, we said now the challenge is not just a question of getting freedom but also using that freedom in order to strengthen our capacity to develop, and we would require the same knowledge or more knowledge and to disseminate it even more widely and more deeply so that our people can be inspired to self-develop and our friends can be inspired to assist us in the development process.

That is how the thought of the research and documentation centre was conceived and that is how I got associated with it, I am proud to be associated with it, all that is remaining for me is to say, I hope that the Member States of SADC now can move forward to strengthen the capacity of this Centre but also to drive Member States to exchange more information about their development paradigms, strategies and challenges, so that we can truly move together in unity, towards greater freedom for the people of the region.

It can be done, and I hope this challenge will be taken very seriously indeed because ultimately the unity that we were able to canvas, to mobilize for freedom, for independence, we can also mobilize and canvas for development. We can also exchange information about the development strategies we have, we can also use that information to harmonize the development activities that will strengthen our unity going forward, and that is what the challenge here is now. ”

HE Benjamin William Mkapa, third President of the United Republic of Tanzania, when opening Julius K. Nyerere House at SARDC in Harare in 2016, in honour of one of the SADC founders



18 YEARS OF THE BENJAMIN MKAPA FOUNDATION

Contributing towards healthy lives and well-being for all, in Tanzania and the rest of Africa

The Benjamin Mkapa Foundation was established in April 2006 by H.E. the Late Benjamin William Mkapa, the 3rd President of the United Republic of Tanzania, with a mission of complimenting government efforts towards attainment of better health outcomes through innovative health and related system solutions. The Foundation, which has a wider reach in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar, has implored various interventions in strengthening health systems through evidence-based interventions and capacitated healthcare workers.



H.E. the Late Benjamin William Mkapa
(1938- 2020)

Our Impact

Over 26 million people reached

Through Community interventions, the Foundation has built capacity and awareness to over 26 million Tanzanians on Nutrition, HIV, TB, Cancer, COVID-19 and Adolescent and Young Women health related issues.

11,047 Healthcare Workers (HCWs) deployed.

The recruitment, training and deployment of HCWs is categorized into 5,165 skilled HCWs and 5,882 community health workers (CHWs) deployed in villages and ward level. 2,466 were transitioned into the government employment system.

Infrastructure improvement for 538 Health Facilities.

Healthcare workers require conducive working and living environments at all facility levels. The Mkapa Foundation has constructed 482 staff houses, 18 theatres and maternity wards, 26 diagnostic sites and rehabilitation of 12 health facilities.

The Foundation implements the below goals:

Goal 1: Strengthened systems to accelerate the attainment of national Universal Health Coverage targets.

Goal 2: Intensified use of evidence-based approaches for high impact interventions

Goal 3: Strengthened institutional performance and sustainability

Technical Support on Policy and Regulations.

As a secretariat of Non State Actors in Tanzania, the Foundation supports the country in national resource mobilization and coordination of NSAs engagements. The impact includes technical support for government health reforms in Universal Health Insurance, emergency response and prevention, and global level advocacy.

232,737 Adolescent and Young Women reached directly.

Ranging from sexual and reproductive health to family planning and nutrition education, the Foundation employs both community and media related campaigns to reach the youths. The social media engagements boost the numbers to over 8 million youths impacted.

“Through strategic partnerships, we can ensure the continuity of the Foundation, and its work towards enhancing health services, reduce diseases and poverty in Tanzania and Africa at large.” **H.E. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of Zanzibar and Settlor of the Benjamin Mkapa Foundation.**

Contact Us

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SADC Knowledge Partner
KNOWLEDGE FOR DEVELOPMENT
 Research that informs Development



SARDDC is an independent regional knowledge resource centre through the vision of the Frontline States to support regional policy perspectives and track implementation on a range of issues in southern Africa. SARDDC is made up of topical institutes that focus on relevant regional processes, and has a long track record of achievements, in partnership with SADC and others.



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 Knowledge for Development

Founding Patron
 Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere




www.sardc.net
 Knowledge for Development

Zimbabwe's infrastructure programme supports regional trade

Zimbabwe has in the past five years made heavy investments in infrastructure development projects meant to facilitate seamless trade in support of regional aspirations.

Since assuming power in late 2017, President Emerson Mnangagwa has made infrastructure development one of the hallmarks of the country's growth and development agenda.

Experts say the amount and quality of a nation's infrastructure has an important bearing on its economic growth in both the medium and long term as it facilitates productivity.

Even with restricted access to foreign loans due to sanctions imposed by western countries, Zimbabwe has made significant progress in upgrading its infrastructure using local resources.

Public-private partnerships and support from friendly countries have been key in funding the country's infrastructure development programme.

The investments are on the back of a target by the government to attain upper-middle-income economic status by 2030, and integration with regional and international economies through seamless infrastructure development has been cited as critical.

"To become an upper middle-income society by 2030, the country must deliver infrastructure projects and services that support the structural transformation of the economy, drive productivity growth, jobs creation and improvements in the welfare of citizens over the long-term," the Zimbabwean government said while launching its infrastructure investment programme in 2023.

Zimbabwe is a central hub for the region and the initiative has resulted in major undertakings

to improve border posts and transportation through upgrading road, aviation and rail infrastructure to aid the movement of goods and services across borders.

The country is a signatory to bilateral, regional, continental and international protocols aimed at promoting trade, including the SADC Free Trade Area and the Africa Continental Free Trade Area.

In 2022, President Mnangagwa opened an upgraded and modernized Beitbridge border post, an investment of over US\$300 million. The border post is a key access point along the North-South Corridor (NSC) and is the busiest inland port in the region. The NSC connects the port of Durban in South Africa to Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Lilongwe in Malawi through Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean leader said the commissioning of the one-stop border post signalled, "A Zimbabwe open to the region and open to the world, ready to play its part in facilitating regional and continental integration and industrialisation."

"The importance of the modernisation of border posts can never be over-emphasised, especially given the negative impact of bottlenecks and corruption to the convenience of travellers, trade and tourism as well as inflow of revenue into the national fiscus," President Mnangagwa said.

The SADC Business Council says a study between 25 October 2020 and 16 March 2021, showed that total delays due to inefficiencies at the five borders along the NSC came to 16,393,543 hours and cost the region US\$330 million. This is a trend Zimbabwe is helping to reverse through the implementation of one-stop border posts.

The country has also undertaken upgrades at major airports in the last few years to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services.

An improvement of the country's biggest airport, Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport has seen it more than double its passenger handling capacity to six million per annum from 2.5 million.

The US\$153 million expansion project, which commenced in July 2018, saw the construction of a new terminal and related facilities at the airport to increase its passenger handling capacity. The new international terminal was commissioned by President Mnangagwa in July 2023, while work has now shifted to refurbishment of the domestic terminal.



With one of Africa's longest runways, the airport is geographically located to conveniently serve several airports in the SADC region.

The number of regional and international airlines flying through Harare to various destinations across the world has quadrupled to over 20 in the last five years.

Coming to road transportation, major highways in the country, such as the Beitbridge-Harare, are undergoing reconstruction and rehabilitation. The Beitbridge-Harare highway, for example, stretches over 580 kilometres, and is a critical part of the North-South Corridor. It is estimated over 100 international freighters ferrying goods, minerals and industrial output use the highway daily.

Zimbabwe also has a rail network that connects with its neighbours to facilitate the movement of goods. Plans are afoot to recapitalize the National Railways of Zimbabwe (NRZ) to expand its operations through procurement of locomotives, wagons and passenger trains. The NRZ is part of the regional network of railways firms under the Southern African Railways Association.

“The long-term objective by the government is to ensure a smooth and continuous network coupled with requisite ancillary infrastructure such as world-

class roads that meet international standards and eliminate all forms of trade bottlenecks at ports of entry. That means all infrastructure and major roads linking all border posts must be made to international standards,” said Zimbabwe’s Finance and Economic Development Minister, Professor Mthuli Ncube.

The moves by the government of Zimbabwe are in sync with the aspirations of the region as espoused in the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and SADC Vision 2050.

The two economic blueprints emphasize the importance of infrastructure development in driving regional integration. SADC Vision 2050, in particular, aims to have “efficient and effective, technologically driven cross border infrastructure services and networks to facilitate deeper regional integration.

On the other hand, one of the strategic objectives of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030 is to have “quality, interconnected, integrated and seamless infrastructure and networks that facilitate the movement of people, goods, services and knowledge.”

At 3.5 percent, Zimbabwe has the fifth largest share of Gross Domestic Product among SADC Member States according to the 2022 SADC Macroeconomic Statistics Bulletin. sardc.net

Invest in vast Opportunities in Zimbabwe’s energy Sector

Thermal

Proven coal resources of over 12 billion metric tonnes are situated mainly in the northern and north-western parts of the country. Zimbabwe’s coal is generally good quality, with calorific values ranging from 20 to 32 MJ/Kg (mega joules/kilogram)

There is still room for more power generation capacity to be enhanced by local and foreign investor’s participation.

Hydro

It is estimated that **5000MW** can be harnessed along the Zambezi River which is shared with Zambia

Wind

There is potential in wind powered generation. This energy resource remains largely untapped for use by consumers who are remote to the existing grid and also for grid-connected systems.

Mini Hydro

There is also potential to generate power from mini hydro sites located in the Eastern Highlands due to a conducive terrain and rainfall pattern for own consumption or feeding to the grid.

Solar

The country has high solar radiation averaging 20MJ per square metre and 3000 hours of sunshine per year. Solar PV Technology has a potential of over **300MW** and opportunities are abound to invest as an IPP for own consumption or feeding to the grid.

Solar also offers opportunities to feed excess generated power into the grid through **NET-METERING**

Bio-fuels development

Zimbabwe has a target to substitute at least 10% of the nation’s fuel requirements with bio-fuels. This will be done through expanding sugar cane growing to produce ethanol which is one of the requirements in the import substitution strategy.

Time is now!

Want to know more? Scan Me



ABOUT US

The Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) was established in 1982 by an Act of Parliament; Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation Act [Chapter 21:08].

ZMDC is a wholly owned Government parastatal which falls under the ambit of the Ministry of Mines and Mining Development. The Mandate of ZMDC is;

- To invest in the mining industry in Zimbabwe on behalf of the State.
- To plan, coordinate and implement mining development projects on behalf of the state.
- To engage in prospecting, exploration, mining and mineral beneficiation programmes.
- To render assistance to persons engaged in and about to engage in mining.
- To encourage and undertake the formation of mining cooperatives.
- To advise the Minister on all matters connected with corporate investments in the mining industry and make recommendations for the proper coordination of all investment programs.
- To review the general economic conditions and prospects of the mining industry and make recommendations for the proper coordination of all investment programmes.
- To carry out any other functions and duties which may be imposed upon the Corporation by any enactment.

The Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC) invites interested investors to take advantage of exploration investment opportunities available in its portfolio.

Our portfolio covers a variety of clusters including base minerals and industrial minerals and processing.

The available Investment projects are summarized below:-

MINING INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

NO	EXPLORATION	MINERAL	LOCATION
1	Exploration	Nickel and Copper	Elmo Nickel Claims and Mvuma Nickel Hill Claims
2	Exploration	Copper and Gold	Reserved Area - Masvingo and Manicaland

**CONNECTING ZIMBABWE
AND THE SADC REGION
THROUGH MINERALS
MARKETING AND
ACCOUNTING**



THE EXCLUSIVE AGENT

for marketing and selling of all minerals produced in Zimbabwe -
except silver and gold.

OUR SERVICES



Mineral identification



Diamond tenders and auctions



Contract negotiations



Mineral evaluation



Logistics and product distribution



Discover the Riches of Zimbabwe: A Golden Opportunity for Mining Investors

Zimbabwe, a land of abundant natural wealth, is open for business and invites you to explore its vast mining sector. With over 60 different minerals, including the world's second-largest platinum deposits and high-grade chromium ores, Zimbabwe offers a treasure trove of investment opportunities.

Dive into the world of opportunities that await in Zimbabwe's mining industry – your partner in progress and prosperity:

- **Robust Economy:** The mining sector is a cornerstone of Zimbabwe's economy, contributing approximately 12% to the GDP and accounting for 80% of national exports. In 2022, gold production soared to a record 37.3 tonnes, with projections indicating a continued upward trend.
- **Investor Incentives:** The government has increased foreign exchange retention from 60% to 75%, signalling a strong commitment to fostering a conducive environment for investors. The revised Mines and Minerals Act Amendment Bill further promises a progressive and investor-friendly landscape.
- **Unmatched Potential:** Zimbabwe's lithium reserves are the largest in Africa and rank sixth globally. The government's goal is to supply 20% of the world's lithium demand, presenting a unique chance for investors to be part of this burgeoning market.
- **Seamless Process:** Acquiring a mining claim in Zimbabwe is straightforward for both local and foreign investors. Prospecting licenses are available at Provincial Mining Offices, and the process includes prospecting, pegging and registration, ensuring a transparent and efficient path to ownership. Foreign investors need to register a company in Zimbabwe and use company documents to acquire a prospecting licence.

Join us in unlocking the potential of Zimbabwe's mineral wealth. Invest in a sector that is not just thriving but also pivotal to the nation and SADC's growth. Zimbabwe is not just open for business; it is a gateway to prosperity for all who join hands with us.

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PROSPECT LITHIUM ZIMBABWE:

A Beacon of Regional Development and Sustainability



Located in the Southern part of Africa, Zimbabwe is endowed with an abundance of natural resources, including lithium, a key component in the production of Li-ion batteries. Prospect Lithium Zimbabwe located 35 kilometers northeast of Harare in Mashonaland East province, Goromonzi district has a significant lithium reserve of 43 million tonnes at 1.22% Li₂O (JORC Compliant), making it one of the top 10 largest hard rock lithium resources globally.

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PROSPECT LITHIUM:

Prospect lithium Zimbabwe is a subsidiary of Huayou Cobalt of China. Huayou cobalt was established in 2002, and is a high-tech enterprise that specializes in new energy Li-ion battery materials and new cobalt materials. With a net asset of over 20 billion USD and over 34,000 employees worldwide, "Our company is a leading manufacturer of lithium battery materials, offering an integrated business model that spans from mining to battery recycling, encompassing resource extraction, processing, and production of battery materials."

A CATALYST FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH:

Prospect Lithium's operations have not only created employment opportunities but have also injected significant revenue into the local economy. The company's investment in Zimbabwe has contributed to the country's economic growth, fostering a sense of optimism and confidence among local businesses and investors. As a result, Prospect Lithium has become a symbol of Zimbabwe's commitment to diversifying its economy and reducing its reliance on traditional exports.

In response to the government of Zimbabwe's beneficiation directive, Prospect Lithium is set to process lithium concentrate to lithium carbonate in stages. The first phase will involve producing lithium sulfate, with a feasibility study underway for the construction of a lithium sulfate plant. This initiative will not only benefit Zimbabwe but also contribute to the region's economic development.

BENEFITS FOR ZIMBABWE, SADC, AFRICA, AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES

Prospect Lithium's development will have far-reaching benefits for Zimbabwe, SADC, Africa, and international communities. The company's commitment to clean and green energy will:

- Support Zimbabwe's economic growth through job creation and revenue generation.
- Enhance SADC's regional integration by providing a platform for knowledge sharing and collaboration.
- Contribute to Africa's energy security by promoting sustainable energy solutions.
- Help address global climate change challenges by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS:

At Prospect Lithium, we prioritize sustainable mining practices that prioritize environmental stewardship and social responsibility. We have implemented robust measures to minimize our environmental footprint, including reclamation and rehabilitation programs to restore mined areas. Our commitment to sustainability is crucial in addressing the concerns of local communities and maintaining our social license to operate.

Our Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework guides our approach to sustainability, with 10 policy commitments that address key issues such as climate change, water resource management, fair labor and working terms and community and worker health and safety. Under the ESG Social dimension, we have conducted a community needs assessment and developed a range of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects.

These initiatives have included the construction of classroom blocks, teachers' houses, construction of roads and bridges as well as donations of street lights, school furniture and textbooks to five nearby schools. Our PLZ scholarship fund also provides financial support for the education of intelligent and underprivileged children, covering school fees for deserving students. Additionally, we have installed laboratory furniture at Mwanza secondary school and fences for Mwanza primary school.

CONCLUSION

Prospect Lithium Zimbabwe is poised to play a significant role in promoting clean and green energy in Zimbabwe and beyond. With its cutting-edge technology, strategic location, and commitment to sustainability, the company is well-positioned to benefit not only Zimbabwe but also SADC, Africa, and international communities.

WELCOME TO ZIMBABWE

— FOCUS ON HOST NATION —

REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE



Official Name	Republic of Zimbabwe
Head of State & Government	President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa
System of Government	Constitutional Democracy
Legislature	National Assembly (Lower House), Senate (Upper House)
Judiciary	Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal, and the judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Key Economic Sectors	Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing, Tourism, Arts and Culture, Banking and Finance, Transport, Renewable Energy
Transportation	Road, rail and air transport network for the movement of people, goods and services
Communications	Broadband coverage, cellphone, landline and online access in a competitive business environment
Education System	Heritage Education 5.0
Arts and Culture	Traditional and modern influences, and innovative practices in music, dance, drama, literature, visual arts, and an emerging fashion industry
Independence Day	18 April 1980
Capital City	Harare
Population	15,178,979 (2022 census)
Area of country	390,757 square kilometres
Provinces/Regions	Ten
Time Zone	Central African Time (GMT + 2 hours)
International Dialling Code	+263
Country Code	ZW

Currency

Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) is the official currency, backed by gold reserves. The multi-currency regime accepts major regional and international currencies as legal tender, such as the South African Rand, British Pound, US Dollar, and the Euro.

Climate

Sub-Tropical, with lower temperatures between April and July, warm to hot from August through October, and the rainy season from November to March, but 2023/2024 was a drought season.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe recognizes 16 languages –
Chewa, Chibarwe, English, Kalanga, Koisian, Nambya, Ndaou, Ndebele, Shangani, Shona, sign language, Sotho, Tonga, Tswana, Venda and Xhosa.

Zimbabwe Bird

A stone-carved Bird from Great Zimbabwe is the national symbol, appearing on the Flag and Coat of Arms, on walls and buildings, banknotes and coins, and the national dress.



Zimbabwe is Open for Business

Republic of Zimbabwe

The Republic of Zimbabwe is located on a high plateau in south central Africa between the Limpopo and Zambezi rivers, sharing borders with Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zambia. The capital and largest city is Harare, in the north-east of the country and the second largest city is Bulawayo in the south-west. There are other towns and cities in the 10 provinces, and growth points in the rural areas.

The name “Zimbabwe” is a testament to the nation’s rich history and civilisation, and is derived from the Great Zimbabwe heritage site in the south of the country and the local description meaning “Houses of Stone” or stone buildings. The Great Enclosure is the largest ancient structure in Africa south of the Sahara, and stands as a monument to the rich legacy of achievement, innovation, co-operation, development and prosperity.

The Great Enclosure is a massive structure with walls 11-12 metres high constructed of “dry stone” walls of granite blocks without using mortar or cement, and still standing 1,000 years later, despite plunder during the colonial period. The unique engineering of the Great Enclosure has attracted scholarly interest, with researchers seeking to understand the complexity of the structure and how that could inform contemporary urban planning and development.

The iconic 12th century Great Zimbabwe monument is a UNESCO-listed World Heritage site, with smaller stone walls from this era in most parts of the country and some neighbouring countries. The Great Zimbabwe tradition leaves a rich legacy of agricultural development, animal husbandry, mining, industry and trade with the region and the continent, and beyond. The gold-mining industry in the country started more than a thousand years ago, and was processed to make jewellery, utensils and symbolic items.

Zimbabwe was the centre of successor African states with economic, political and social systems extending back prior to the construction of the Great Zimbabwe site from about 1100AD until this was disrupted in the late 19th century when the country was invaded and colonized by Britain through the British South Africa Company, and regained independence 90 years later on 18 April 1980 after several phases of protracted struggle by the indigenous people.

Zimbabwe attractions include the Great Zimbabwe heritage site, with Khami near Bulawayo representing a different design of “dry stone” structure, and more than 200 ancient stone structures around the country; the Victoria Falls (Mosi-oa-Tunya), Lake Kariba, the river systems big and small, the naturally formed balancing rocks, and the pristine mountains of the Eastern Highlands that provide scenic viewing. The national parks are rich with wildlife in its natural environment, such as Mana Pools, Hwange National Park, Matobo National Park, and Gonarezhou National Park, which is part of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) established with Mozambique and South Africa. Other TFCAs that include Zimbabwe are the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA with Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia, and ZIMOZA, which is shared by Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia.

Transport

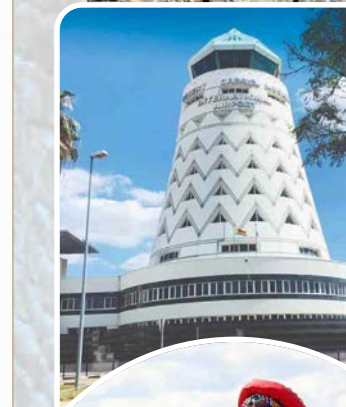
Zimbabwe lies at the centre of Southern Africa’s road and rail network, connecting people, countries, and markets within SADC, COMESA, the East African Community (EAC), and beyond. Through the North-South Corridor which is the most extensive corridor system in the region, Zimbabwe links countries such as Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The 3,100km railway network for bulk raw materials, finished goods and passengers connects significant domestic populations and economic centres, including seaports in Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa. In July 2024, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a tripartite agreement that will see the establishment of a 1,700km railway line linking the three countries. Zimbabwe is upgrading several airport facilities that can handle domestic flights, and has three modern state-of-the-art international airports -- Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport (Harare), Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo International Airport (Bulawayo), and Victoria Falls International Airport (Victoria Falls).

Tourism

Zimbabwe is a very peaceful country at the heart of Southern Africa, and the friendly people, with our rich cultures, can make your visit special. Zimbabwe is renowned for internationally acclaimed tourist destinations that offer site seeing, game and bird viewing, camping, sporting such as white-water rafting, zipline and bungee jumping, game hunting, fishing and boat cruising on lakes and rivers.

Tourism is a pillar of the country’s economic growth, contributing significantly to national income and employment, with pristine conservation areas teeming with wildlife, home to over 100 species of animals and 400 bird species. *Zimbabwe, A World of Wonders* is the tourism brand.

Zimbabweans have a well-deserved reputation for friendliness and visitors to the country are assured of a warm and sincere welcome.





Agriculture

Agriculture (12.6%) and Mining (13.2%) were the largest contributors to formal GDP in 2023, but small and medium enterprises and the informal business sector are lively in trade, micro-industry and production of goods.

Agriculture is a pillar of Zimbabwe's economy and provides direct and indirect employment to nearly 70 percent of the economically active population, accounts for 60 percent of all raw materials used by the country's manufacturing sector, and contributes about 45 percent of total export earnings. Despite upheavals exacerbated by climate change, the Zimbabwean economy remains anchored on agriculture, supported by firm policy frameworks such as the Agriculture Development Fund, the Horticulture Development Fund and the Area Yield Index Crop Insurance, among others that are instrumental in making the sector resilient, improving food self-sufficiency, reducing food insecurity and turning around the economy.

The country's good soils and weather are suitable for the production of a range of food and cash crops, with tobacco and cotton being among top foreign currency earners. Horticultural products which have found their way into the international market include blueberries, peas, mange tout and sugar snaps, sugar beans, peaches, nectarines, citrus, strawberries and cut flowers. The country has a thriving livestock sector with farmers keeping cattle, sheep and goats for household as well as commercial use.

Land Reform and Resettlement

At independence, Zimbabwe inherited a racially skewed agricultural land ownership pattern where the white large-scale commercial farmers, consisting of less than 1% of the population, occupied 45% of agricultural land, and 75% of this was in the high rainfall areas where the potential for agricultural production is high. Almost two-thirds of this large-scale commercial land was underutilized or unutilized.

Agrarian reform in Zimbabwe therefore revolved around land reform where the systematic dispossession and alienation of the land from the indigenous population during the period of colonial rule, were adequately addressed. The Zimbabwean Agrarian Reform involved restructuring of access to land, and an overall transformation of the existing farming system, institutions, and structures.

Agriculture and Climate-proofing -- *Pfumvudza/Intwasa*

The Government of Zimbabwe has introduced a climate-resilient traditional farming method, known as *Pfumvudza/Intwasa*. This involves the use of well-mulched holes for planting rather than furrows, and has improved food security and reduced food deficits by encouraging and empowering smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change. The benefits include:

Improved food security: Smallholder farmers can adapt to climate change and increase their yields, reducing the risk of crop failure and food insecurity.

Increased income: Farmers can diversify their income streams by promoting multiple crop production and improving market access.

Enhanced soil health: Using conservation agriculture practices, *Pfumvudza* improves soil health, reducing soil degradation and increasing fertility.

Water conservation: This method of farming uses water-saving practices such as mulching and drip irrigation, reducing water waste and conserving this valuable resource.

Mining and Mineral resources

Zimbabwe is a mineral-rich country, with abundant deposits of as many as 60 minerals, including gold, platinum, diamonds, lithium, coal, chrome and nickel, among other valuable minerals. The country's diverse geological landscape has earned it a prominent place on the global mining map, among Africa's top 10 mineral-producing countries. Zimbabwe's geological make-up is characterised by two prominent features: Greenstone Belts and the Great Dyke.

The Great Dyke is a remarkable 550-km-long geological body bearing the world's largest deposits of chrome, and the second largest reserves of the Platinum Group Metals (PGM), which include significant deposits of gold, copper and nickel. There are more than 800 mining operations in Zimbabwe, ranging from small-scale, medium-scale, and large international mining houses.

Zimbabwe is also home to the largest deposits of lithium in Africa, with Bikita Minerals holding the world's largest-known deposits at about 11 million tonnes. Exploration of oil and gas deposits, with promising results to date, is being undertaken in the Cahora Bassa Basin (Zambezi).

Banking and Finance

Prudent economic and financial policy initiatives implemented by the Government and the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) have resulted in an economy that is resilient against illegal sanctions imposed against the country more than two decades ago, the COVID-19 pandemic, and the global economic downturn.

Banking institutions consist of commercial banks, merchant bank, building societies, and a savings bank. There are 147 registered micro-finance institutions which include two deposit-taking micro-finance institutions, an infrastructure development bank, and an agricultural development bank.

The introduction of new technology-driven products and corporate finance structures has enhanced financial inclusion by embracing the mobile technologies of previously unbanked members of society. Zimbabwe has achieved full compliance with with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) requirements in February 2015.

Industry

Zimbabwe's manufacturing and commercial sector is on the rise, thanks to the development of a new industrialisation framework spelling out strategies and interventions spanning across all sectors to promote rapid industrialisation. Ten priority industrial value chains have been developed to promote agro-based and non-agricultural industrialisation. Six agro-processing value chains are dairy, sugar, soya, cotton-to-clothing, leather and fertiliser. The four non-agricultural value chains are pharmaceuticals, plastic waste, iron and steel, and bus and truck manufacturing.

To facilitate rapid industrialisation, government fast-tracked the ease of doing business reforms, decentralised industries, implemented a local-content strategy, supported the retooling and modernisation of manufacturing companies, deferred the payment of value added tax, and suspended import duty on raw materials. Mineral beneficiation and value addition have been extensively promoted and supported. Industry players are running a "Buy Zimbabwe" campaign to encourage the consumption of locally produced goods to stimulate production and creation of jobs.

The National Quality Policy, Consumer Protection Act, and Trade Measures Act are in place to guarantee the compliance of goods supplied in local, regional and international markets to meet the requisite quality and standards. The e-commerce ecosystem is set to experience a phenomenal transformation as soon as the results and interventions of an e-Trade Readiness Assessment are available and implemented to harness e-commerce and the digital economy.

Education 5.0

The country's education system starts from early childhood education up to college and university level with two ministries – the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education for early childhood, primary and secondary education, while the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development has the mandate for higher education through teachers colleges, polytechnics, technical and vocational education, the universities and their innovation hubs. Other government ministries run special training programmes that are in line with their mandates.

Education 5.0 has been introduced for higher and tertiary institutions, aimed at equipping graduates with the knowledge, skills, and adaptability to succeed in the modern workforce and contribute to the country's industrialization and economic development, notably by making and using local resources and products.

Education Philosophy

Heritage-based Education 5.0 is a comprehensive plan to transform the country's education sector and make it more relevant, innovative, inclusive, equitable and responsive to the needs of the country and people in the 21st century.

This initiative launched in November 2019 is rooted in – **Relevance:** Making education more relevant to the needs of the economy, society and the environment;

Innovation: Incorporating new technologies, methods and approaches to teaching and learning;

Partnership: Developing partnerships between government, private sector, civil society and communities to support education;

Inclusivity: Ensuring that all learners have access to quality education, regardless of their background or circumstances and **Industrialization.** The key objectives of Education 5.0 are to:

- ❖ Increase access to education for all learners.
- ❖ Improve the quality of education by promoting innovation and relevance.
- ❖ Reduce the gender gap in education.
- ❖ Increase the employability of graduates by promoting skills development.
- ❖ Promote entrepreneurship and innovation among learners.

Arts and Culture

Zimbabwe has a diverse, vibrant and booming creative and cultural industry, which is an important pillar for sustainable socio-economic development. Culture transforms societies, and fosters strong family values, as well as a sense of identity and belonging as Zimbabweans. Traditional and modern influences, and innovative practices in music, dance, drama, story-telling, literature, visual arts, and a rapidly emerging fashion industry are a big part of the country's cultural heritage, that includes pottery, basketry, textiles, jewelry and carving in stone and wood. This sector contributes significantly to employment creation and assists many rural communities to earn a living.

The country's cultural landscape is characterized by this mix of traditional and modern influences, and fusion, many ancient traditions are still practiced today. The mbira and marimba are integral to Zimbabwean culture, reflecting the country's rich musical heritage. These instruments continue to have an essential role in traditional music-making, cultural preservation, and artistic innovation.



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Vision 2030

The Zimbabwe Vision 2030 is a comprehensive and inclusive national development framework that outlines the country's aspirations and goals for this decade. It is a plan that invites all to participate in transforming Zimbabwe into an upper middle-income economy by 2030, with a focus on economic development, social transformation, and environmental sustainability.

Key Components

1/ Economic Development

Industrialisation. Promote value addition, beneficiation, and manufacturing to reduce dependence on primary commodities.

Infrastructure Development. Develop modern infrastructure, including energy, transportation, and communication systems.

Human Capital Development. Invest in education, training, and skills development to enhance human capital.

Agriculture. Develop sustainable agriculture practices to increase food security and reduce imports.

2/ Social Transformation

Social Justice. Promote social justice and equality by addressing poverty, inequality, and social exclusion.

Education. Improve access to quality education at all levels, including early childhood education, vocational training, and higher education.

Healthcare. Enhance the healthcare system to ensure universal access to quality healthcare services.

Social Protection. Protect vulnerable groups, including children, women, and the elderly.

3/ Environmental Sustainability

Conservation. Protect and conserve natural resources, including forests, wildlife, and water resources.

Sustainable Energy. Promote using renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.

Climate Change Mitigation. Implement measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change.

Development Philosophy

"Leaving no one and no place behind"

The philosophy of Zimbabwe's Vision 2030 emphasizes the commitment to rapid and inclusive development, and the importance of self-reliance and self-sufficiency; and encourages innovation, entrepreneurship, and creativity to develop unique solutions that address local challenges.

The vision promotes pride in being Zimbabwean, celebrating the country's culture, history, and achievements, and conveys the idea of moving forward without leaving anyone or any place behind. It shows the importance of inclusivity, equity, and social justice, so everyone can have access to opportunities, resources, and services to achieve their full potential; and encourages Zimbabweans to work together to build a better future for all without leaving anyone behind. The phrase has significant implications for Zimbabwe's development strategies:

- ❖ **Encourage innovation** and entrepreneurship to create jobs and stimulate economic growth. **Promote social inclusion and equity**, ensuring all citizens have access to education, healthcare, and other essential services. **Foster national pride and identity**, promoting a sense of belonging and shared responsibility. **Encourage international cooperation** and partnerships to leverage resources and expertise for national development.

"Brick-by-brick, Stone upon stone"

The Second Republic's Brick-by-Brick philosophy is a developmental approach to nation-building and economic development, emphasizing the importance of building a solid foundation, one brick at a time, to achieve long-term success, rather than trying to build a grand structure quickly.

Infrastructure Development

The infrastructure development process is inspired by the philosophy that, “A country is built by its own people” (*Nyika inovakwa nevene vayo / Ilizwe lakhiwa ngabanikazi balo*). This is a growth-oriented approach to transform the economy into an upper middle-income economy by 2030. While acknowledging the importance of foreign direct investment, this philosophy emphasises the participation of local people and local resources in driving the country’s economic development process.

Significant investments have been made in priority infrastructure projects across all economic sectors including housing, roads, dams and power plants to support national development, and that is ongoing. The rehabilitation and expansion of the Harare-Beitbridge highway, a major part of the North-South Corridor which facilitates regional trade, is among the milestone achievements in the infrastructure development agenda, in addition to the Harare-Chirundu highway, in spite of limited financial support from multilateral financial institutions.

The facilities and processes at both borders have been upgraded and streamlined, and Chirundu is a One Stop Border Post. Similar infrastructure development is being undertaken at the eastern and western borders with Mozambique and Botswana. Modern airports are waiting to receive you at the main entry points of Harare, Bulawayo and Victoria Falls, serviced by many international airlines.

To augment local resources, the government has adopted the “Zimbabwe is open for business” approach to attract foreign direct investment which has resulted in new infrastructure projects in the economy, especially in the mining and manufacturing sectors. A prime example is the \$1.5 billion steel plant developed by Dinson Iron and Steel Company at Manhize, near Mvuma in the Midlands province.

This is expected to be the biggest integrated steelworks on the continent when completed, and positions Zimbabwe as a global steel manufacturing hub in southern Africa. This facilitates beneficiation and value addition in steel production, creates employment, and is at the core of a mega-investment vision that includes the establishment of a Smart City at Manhize, and a Science University.

Industry

Zimbabwe has a comprehensive Industrial framework to transform the country into a manufacturing-led economy. The policy has five main objectives:

- ❖ **Promote Industrialization** and value addition in critical sectors such as textiles, leather, agro-processing, and manufacturing. **Increase Productivity** and efficiency by adopting modern technology and best practices. **Improve Competitiveness** of Zimbabwean industries through investment in infrastructure, research and development, and human capital development. **Create Employment** opportunities in industries. **Increase Exports** and reduce dependence on imports by promoting the production of high-value products.

Rural Industries

Zimbabwe's rural industrialization efforts aim to develop the rural areas by promoting industrial development, job creation, and economic growth, through various initiatives, including a Rural Industrialization Programme; Agricultural Mechanization; Rural Roads Development; Irrigation Schemes; Renewable Energy; Value Addition; and Economic Empowerment programmes.

Investing in Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency (ZIDA) can assist local and foreign investors to conceptualise, start and grow their investments in the country by providing information, site visits, and administrative support throughout the investment lifecycle. ZIDA facilitates local and foreign investment into Zimbabwe by sharing investment opportunities, legal requirements, business procedures and associated costs and benefits. The Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency Act includes initiatives such as Joint Ventures, Special Economic Zones and others, and an array of fiscal incentives has been put in place.

Why invest in Zimbabwe?

Regional hub. Zimbabwe is a key hub within the regional road and rail corridors, connecting to seaports within the SADC region, and is well serviced by international airlines.

Dynamic workforce. You can benefit from a skilled, educated, innovative, tech-savvy and diverse workforce.

Abundant mineral wealth. Zimbabwe boasts a rich tapestry of minerals, including the world's largest high-grade chromite resource base, and gold, platinum, diamonds, coal, nickel, and tantalite, with 17 rare earth elements that are critical in this technologically driven world.

Industrial base. Priority areas for investment include mining, manufacturing, energy, agriculture and agro-processing, tourism, technology, communications, and infrastructure development.

Pristine natural resources. Zimbabwe is an attraction for visitors and tourists, endowed with rivers, mountains, forests and wildlife, national parks and conservation areas, including trans frontier conservation areas.

Victoria Falls. New facilities are attracting local, regional and global conferences. Zimbabwe shares the famous falls with Zambia, with the local name of Mosi-oa-Tunya.

Business ready environment. Zimbabwe is business ready and business friendly.

How to invest in Zimbabwe

- ➔ **General Investment License** is needed to start a private business in Zimbabwe which you own 100%. **Public Private Partnership** to partner with Government, a local authority, or a state-owned enterprise to run a business. **Special Economic Zones** ZIDA designates and regulates Special Economic Zones (SEZ). You can apply to develop or operate a SEZ, or run a business in an existing SEZ.

Zimbabwe is Open for Business

Parliament of Zimbabwe

Mandate of Parliament

The mandate of Parliament is derived from section 117 of the Constitution which states that the Legislature has power "...to make laws for the peace, order and good governance of Zimbabwe". The role of Parliament is derived from Section 119 of the Constitution which states Parliament must promote democratic governance and ensure that the provisions of the Constitution are upheld and all institutions and agencies of government at every level act constitutionally and in the national interest. These provisions give Parliament Legislative, Oversight and Representative functions covering any and all areas of the Executive's operations. www.parl.zim.gov.zw

Composition and Structure of Parliament

In terms of Section 116 of the Constitution of Zimbabwe, the Legislature consists of Parliament and the President.

The President is part of the Legislature in his capacity as Head of State who holds the Public Seal and accordingly must assent to Bills passed by Parliament

before they become law. Section 118 of the Constitution specifies that Parliament consists of the Senate and the National Assembly. The Senate is headed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker heads the National Assembly. Pursuant to section 135 of the Constitution, the Speaker of the National Assembly is the Head of Parliament.

Zimbabwe's legislature is bicameral, with an upper chamber composed of 80 Senators; and a lower chamber comprising 280 Members of Parliament (MPs). Sixty Senators are elected through proportional representation, with the remaining 20 seats reserved for 18 chiefs and two individuals living with disabilities. For the National Assembly, 210 MPs are elected by single-member constituencies, while the remaining 70 seats are reserved for women and youth quotas with 60 seats reserved for women and 10 are for youth.

The majestic new Parliament, built on a hill in Mount Hampden and the venue for the 44th SADC Summit, provides modern facilities, and is another symbol of Zimbabwe's heritage as it was a sought-after destination by colonial entrepreneurs, known for its mineral resources and well-watered agricultural land. The circular building and chambers provides a forum that is inclusive in facilitating debate. The Parliament is at the core of a new city being developed through public and private sector investment.

Zimbabwe is a Sovereign State

Zimbabwe is a sovereign state, recognized by the international community as an independent country and has been a member of the United Nations since its independence in 1980. Zimbabwe is a member of various international organizations, including: Southern African Development Community (SADC) -- African Union and African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) -- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) -- SADC Parliamentary Forum and Pan-African Parliament -- African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP) -- Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) -- Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).

Zimbabwe hosts three SADC affiliated organisations:

Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was established in 1995 when Summit approved the formation of a regional power pool, and a fully integrated, competitive energy market to provide sustainable energy solutions for the SADC region and beyond.

Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC) was established in 1996 as a Centre of Excellence in training, research and development of capacities in peace support operations. Its mission is to design, provide, and coordinate peacekeeping/peace support training in the SADC region as mandated by the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, and in line with AU and UN standards.

Southern African Railways Association (SARA), whose mandate is to deliver a cost effective, regionally integrated, seamless, and predictable railway transport service.



ZIDA

ZIMBABWE
INVESTMENT &
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY

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- Let us connect you to Zimbabwe, 24/7 from the comfort of your home country.
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Your access to the investment
opportunities in Zimbabwe



President Mnangagwa, the incoming Chair of SADC, with President João Lourenço of Angola, the outgoing Chair of SADC

Reaffirmation, Engagement and Reengagement pays dividend

Under the Second Republic, led by the President, His Excellency, Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, Zimbabwe continues to make significant strides on its Foreign Policy front. Zimbabwe's new Foreign Policy thrust is predicated on Re-Affirmation, Engagement and Re-Engagement. Re-Affirmation, Engagement and Re-Engagement efforts are anchored on the cardinal principle of Zimbabwe being "A Friend to all and an Enemy to none", and on the mantra that "Zimbabwe is Open for Business", focusing on Economic Diplomacy. Zimbabwe continues to make inroads in fulfilling foreign policy goals as the country reaffirms its rightful place in the international community.

Zimbabwe prioritises its relations with fellow SADC countries, firmly recognising that this is crucial in fostering and promoting a more stable, prosperous, and influential region, for the benefit of all. During our tenure as Chair, Zimbabwe commits to championing the industrialisation agenda of the SADC, including through promoting infrastructural development and innovation.

The advent of the Second Republic ushered in a new trajectory in the country's engagement with the global community. With Re-Affirmation, Engagement and Re-Engagement, Zimbabwe has chosen the path of dialogue and mutually beneficial partnerships with those ready and willing to partner with the country. The results of this policy shift have largely been very positive as Zimbabwe is regaining its position in the community of nations. There have been gains on the economic front, with significant socio-economic transformation taking place owing to deliberate policy interventions by the Government, that have encouraged domestic and foreign investment in key sectors of the economy, spurred by the ever-improving policies to facilitate and promote the ease of doing business.

As part of the Engagement and Re-Engagement efforts, the Government of Zimbabwe is scaling up its interactions with the SADC region and the wider community of nations in all strategic areas of cooperation, including trade, investment and tourism promotion.



President Mnangagwa with President Nyusi of Mozambique and President Masisi of Botswana in July at the signing of a tripartite agreement on the Integrated Techobanine Port Project and the Limpopo Railway Line that will improve the movement of goods and trade among the three countries.



President Mnangagwa interacts with other African Heads of State on the sidelines of the 2024 Korea-Africa Summit held in Seoul

New Embassies have been opened in Minsk, Belarus; Islamabad, Pakistan; and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia to broaden the country's diplomatic tentacles. A consulate was opened in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) in response to the phenomenal growth in demand for consular services because of deepened and broadened economic interaction between Zimbabwe and the UAE.

Anti-Sanctions

Zimbabwe particularly cherishes the immeasurable support and solidarity of SADC Member States following the imposition of illegal sanctions by some Western countries and their allies. SADC has been at the forefront and has remained steadfast in the fight against these heinous illegal sanctions as demonstrated by its declaration of the 25th of October of every year as the Anti-Sanctions Commemoration Day. The unilateral, unjustified sanctions are, undoubtedly, a systematic attack on Zimbabwe and the broader SADC region, and are calculated to bring untold suffering to the people and cause an illegal regime change. In that regard, SADC has been unequivocal in calling for the immediate, unconditional and total removal of these sanctions.



Despite the disruptive sanctions, Zimbabwe continues to make its contribution to the sustainable development of the region, guided by the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the SADC Vision 2050, among others.

Diaspora Engagement

The Second Republic's Economic Diplomacy gives prominence to the Diaspora as one of the most critical assets in the nation's rebuilding and development efforts through their participation in socio-economic activities, guided by the clarion call made by His Excellency, President Dr. Mnangagwa, under the mantra "Nyika inovakwa nevene vayo/



President Mnangagwa is welcomed by Zimbabweans at the World Economic Forum held in Davos, Switzerland in 2023.

Ilizwe lakhiwa ngabanikazi balo" which translates to "A country is developed by its own citizens." Zimbabwe is unlocking its full potential and driving meaningful development that is tailored to its own needs through harnessing its own domestic resources, skills and expertise. In the Second Republic, the people of Zimbabwe are consolidating the gains of their hard-won independence and shaping their own destiny.



President Emmerson Mnangagwa congratulates President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa at the launch of the Border Management Authority (BMA) on 5 October 2023. The Authority is responsible for frontline border law enforcement functions related to port health, immigration control, access control, biosecurity, food safety and phyto-sanitary control, and land border infrastructure in South Africa.

Non-Permanent Seat on the United Nations Security Council

Zimbabwe has submitted its bid for a Non-Permanent Seat on the United Nations Security Council for the period 2027 to 2028. This will significantly enhance the voice and influence of Zimbabwe and the SADC Region on issues of international peace and security, which are critical for the development of the region, Africa and the world at large. Zimbabwe expresses its gratitude to SADC countries and to African Union Member States for endorsing this candidature.



President Emmerson Mnangagwa engages in an exchange with the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, Abiy Ahmed on the sidelines of the 37th Ordinary Assembly of the African Union held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in February 2024.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

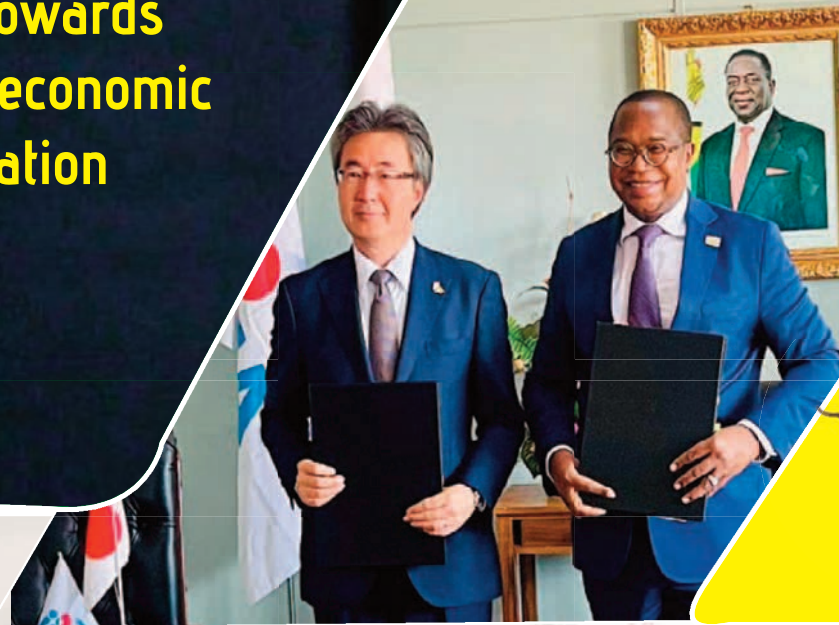
RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE

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Mobilising Private Sector Financing
for Finance and Green Growth in Africa

Roundtable on Zimbabwe Deb
Arrears Clearance



Zimbabwe on right path towards SADC economic integration



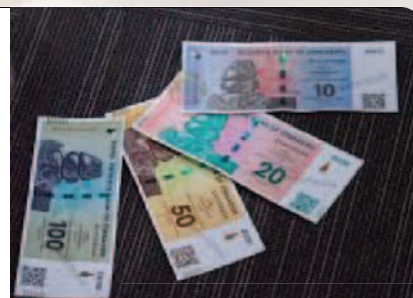
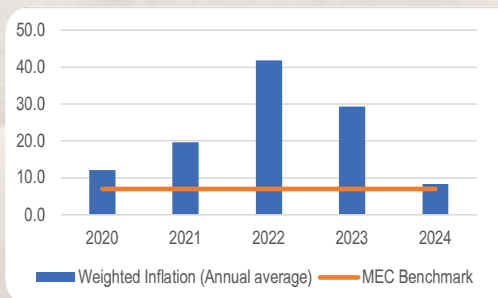
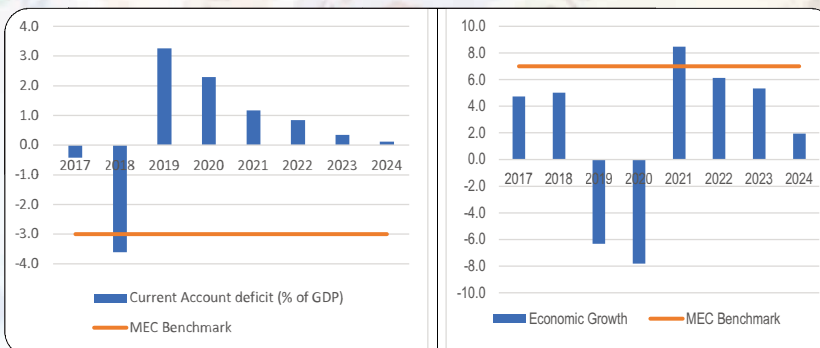
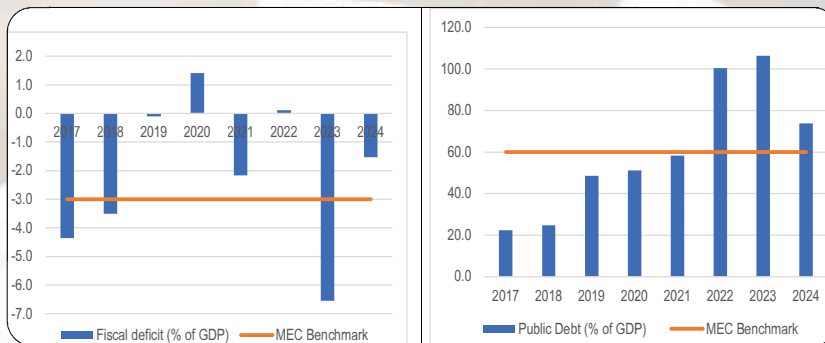
1. The advent of the Second Republic saw the country registering improvements in its performance against regional Macroeconomic Convergence (MEC) targets, although some targets have been missed due to various exogenous shocks. This is a reflection of the prudent fiscal management measures adopted through the economic blueprints, the Transitional Stabilisation Programme and the National Development Strategy I (NDS 1), as the country moves towards its Vision: "Towards an Empowered and Prosperous Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030".
2. The fiscal deficit has consistently met the MEC benchmark of -3 percent in the recent past, with fiscal surpluses recorded in 2020 and 2022. The Government has set a target of achieving a fiscal deficit of not more than 1.5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and this is expected to be achieved in 2024.
3. Similarly, the country's stock of public debt has been within the MEC benchmark of 60 percent over the years, except for the years 2022 and 2023 due to nominal increases and exchange rate developments. In 2024, the stock of debt is anticipated to start converging to the MEC benchmark, with further improvements anticipated in successive years.

4. The current account deficit (percentage of GDP) has over the years consistently met the MEC benchmark of three percent deficit, recording surpluses over the period 2019 to 2023, driven mainly by growing merchandise exports and remittances. In 2024 a surplus of about 0.1 percent of GDP is anticipated to be within the benchmark, driven by low commodity prices.

5. The economy has been recovering as indicated by the positive growth rates recorded since 2021, despite being below the MEC benchmark. However, the economic growth is constrained by several exogenous shocks such as weak global economic activity, reduced global trade, lower commodity prices, and adverse weather conditions including recurring drought and cyclones.

6. Government has announced and is implementing a 'no-recourse-to-the-Central Bank' policy. There has been no-recourse-to-the-Central Bank, confirming to the MEC benchmark of less than five percent, while Government Capital Investment/Tax revenue has also been growing since 2021, targeting to reach the MEC benchmark of greater than 30 percent.

7. Average annual inflation over the past four years has failed to meet the MEC benchmark of three to seven percent due to endogenous and exogenous factors. However, Government introduced measures and currency reforms to stabilise the macroeconomic environment, including a structured currency, Zimbabwe Gold (ZiG), which is expected to see annual average inflation dropping to around eight percent in 2024.





Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation



Hon. Dr. Peya Mushelenga
Minister of International Relations and
Cooperation of Namibia

MANDATE

The Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is tasked with managing Namibia's policy on international relations and cooperation as stipulated in Article 96 of the Namibian Constitution, with an overarching objective of protecting the nation's interest abroad. The ministry is also entrusted with the primary function of formulating, promoting and executing Namibia's foreign policy and the conduct of Namibia's international relations. The foundation and guide for the Ministry of International Relations and Cooperation is the Namibian Constitution, which defines all aspects of state power in Namibia.

VISION

A prosperous, economically competitive and globally respectable Namibia

MISSION

To promote, protect and defend Namibia's national interests and image globally

THE FIVE GUIDELINES WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN ARTICLE 96 OF THE CONSTITUTION ARE:

- adopt and maintain a policy of non-alignment
- promote international cooperation, peace and security
- create and maintain just and mutually beneficial relations among nations
- foster respect for international law and treaty obligations
- encourage the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means

KEY STRATEGIC FOREIGN POLICY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ARE:

- promotion and protection of Namibia's sovereign, territorial integrity, national security and social wellbeing
- promotion and enhancement of Namibia's prosperity through economic growth and sustainable development
- promotion of International peace and security, regional cooperation, especially through active support, collective initiatives and effective multilateralism
- promotion of Namibia an Africa's standing and influence in world affairs
- protection of the welfare of Namibian citizen abroad
- provision of professional and appropriate service to the government and Private institutions and individuals with interests abroad

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN NAMIBIA

Namibia shines as a beacon of stability and opportunity in Africa. Strategically positioned on the southwestern coast, it boasts a congestion-free port at Walvis Bay, facilitating seamless trade with global markets. With abundant natural resources and a modern infrastructure, Namibia is poised to lead in renewable energy, particularly green hydrogen production. Its diverse economy, driven by sectors like mining, tourism, fishing, and agriculture, offers promising prospects for investors and visitors alike.

NAMIBIA INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

Energy sector: Opportunities in clean hydrogen production, significant oil and gas discoveries, uranium production, and abundant wind and solar resources.

Agriculture: Investment potential in beef exports to China, the European Union, and the United States, as well as in small livestock meat, dates, blueberries, and grapes sub-sectors.

Tourism: Investment prospects in breathtaking landscapes, diverse culture, and rich wildlife, including attractions like the Fish River Canyon, DarkSky-certified NamibRand Nature Reserve, Dragon's Breath Cave, and Hoba Meteorite.

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Amb. Penda Naanda
Executive Director of International
Relations and Cooperation



THE ELECTORAL COMMISSIONS FORUM OF SADC COUNTRIES (ECF-SADC)

The Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC Countries (ECF-SADC) also known as 'The Forum' is a regional umbrella organisation for electoral management bodies in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. It is a legal entity that is constituted of Electoral Commissions of Member States of the SADC region. The Forum was established in 1998, following an extensive consultative process amongst which began in 1996. The primary impetus for the establishment of the Forum was a recognition by Member Commissions of the critical importance of strengthening co-operation amongst themselves, if indeed the ambition of sustainable democratic governance and electoral democracy in particular, was to be achieved in the SADC region. In 2005 the Forum established a permanent Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana where it is hosted by Botswana Government. Some of the objectives of the ECF-SADC include ; Encouraging the establishment of independent and impartial Electoral Commissions in the region; Encouraging the development and promotion of a

democratic culture and an environment conducive to the holding of credible and transparent elections; Encouraging the development of electoral laws that adhere to regionally and internationally accepted principles of election management; Supporting and encouraging capacity building programmes of Electoral Commissions to ensure effective discharge of their mandate

The year 2023 marked 25 years of the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC countries existence and unwavering commitment to ensuring the credibility and integrity of electoral processes in the region and on the continent at large. To mark this anniversary a Symposium was held alongside the 25th Annual General Conference and Anniversary organized by the Electoral Commissions Forum of SADC countries in collaboration with IEC South Africa. Under the theme "Striving for Credible, Inclusive, & Transparent elections in the SADC region: Innovation and renewed approaches for the future", the Anniversary symposium was made possible by the

support of United Nations Development Programme under the auspices of the newly established Africa Election Fund supported by the German Foreign Federal Office.



Given the apparent challenges with democracy across both developed and developing countries, it became apparent that credibility, inclusivity, and transparency were key focus areas on which to deliberate among EMB's in the SADC region. Credibility relates to the conduct of EMB's in managing election in the region, whether real or perceived; inclusivity relates to the participation of vulnerable groups such as women, persons with disabilities and young people. Transparency relates to the openness of electoral management processes across the entire chain and the extent to which they inspire the confidence of stakeholders, including political parties, political leaders, and the general public. The emphasis on innovation and renewed approaches underscored the necessity of capturing emerging best practises undertaken by individual EMB's and leveraging the collective ideas arising from partnerships and peer exchanges.

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PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF RISDP 2020-2030 AND SADC VISION 2050



SADC | VISION
2050

A peaceful, inclusive, competitive, middle- to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom

Cross Cutting Issues

Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management



**Industrial
Development
and Market
Integration**



**Infrastructure
Development
in Support
of Regional
Integration**



**Social and
Human Capital
Development**



Peace, Security, and Good Governance



The strategic direction and priorities of SADC are defined in the Regional Indicative Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 approved by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in August 2020. It is a 10-year regional integration and development framework, setting the priorities and articulating the necessary economic and social policies and strategies. The RISDP 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 set out an ambitious agenda focusing on the following pillars and strategic areas:

- (i) **The Foundation:** Peace, Security and Good Governance
- (ii) **Pillar I:** Industrial Development and Market Integration
- (iii) **Pillar II:** Infrastructure Development to Support Regional Integration
- (iv) **Pillar III:** Social and Human Capital Development
- (v) Cross Cutting Issues (Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management)



THE FOUNDATION: PEACE, SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Regional efforts to safeguard the peace and security in the region

The SADC Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC) was deployed on 15 December 2023 to support the Government of the DRC to restore peace and security in the eastern DRC, which has witnessed an increase in conflicts and instability caused by the resurgence of armed groups.

During its operations, SAMIDRC complies with human rights aspects as stipulated in the Law of Armed Conflict and International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Additionally, the mission operates under the Rules of Engagement (ROE) for the Southern Africa Development Community Mission in DRC issued by the Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics and Security Cooperation. The said ROE mandate the mission's military personnel to comply with international laws, especially the Law of Armed Conflict and DRC laws.

SAMIDRC has established and implemented a robust human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework to prevent civilian casualties during operations. Principally, the facet of the SAMIDRC Mandate is humanitarian, based on the protection of civilians and their properties under imminent threats from negative forces and illegal armed groups.

In Mozambique, the deployment of the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM)

since July 2021 has yielded significant milestones, including rebuilding activities leading to the return of more than 600,000 out of 1.2 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their places of origin. The mission also degraded the threat by terrorist groups through intensified patrols and operations, robust offensive and information operations to curtail radicalisation and indoctrination. SAMIM was also instrumental in facilitating the protection of civilian activities and humanitarian assistance.

Working with various International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), SAMIM provided comprehensive legal aid, including awareness, counselling and litigation.

The deployment of SAMIM and SAMIDRC demonstrates the commitment of SADC Member States to supporting the DRC and Mozambique in their efforts to achieve lasting peace and stability and, ultimately, create an enabling environment for sustainable development and prosperity. The two peace support missions are in line with the principle of collective self-defence and collective action outlined in the SADC Mutual Defence Pact (2003). The Pact emphasises that "Any armed attack perpetrated against one of the State Parties shall be considered a threat to regional peace and security and shall be met with immediate collective action".

The RISDP 2020-2030 is anchored on a firm foundation of peace, security and good governance, which are considered as the necessary preconditions and key primary enablers of regional integration and development. During the year, the SADC region remained relatively calm, with no new intra-state conflicts, major armed conflicts or acts of terror/terrorist activities, except for the security situation in Cabo Delgado in northern Mozambique and the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Enhanced capacity for conflict prevention, mediation and resolution

The region continued to strengthen conflict prevention, mediation and resolution through the SADC Panel of Elders (PoE) and the Mediation Reference Group (MRG). Headed by former United Republic of Tanzania President, H.E Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the PoE is part of the SADC Mediation and Conflict Prevention and Preventative Diplomacy structure, which fosters political and security stability in the region through the prevention and resolution of significant inter-state and intra-state conflicts.

In line with the decision of the Summit of Heads of State and Government held in August 2023, President Hakainde Hichilema of the Republic of Zambia and Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, supported by Dr. Kikwete and Ambassador Molosiwa Selepeng, a member of the MRG, undertook a mission to the Kingdom of Lesotho and engaged the government and opposition political parties concerning the need for progress on the implementation of comprehensive national reforms.

SADC continues to commemorate the Southern Africa Liberation Day on 23 March every year through various activities to pay tribute to the men and women who sacrificed their lives to bring about the liberation of southern Africa. National events are marked by radio and television programmes, while there were belated commemorations at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2023. This year, the main commemoration coincided with the Extra-Ordinary Summit of SADC Organ Troika Plus SADC Troika, Troops Contributing Countries to the SAMIDRC, Personnel Contributing Countries to the SAMIM, the Democratic Republic of the

Congo and the Republic of Mozambique held on 23 March 2024. In a statement to commemorate the day, SADC Chairperson, President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço of

the Republic of Angola, highlighted the historical significance of the liberation struggle and re-affirmed SADC's commitment to the ideals of solidarity, self-determination and regional cooperation. On 28 March 2024, Angolan Ambassador to Botswana and SADC, Her Excellency Dr Beatriz de Morais, who is the Chairperson of the SADC Committee of Ambassadors and High Commissioners, hosted an event to commemorate Southern Africa Liberation Day at the Angolan Embassy in Gaborone. The event was attended, among others, by SADC ambassadors and high commissioners accredited to Botswana, government representatives and SADC Secretariat officials.

Enhanced democracy and inclusive governance in the region: Deployment of the SADC electoral observer missions

SADC continued to consolidate democracy through the deployment of SADC Electoral Observer Missions (SEOMs). Between August 2023 and July 2024 and under the leadership of Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation Chairperson President Hichilema of Zambia, SADC deployed SEOMs to Zimbabwe, DRC, South Africa, Madagascar and Eswatini in accordance with the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2021). Over the years, SEOMs have proven to be effective in increasing public confidence in the electoral processes, which, in turn, deter electoral irregularities. The Republics of Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia are scheduled to hold elections between October and November 2024 as part of the commitment to promote democratic governance based on shared values and principles, including the rule of law and respect for human rights in the SADC region.

Unveiling of Statue in Honour of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere at AU headquarters

The statue in honour of *Mwalimu* Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the first President of the United Republic of Tanzania, was



unveiled on 18 February 2024 at the Julius Nyerere Political Affairs, Peace and Security Building at the African Union Commission in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on the margins of the AU Assembly. The statue was officially unveiled by President Hichilema of Zambia in his capacity as chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation; President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania; SADC Executive Secretary, H.E Elias M. Magosi; and H. E. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the African Union Commission. The statue is erected to honour *Mwalimu* Nyerere for his immense contribution to the liberation of southern African states and the promotion of peace and security on the African continent.

Mwalimu Nyerere, together with other eminent African leaders on the African continent, played a pivotal role in the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in 1963, which later became the African Union in 2002. As a commitment to peace and justice in Africa, Tanzania, under his leadership, hosted the Liberation Committee of the OAU. In southern Africa, *Mwalimu* Nyerere, alongside other leaders, founded the Frontline States and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980 which he described as a “major instrument for self-reliant development in the southern part of Africa”. SADCC was later transformed into SADC in 1992.



Tribute to Ali Hassan Mwinyi

The governments and people of SADC paid tribute to His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, second President of the United Republic of Tanzania, who passed away on 29 February 2024. Former President Mwinyi was an exceptional leader who dedicated his entire life to the service of Tanzanians, having served as President of Zanzibar and Vice President of the United Republic of Tanzania before becoming President following the retirement of President Nyerere in 1985.

He served SADCC Chairperson from 1989 to 1990. It was during his tenure that the process of transforming the SADCC commenced, leading to the establishment of SADC through the signing of the Declaration and Treaty of SADC in Windhoek, Namibia in 1992. He will be remembered for his tireless commitment to peace, security and development of the SADC region.



Tribute to Malawi Vice President, Dr Chilima

The SADC region sent its condolences to President Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera, the government and people of Malawi following the tragic and untimely passing of the country's Vice President Dr. Saulos Klaus Chilima and nine others in a plane crash on 10 June 2024.

Leaders from SADC Member States and the SADC Secretariat described the untimely passing of Dr. Chilima as a great loss to Malawi and the SADC region. The late Dr. Chilima was described as a youthful and dynamic leader who was instrumental in spearheading Malawi's public sector reforms and who was firmly committed to the values and ideals of SADC regional integration, cooperation and sustainable development. He served as Vice President of Malawi from 2014 to 2024. Before joining politics, he had a distinguished career as an executive in the private sector.



Addressing transnational organised crime

The SADC region remains committed to working collectively to tackle Transnational Organised Crime (TOC), which is considered a threat to regional peace, security, governance, social and economic development. During the year, over 500 experts were trained on various aspects of TOC, including cybercrime, human trafficking, counterterrorism, drug trafficking, financial crimes and illicit mining, thereby strengthening the capacity of Member States to combat TOC. In addition, a regional TOC strategy was approved.

The region continues to conduct joint cross-border joint operations to address TOC and enforce the law. Overall, there has been an increase in cross-border criminal activities recorded between 2022 to 2023, necessitating calls for continued collaboration and enhanced efforts among SADC Member States to effectively address growing challenges.

Combatting corruption and money laundering

Implementation of interventions to combat corruption within the framework of domestic legislation, the SADC Protocol Against Corruption and international instruments remains a priority. Member States continued to investigate cases of suspected corruption and those where there was concrete evidence; facilitated initiatives by the private sector and other stakeholders to increase participation in anti-corruption; reviewed national legislation; and undertook corruption risk assessment in vulnerable sectors. They also collaborated at bilateral, regional and international levels to strengthen cooperation in combatting corruption and other related crimes.

Initiatives to strengthen anti-money laundering are ongoing across the region, with 1,698 money laundering cases, with a combined value of over US\$2 billion investigated in 2023. There was also a significant increase in the value of illicit assets recovered by Member States from

US\$3.3 billion in 2022 to US\$12.1 billion in 2023. These efforts are expected to further deter acts of corruption and money laundering across the SADC region.

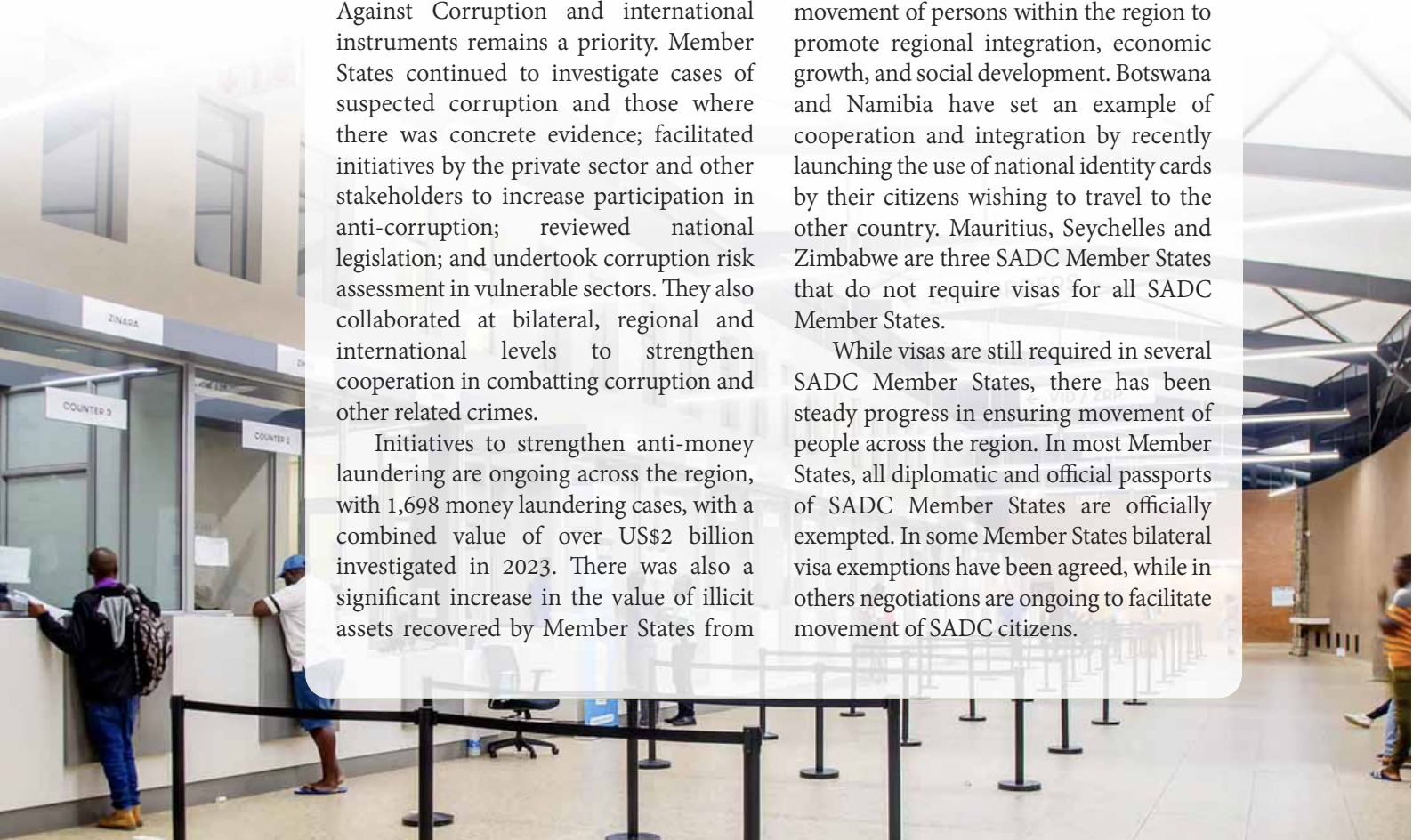
Participation of women in peace and security initiatives

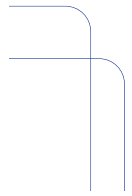
SADC continues to recognise and support women's full and equal representation and participation at all levels in efforts to strengthen peace and security in the region. SADC has made deliberate efforts to accommodate women in the deployment of the SAMIM and SAMIDRC, including at mission leadership level. In addition, a network of women mediators was established to promote participation, leadership and decision-making of women in conflict prevention, management, resolution.

Facilitation of movement of persons in the SADC Region

The region remains committed to the implementation of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons (2005); visa-free travel and visa facilitation; the SADC Business Visa; and development and protection of cross-border infrastructure and transport. This is important to enhance facilitation of movement of persons within the region to promote regional integration, economic growth, and social development. Botswana and Namibia have set an example of cooperation and integration by recently launching the use of national identity cards by their citizens wishing to travel to the other country. Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe are three SADC Member States that do not require visas for all SADC Member States.

While visas are still required in several SADC Member States, there has been steady progress in ensuring movement of people across the region. In most Member States, all diplomatic and official passports of SADC Member States are officially exempted. In some Member States bilateral visa exemptions have been agreed, while in others negotiations are ongoing to facilitate movement of SADC citizens.





ZIMBABWE'S COURTS GO DIGITAL: ACCESS JUSTICE WITH IECMS!

Zimbabwe's Judicial Service Commission proudly announces the launch of the Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) – a ground-breaking leap into the future of justice delivery.

The IECMS Journey

The IECMS was inaugurated by President Emmerson Mnangagwa at the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and Commercial Court on 1 May 2022. The Labour Court and Administrative Court joined the digital wave in February 2023, followed by the General Division of the High Court and the Sheriff's office embraced in September 2023. Magistrates' courts across Zimbabwe prepare for their digital debut in January 2025.

Why IECMS Matters

- **Streamlined Case Management:** Say goodbye to stacks of paperwork. IECMS automates case management, from inception to resolution. No more lost files or delays.
- **Access Anytime, Anywhere:** IECMS brings the courtroom to your doorstep, offering unparalleled convenience for all.
- **Swift Justice Delivered:** Accelerate the path to justice with IECMS, where digital efficiency means faster resolutions.
- **Empowerment at Your Fingertips:** With IECMS, geographical boundaries fade away, enabling participation in court proceedings from any location.
- **Transparent Justice for All:** Digital court records have enhanced transparency and accountability in the judicial system.
- **Smart Savings with IECMS:** Cut costs and go green; IECMS is your eco-friendly solution to a paperless judiciary.
- **Data-Driven Decisions:** Digital court records provide valuable data for analysis and decision-making, enabling the JSC to identify areas for improvement.
- **Security:** Trust in the robust protection of court data with IECMS, where confidentiality meets technology.

MAIN FEATURES OF IECMS

- ❖ E-filing
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- ❖ E-Signing
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- ❖ Simultaneous collaboration of users on a single case.
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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

INCREASED INTRA-SADC AND SADC EXTRA-REGIONAL TRADE

This pillar highlights SADC's need for a strong industrialised and integrated region in which intra-regional trade increases while the markets of the 16 Member States are strongly interlinked. Interventions under this pillar are directed towards realising an industrialised regional economy that utilises its natural resources sustainably.

In the five years to 2022, the average share of intra-SADC and SADC extra-regional trade in goods and services was just below 18.81 percent. Intra-SADC regional trade improved from US\$60,251 million in 2019 to US\$83,462 million in 2022. This improvement reflects the impact of ongoing efforts to roll out various provisions of the SADC Protocol on Trade, including implementation of (i) the Electronic-Certificate of Origin (e-CoO), (ii) Regional Customs Transit Guarantee (iii) the Coordinated Border Management concept, (iv) the One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) concept, (v) Simplified Trade Regime (STR) and (vi) simplified trading arrangements, which have enabled an increase in informal cross-border trade covering both agricultural and non-agricultural commodities.

There has been a noticeable increase in extra-regional trade after the period of the COVID-19 pandemic, which demonstrates the gains of free trade and the resilience of the region, an advantage that is being consolidated through the implementation of a series of political and regulatory measures to facilitate and promote extra-regional trade.

Improved access to banking and non-banking financial services

The region reached very high levels of financial inclusion in 2023, with around 77 percent of adults being financially included. This number is expected to increase by the end of December 2024, considering the legal, financial and political efforts that Member States are making in their respective jurisdictions, which will contribute significantly to creating a more conducive regulatory environment for the creation of non-bank financial institutions in the region.

Trade facilitation and customs cooperation

The SADC e-Certificate of Origin (e-CoO), which was launched in September 2022, is being fully implemented in five Member States: Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Namibia and Zambia. The e-CoO is an electronically processed and issued by an issuing authority attesting that goods declared by an exporter conform to specific rules of origin as per the criteria provided in the SADC Protocol on Trade.

Regional monetary cooperation and cross-border payment

The number of transactions settled on the regional cross-border SADC Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system as at end-December 2023 was 3,318,036, representing a value of ZAR13.16 trillion. By May 2024, the total number of transactions settled increased to 3,384,624, with a value of ZAR13.49 trillion or US\$701.88 billion.

10 Year Anniversary of SADC RTGS

The SADC-RTGS system, formerly known as SADC Integrated Regional Electronic Settlement System (SIRESS), celebrated 10 years of existence on 22 July 2023. The official 10-year anniversary was celebrated on 15 November 2023 in Maputo, Mozambique by the SADC Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG) Payment System Subcommittee and Payment System Oversight Committee when both regional bodies conducted their final quarterly meetings for the year. The celebration was used as an opportunity to showcase and reflect on the region's achievement in payment system integration so far as well as to outline future plans for the system.

The SADC-RTGS system is a regional electronic payment system developed by

Member States to settle cross-border transactions faster without having to rely on intermediary banks from outside the region. The system was implemented in July 2013 as a pilot in Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa. Subsequently, the system was rolled-out to the rest of the Member States after the successful pilot. The main objective of the SADC-RTGS is to support the SADC regional integration and development agenda and specifically, to enhance regional financial integration. The SADC-RTGS system is one of the success stories around finance and investment in the region.

The system has served the SADC community well in the last 10 years, with the South African Rand (ZAR) as a settlement currency. Among other proposed initiatives in the payment system integration is to bring onboard other SADC Member States currencies. This will broaden the number of settlement currencies available for the participants.

On 10 June 2024, the SADC-RTGS successfully migrated to the ISO 20022 messaging standard. ISO 20022 is a global open standard for payments messaging that creates a common language and model for payments data across countries. The SADC-RTGS system is operated by the South African Reserve Bank on behalf of participating SADC central banks. The migration to the new ISO 20022 payments messaging format is a major achievement for the SADC region as it will enable faster payments processing, increased automation and improved reconciliation processes for the benefit of end-users. This is a key milestone in financial integration for the SADC region.





SIPS Programme milestones

On 21 May 2024, SADC celebrated the milestones registered under the Support towards Industrialisation and the Productive Sectors (SIPS) Programme, marking the end of the project on regional economic integration and industrialisation. The SIPS Programme, a joint action of SADC, the German Government and the European Union (EU), aimed to promote self-sustaining economies, reduce import dependence and strengthen regional resilience, with a particular focus on the agro-processing and pharmaceutical sectors in the SADC region.

Among the notable achievements of the SIPS Project were:

- By addressing policy, regulatory and business environment constraints, the SIPS Programme increased private sector engagement in the development of critical value chains, including the leather, medical and pharmaceutical sectors. These targeted value chains have enormous potential to broaden the region's industrial base and promote job creation in line with the objectives of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063 and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2020-2030.
- The inclusion of a COVID-19 Medical and Pharmaceutical Products value chain within the scope of the programme, resulting in innovative manufacturing

projects to produce COVID-19-related medical and pharmaceutical consumables and devices that were designed and implemented by regional companies and institutions that received SIPS grants.

- Creation of over 160 permanent jobs, the participation of over 330 people in networking meetings, and the training of 690 people from beneficiary companies in project management, project operations and good manufacturing practices.
- Facilitation of the alignment of regional and national objectives, ensuring a sustained momentum for regional integration and supporting research and development in the region, while contributing to the formulation of key policies and frameworks.
- Through targeted interventions and public-private sector collaboration, the SIPS Programme strengthened regional value chains, paving the way for increased trade and sustainable industrialisation in the SADC region.

The programme has not only achieved commendable successes but has also set milestones that will guide future efforts in regional value chain development, industrialisation and regional integration. The impact of the SIPS Programme will extend beyond its closure, as evidenced by the establishment of frameworks and collaborations that will continue to benefit Member States and foster regional cooperation.

Promotion of FDI

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the SADC region remained relatively stable between 2019 and 2020 but declined in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This saw the number of FDI projects falling below pre-pandemic levels in 2019 and 2020. The trend of screening FDI has become a reality globally and the SADC is no exception. Within the framework of the EU-SIBE (Support to Improving Investment and Business Environment) Programme, the region adopted the FDI screening model, resulting in a total of seven out of 15 Member States implementing FDI screening regimes in 2023, accounting for 46.66 percent.

Sustainable funds continued to be more attractive to investors globally. In 2023 the SADC Secretariat partnered with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to develop the Sustainable Investment Framework, aiming to enhance the region's technical and strategic ability to attract FDI, particularly in sectors essential to sustainable development objectives, where the region lacked a functional framework.

Inaugural SADC Investment Forum on Mineral Beneficiation Value Chains

On 25 March 2024, SADC held its inaugural Investment Forum on Mineral Beneficiation Value Chains in Johannesburg, South Africa. The forum

aimed to bolster the development of value chains in energy storage (batteries), copper and mining inputs across the SADC region. Funded by the EU through the SIBE Programme, the four-day event sought to foster ownership, partnerships and cooperation among Member States in developing projects.

SADC Director of Finance Investment and Customs, Sadwick Mtonakutha, underscored the importance of collaborative efforts among governments, private sector entities, industry players, civil society, labour and development partners in achieving the goals outlined in the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

SADC Investment Subcommittee Chairperson, Angela Dau-Pretorius, reiterated the forum's objective of supporting industrialisation through mineral beneficiation. She emphasized that the identified regional investment projects should catalyze trade, generate employment opportunities, and foster sustainable and diversified growth.



The SADC Secretariat presented 20 potential regional investment projects during the forum, with development partners outlining available financial services and products to support their development.

The event attracted broad participation from representatives of ministries responsible for Investment, Finance, Industry, Mining and Commerce, as well as regional and international development financial institutions, SADC investment promotion agencies, and Regional Economic Communities (RECs).

Compendium on SADC investment projects

SADC has published a compendium on investment projects in the region. The publication highlights the SADC Region as one of the eight recognised building blocks of the African Union and as one of the most stable and peaceful regions. Due to the prevailing peace and security, which are well established as an integral component of development planning in Southern Africa, SADC remains an attractive destination for investment.

Investment in SADC is largely due to the abundant resources that the region possesses, ranging from its people with a rich historical and cultural heritage to stunning natural features. These include several UNESCO World Heritage Sites such as Tsodilo Hills in Botswana; Virunga National Park in the DRC; Lake Malawi National Park; the Island of Mozambique; Ngorongoro Conservation Area; Kilimanjaro National Park and Zanzibar Stone Town in Tanzania; the Greater St. Lucia

Wetlands Park and Robben Island in South Africa; Victoria Falls in Zambia and Zimbabwe; Great Zimbabwe National Monument and Mana Pools National Park in Zimbabwe; and many more.

It is also well endowed with mineral resources that provide considerable potential for industrial development, including precious and base metals, industrial minerals

and precious stones. The SADC region is a major reservoir of some of the world's most valuable minerals, many of which have not been fully exploited. The region also has over 900 million hectares landmass, of which 147 million hectares is arable land, and has borders with two oceans, namely the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

Publications can be accessed on the SADC Website:

<https://www.sadc.int/document/compendium-sadc-investment-projects/>

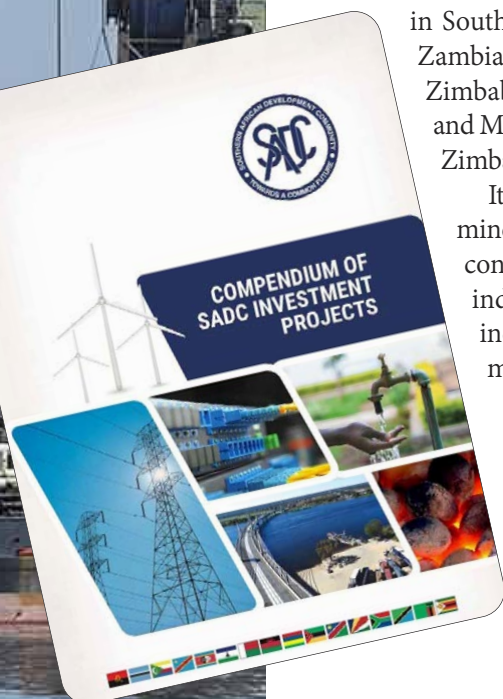
<https://www.sadc.int/document/investing-sadc-region-practical-guide/>

Tourism Development

The number of non-Member States resident tourists traveling within the SADC region has increased from over 6.9 million to over 12.7 million by 2022, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO, 2022). The region's tourism sector has witnessed a strong performance over the past few years, with about 96 percent of pre-pandemic levels reached in 2023 (UNWTO, 2023). The establishment of the SADC Regional Tourism Private Sector Platform and tourism working groups indicates proactive measures to attract non-SADC Member State resident tourists and tourism investment. This, together with community-based tourism activities, is contributing to progress towards the target of 25 million tourists and an average of 11.2 percent share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 2030.

Promoting Indigenous Knowledge Systems for sustainable development

During the Sixth SADC Regional Policy Workshop on Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) held from 29 November -1 December 2023 in Malawi, Member States were called upon to embrace IKS to unlock new opportunities for sustainable development. The workshop was held under theme "Leveraging Indigenous Knowledge Systems in the Agro-processing and Pharmaceutical Value Chains for Industrial Development".



Speakers at the workshop underscored the importance of IKS in providing practical solutions to some of the most pressing global issues and in fast tracking the attainment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015.

Participants acknowledged that the world is on the brink of unprecedented global challenges, which necessitate the acknowledgement and appreciation of the invaluable wealth of IKS that has been cultivated and passed down through generations across the SADC region. It was also recognised during the workshop that the application of indigenous knowledge, combined with scientific advancements, can assist the SADC region to significantly improve its agro-processing and pharmaceutical value chains.

The SADC Protocol on Science, Technology and Innovation of 2008 recognises the need to develop, value and promote IKS and technologies.

The 6th SADC IKS workshop was the continuation of a series of the regional IKS

policy workshops aimed at mapping the implementation of the approved IKS policy tools and instruments within Member States.

It brought together various stakeholders, including government representatives from Member States, academia, independent researchers and research organisations, international agencies, indigenous knowledge holders, schools, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), private sector entities, regional and continental institutions, and the media.



MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Unlocking Zimbabwe's Industrial Potential: Your Pathway to Prosperity



The Ministry of Industry and Commerce is mandated with advancing Zimbabwe's economy through rapid industrial and commercial growth, job creation, industrial competitive enhancement, consumer welfare and rural industrialisation development.

Industrialisation Initiatives

The country's National Development Strategy (NDS) 1 emphasises industrialisation and seeks to *Move the Economy Up the Value Chain and Structural Transformation*.

The Ministry carries out its mandate to industrialise the country through:

- Development of a new industrialisation framework with strategies to promote industrial growth.
- Sectoral strategies to bolster industries: Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Strategy (2021-2025), Five Year Fertilizer Import Substitution Roadmap (2020-2024), Engineering Iron and Steel Strategy (2022-2026), Motor Industry Development Policy (2017 - 2030), Leather Sector Strategy (2021 - 2030), and Dairy Sector Strategic Plan (2021-2025), with Sugar and Cotton-to-Clothing strategies being developed.
- Developing and strengthening 10 priority value chains: six in agro-processing (Dairy, Sugar, Soya, Cotton to Clothing, Leather and Fertiliser) and four in non-agricultural sectors (Pharmaceutical, Plastic Waste, Iron and Steel and Bus & Truck).
- Promotion of agro-based industrialisation.
- Promotion of mineral beneficiation and value addition.

- Fiscal support: VAT deferments, suspension of duty on imported raw materials, etc.
- Ease of Doing Business reforms.
- Implementation of the Local Content Strategy.
- Decentralisation of industrialisation.
- Industrial value chains enhanced with funding from the Industrial Development Corporation, aiding retooling and modernisation efforts.

Resurgent Commercial Sector.

The Ministry continues to ensure compliance with national, regional, and international quality standards and promote consumer welfare.

- The Government has enacted the Consumer Protection Act to ensure consumer welfare.
- The Ministry is in collaboration with UNCTAD, assessing Zimbabwe's e-commerce ecosystem to bolster digital trade and sustainable economic growth.
- Zimbabwe's National Quality Policy guarantees that locally produced goods meet global market standards.
- The Ministry is mandated with administering the Trade Measures Act, ensuring adherence to legal metrology standards in Zimbabwe's industries.
- The development of several shopping malls and retail outlets has been accelerated. Notable examples are Highlands Park Mall, Madokero Shopping Mall, ZESA Pension Fund Shopping Mall (Marondera), OK shops, N Richards, Electrosales, Halsteds, Sai Mart (Plumtree), among others.

SADCAS, REDEFINING ACCREDITATION IN THE SADC REGION AND BEYOND

Serving the SADC Region and Beyond

- ❖ **Pioneering accreditation:** As the world's first multi-economy accreditation body, the Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) marks 16 years of optimising limited financial and human resources and setting global benchmarks.
- ❖ **Expansive reach:** As of March 2024, SADCAS had accredited 300 facilities and issued 349 certificates in 13 SADC Member States and 3 certificates from 2 non-SADC Member States, SADCAS is a beacon of quality, facilitating trade and ensuring standards across the SADC Region and beyond.
- ❖ **Capacity building:** Through a cumulative 274 training courses, SADCAS has empowered conformity assessment bodies, enhancing the region's accreditation landscape.

Shaping the Future with SADCAS

- ❖ **Assessor Development Programme:** Join us in growing Africa's pool of technical assessors, ensuring annual accreditation needs are met with expertise. In May 2024, 20 officials from 10 SADC countries took part in a Technical Assessor Programme training jointly organised by SADCAS and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in Harare, Zimbabwe.
- ❖ **Embracing change:** Adapting to the evolving world, SADCAS now processes applications in English, French and Portuguese, and leads training on the latest ISO standards. Mozambican and Angolan Assessors were trained on ISO 15189:2022, ISO 17021, and monitoring and mentoring of assessors on ISO 17020 and ISO 17065.
- ❖ **Innovation and sustainability:** As digitalisation, new technologies and sustainability reshape our world, SADCAS stands at the forefront, by providing innovative solutions through its Digital Transformation Project, to optimise its business processes and enhance customer experience.

ABOUT SADCAS

SADCAS is a multi-economy accreditation body established in terms of the SADC Protocol on Trade with the primary purpose of ensuring that conformity assessment service providers in SADC Member States that do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to oversight by an authoritative body. SADCAS services the accreditation needs of Angola; Botswana; Comoros; Democratic Republic of Congo; Eswatini; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mozambique; Namibia; Seychelles; Tanzania; Zambia and Zimbabwe.



SADCAS CEO, Ms Eve Christine Gadzikwa (third from left) and her team paid a courtesy call to SADC Executive Secretary, His Excellency Mr Elias Magosi (third from right).



SADCAS CEO, Ms Eve Christine Gadzikwa celebrates a milestone with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards, that attained nine accreditation certificates for its facilities.

For more information please visit the SADCAS website www.sadcas.org
OR Contact
The National Accreditation Focal Point in your country

SADC REGIONAL HUMANITARIAN APPEAL



SADC launches US\$5.5 billion Regional Humanitarian Appeal to support people affected by El Niño-induced drought and floods

The Chairperson of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), His Excellency João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, President of the Republic of Angola on 20 May 2024 launched the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal of at least US\$5.5 billion to support the humanitarian needs and disaster response recovery of over 61 million people affected by the El Niño-induced drought and floods in the SADC region.

The appeal is aimed at augmenting domestic resources of the affected Member States, including efforts for resource mobilisation from national, regional, and international partners in response to the impact of El Niño-induced drought and floods.

The appeal complements the on-going efforts by the SADC Member States and covers all relevant sectors of the region's economy to enable a holistic approach to addressing the impact of the El Niño-induced drought and floods. It aims to address immediate humanitarian needs as well as long-term developmental and resilience-building requirements of affected Member States.

The appeal was developed with support and collaboration of SADC's cooperating partners, which include United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), World Food Programme (WFP) and other regional and international humanitarian agencies.

Transforming Zimbabwe: A GREEN REVOLUTION



The Agriculture and Food Systems Strategy (AFSTS) (2020-2024) was launched by the President Emmerson Mnangagwa in August 2020, with a view to: assuring the nation of food security, away from episodic and weather-dependent food security; reducing and eventually eliminating imports through localisation of value chains; diversifying and increasing exports; enhancing value addition and beneficiation; increasing employment creation and uplifting rural livelihoods, leaving no one and no place behind.

Major impact-level achievements/milestones

- Gross Value of Agriculture Output and GDP Growth: Agriculture's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew from US\$5.62 billion in 2020 to 8.5 billion in 2022, surpassing the US\$8.2 billion targeted in 2025 under the AFSTS. Key drivers of the growth were tobacco (19%), maize (14%), cotton (12%) and beef (9%). Sugarcane, poultry, horticulture and wheat accounted for over 25%.
- Food Security Everywhere and Everyday: In the past three years, Zimbabwe has transformed from 59% food insecurity to robust self-sufficiency producing over 2.2 million metric tonnes of cereal, ensuring food security every day and everywhere. Zimbabwe achieved a record wheat production of 375,131MT in 2022 and 465 000MT in 2023, surpassing its previous production record of 324,000MT achieved in 1999. The annual national requirement is 360,000MT for soft wheat. Government promulgated a policy to establish a strategic wheat reserve of 250,000MT. The national beef herd grew by 9% (2020-2023), while milk, goat, sheep, pig and broiler meat production rose by 18%, 26%, 39%, 49% and 32%, respectively.
- Agricultural Export Expansion and Growth: Tobacco, horticulture and cotton were the main agriculture export commodities, with total agriculture exports increasing from US\$4.3 billion in 2020 to US\$6.5 billion in 2022.

Key outcome-level achievements/milestones

- Climate Proofing Agriculture: Under the AFSTS, climate-proofing of agriculture through the sustainable intensive conservation agriculture scheme (Pfumvudza/Intwasa) was adopted for all rural households. Maize and sorghum yields increased three to five-fold under Pfumvudza/Intwasa compared to conventional production. Pfumvudza production increased from 493,739MT (27.4% of national human consumption) in 2021/2022 to 586,539MT (32.6% of national requirement) in 2022/23. This trend is expected to continue with the wholesale adoption of this practice. Climate-proofing agriculture through water resources and irrigation development was also adopted. The irrigated area

increased from 173,000ha in 2020 to 203,000 ha in 2022, with 350,000 ha planned by 2025.

- Rural Development 8.0: The Rural Development Paradigm dubbed "Rural Development 8.0", comprises a series of outcome-based and impact-oriented Presidential schemes aimed at leaving no one and no place behind along the journey towards attainment of Vision 2030. The eight schemes – Presidential Climate-Proofed Input Scheme; Presidential Climate-Proofed Cotton Scheme; Presidential Blitz Tick Grease Scheme; Presidential Rural Development Programme; Presidential Community Fisheries Scheme; Presidential Poultry Scheme; Presidential Goat Scheme and the Presidential Vision 2030 Accelerator Model – are transforming communities.


Key output-level achievements/milestones

- Dam Construction and Irrigation Development: Since 2020, over US\$2b invested in the 5-in-1 Vision 30 Accelerator Model for dams, irrigation, water supply, power and fisheries. Ten projects are underway, targeting 350,000 ha of irrigated land by 2025.
- Borehole Drilling: By 2025, the Presidential Rural Development Programme will have drilled boreholes in 35,000 villages, fueling horticulture, fisheries, poultry, orchards, and more.
- Mechanisation and Modernisation: Unlocked US\$200m in advanced farming! Over 1,600 tractors, harvesters and other farming equipment delivered by December 2022.
- Extension Services Capacitation and Modernisation: Equipped 6,000 extension workers with tablets and motorbikes. Established over 46,000 "One Farmer Field Schools" in villages since 2021.
- Adoption of the Food Systems Approach: This approach aims to promote sustainable production of food and nutrition requirements for the nation targeting the entire range of actors and their interlinked value adding activities from production, aggregation, processing, distribution, consumption, to disposal of waste products.



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 Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development Zim

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AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Agriculture is the primary source of subsistence, employment and income for 61 percent of the peoples of the SADC region, contributing between four and 27 percent of the GDP of the 16 Member States. Between 2021 and 2022, Member States that had higher shares of agriculture in GDP included Angola, Comoros, DRC, Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, and the United Republic of Tanzania. The sector is also a source of around 13 percent of total export earnings, and about 66 percent of the total value of intra-regional trade.

Significant strides have been made in cereal and livestock production, with around 66.8 percent of the cereal production target and 66.7 percent of the livestock production targets achieved, reflecting progress towards the 2030 goals. Initiatives such as the Harmonized Seed Regulatory System and the Regional Fertilizer Programme have been instrumental in enhancing crop production and improving yields, aligning with the RISDP's objectives.

There has been a two-percent growth in investment in the agriculture sector by 2024, signalling advancement towards the goal of increased investment set for

2030. Policy frameworks like the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) and the Regional Irrigation Policy (RIP) provide strategic direction for sustainable agricultural development, contributing to the overall progress towards RISDP targets.

SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre

The SADC Plant Genetic Resources Centre (SPGRC) continues to play a crucial role in the conservation and promotion of biodiversity for food and agriculture and in mitigating against loss of biodiversity in the SADC region. As part of the International Day for Biodiversity on 22 May 2024, SADC recognised the importance of biodiversity, especially in these days when climate forces are negatively affecting the region. One key initiative is the development and subsequent implementation of the Southern Africa Regional Plant Genetic Resources Conservation and Sustainable Utilisation Strategy, which is implemented through SPGRC and a network of its focal points in Member States, the National Plant Genetic Resources Centres (NPGRCs).



Through this strategy, SADC promotes the collection, safeguarding and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture to enhance the resilience of farming and food systems for improved food, and nutrition security and livelihoods in the region.

To date, the SADC region has collected and secured in regional and national genebanks over 80,000 unique accessions of plants that form the core sources of food for the people in SADC. Of these, over 19,000 accessions have been duplicated by Member States at the SADC regional genebank at SPGRC in Lusaka, Zambia for long-term storage. In addition, as part of a global family in risk mitigation against negative effects of climate change, the region has also safety duplicated 68 percent of germplasm in its regional genebank to the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in Norway.

SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre

The ground-breaking ceremony for the SADC Regional Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre (MCSCC) was held on the 22nd of April 2024 in Ka-Tembe, Maputo, Mozambique. The SADC Secretariat delegation was led by Deputy Executive

Secretary for Regional Integration, Angéle Makombo N'Tumba. The ceremony marked a significant milestone in the construction of the MCSCC and represents a journey toward progress and growth in the tackling of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and organised fisheries crimes. The foundation stone for the MCSCC was laid by President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of the Republic of Mozambique.

The Charter establishing the SADC MCSCC, which was approved by the Council of Ministers in August 2017 in South Africa, entered into force on 8 April 2023 after being signed by two-thirds of Member States. With this, the State Parties to the Charter, namely Republic of Angola, Republic of Botswana, Kingdom of Eswatini, Kingdom of Lesotho, Republic of Madagascar, Republic of Malawi, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Namibia, Republic of South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Zambia, established the MCSCC as an international organisation and an autonomous and self-accounting institution of SADC.

The event was attended by community members of Katembe as this was a moment for them to appreciate the critical role that the MCSCC will play in their area, together with the economic development and empowerment that comes with it.



INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

INCREASED ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY IN THE REGION

a) Installed electricity generation capacity

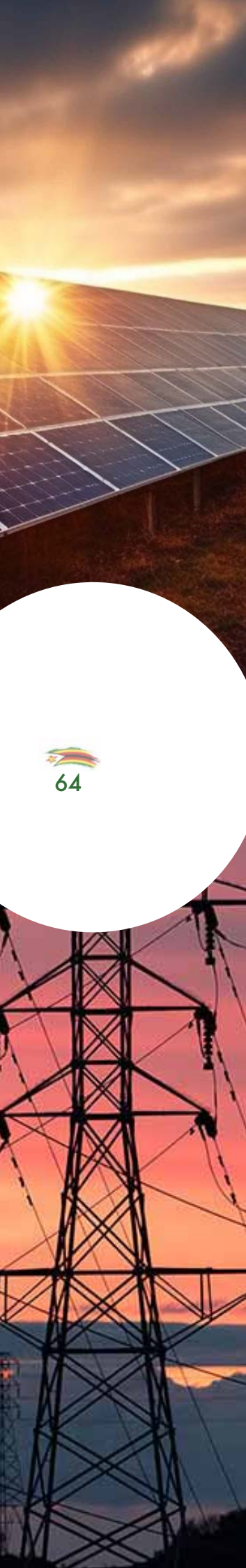
The total installed capacity for 12 Member States is 79,810MW against operating capacity of only 48,112MW, while the total installed capacity for the nine Member States with Utilities that are operating members of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) is 70,869 MW against operating capacity of 41,136MW. The deficit indicates that some power plants are not operating at full capacity; and this calls for the region to invest in increasing power generation capacity, diversifying the energy mix and promoting regional cooperation and integration in the energy sector to address capacity shortfalls and ensure reliable power supply.

Other notable achievements in the energy sector include the development of a roadmap and progress on operationalisation of the Regional Transmission Infrastructure Financing Facility (RTIFF), which is focused on improving strategic interconnection and cross-border energy transmission in the SADC region. SADC has also identified and prioritized 58 energy infrastructure projects, with 23 of these at different stages of development.

b) Generation energy mix in the region

The region relies heavily on coal and hydropower at 59 and 24 percent, respectively. The inclusion of Open Cycle Gas Turbine in the mix suggests some utilisation of natural gas. While the region has significant potential for hydropower and is gradually adopting renewable energy technologies, there is still considerable room for growth in these sectors. To further develop the energy landscape, it is essential to focus more on diversifying the energy mix by increasing the adoption of renewables, promoting integration and cross-border energy trade, investing in energy efficiency measures and promoting private sector participation.

The RISDP 2020-2030 places importance on the development of good infrastructure that will spur economic activity across the SADC Region. Under Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration, SADC aims to promote interconnected, integrated and quality seamless infrastructure and networks, including cross-border infrastructure, which will be pivotal in facilitating the movement of people, goods, services and knowledge.



c) Uptake of renewable energy in the SADC region

The percentage share of renewable energy from 2019 to 2023 has marginally increased from 25 to 38 percent, translating to a 52-percentage point rise. Despite the increase, the gap between the current share and the 2030 target is significant and will require concrete regional interventions that promote the uptake of renewable energy, attract private sector investment and accelerate the transition towards a sustainable and low-carbon energy future.

Eleven SADC Member States have signed the agreement establishing the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, which was established in 2015 to contribute towards increased access to modern energy services and improved energy security across the SADC Region through the promotion of market-based uptake of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies and energy services. Four Member States have already ratified the agreement.

d) Increased access to electricity in the region

The percentage of the population with access to electricity has averaged 56 percent between 2019 and 2023 against a regional target of 85 percent in 2030. The access is mixed as some Member States have reached 100 percent access while others are below 20 percent. However, it is worth noting that the weighted average access to electricity is comparatively high when compared to other RECs in Africa. Closing the gap between the current percentage and the 2030 target requires concerted efforts and initiatives to increase access to electricity in the region.

e) Regional power projects under development

- The SADC region, with support from ICPs, is developing various regional power projects to increase access to energy, which will spur inclusive and sustainable economic development. Some of the power projects are as follows:
 - o The Facility Agreement between

Southern Africa Power Pool and the Development Bank of Southern Africa on the Angola-Namibia (ANNA) Interconnector project has been extended to the end of February 2025 to cover transaction advisory services

- o Funding for updating the Feasibility and Environmental Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Studies for the Zimbabwe-Zambia-Botswana-Namibia (ZIZABONA) Interconnector project was secured in May 2023 from the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa. The project has been identified by the Green Grids Initiative Africa under the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) for demonstrating decarbonisation through transfer of power from renewable energy sources in the region
- o The Technical Feasibility Study for the Transmission Line component of Baynes Hydropower is in progress. The ESIA Consultant commenced and the Inception Report, together with the Multi-Criteria Determination Methods, were validated in November 2023
- o The Malawi-Mozambique Transmission Interconnector is expected to be commissioned in the last quarter of 2024
- o Advanced stage reached for financial close of the Zambia-United Republic of Tanzania Transmission Interconnector through World Bank financing, and
- o Commissioning of the 2,115 MW Julius Nyerere hydropower project in the United Republic of Tanzania has commenced in a phased approach, with the first unit of 235MW commissioned in the first quarter of 2024.

f) 26th Africa Energy Forum

SADC Executive Secretary, His Excellency Elias M. Magosi participated at the 26th Africa Energy Forum (AEF) – 2024 in Barcelona, Spain from 25-28 June. The Forum, convened under the theme “*Energy Systems of the Future – Balancing Africa’s Needs with Global Goals*”, was aimed at facilitating discussions on transformative change and opportunities in the energy landscape.

The Forum brought together close to 90 countries around the world, including some SADC Member States, namely the DRC, Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia; and Zimbabwe. It showcased exhibitions, ranging from energy technology manufacturers and developers; engineering, procurement and construction companies; power utilities and projects developers; multilateral development banks; Development Finance Institutions (DFIs); fund managers; and commercial banks from different parts of the world.

H.E. Magosi participated in a side event jointly organised by SAPP and Climate Fund Managers as the designated fund managers for the RTIFF. The event, which was attended by AfDB and other cooperating partners, took stock of progress and ongoing resource mobilisation efforts for operationalisation of the RTIFF. The RTIFF was approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in March 2023 and is



to be established and operationalised through SAPP, with support of cooperating partners; the private sector; and other interested investors. The approval followed recommendations by the Committees of Ministers responsible for Energy and the Ministers of Finance and Investment, respectively. The RTIFF is one of the innovative mechanisms created to leverage support from the national, regional and International Cooperating Partners to support clearance of the backlog of transmission interconnector projects to enable intra-regional trading power, facilitate evacuation of power from new power stations to the load centres, and relieve congestion from the existing transmission infrastructure.

1. Introduction

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was created in August 1995 at the SADC summit held in Kempton Park, South Africa, when member governments of SADC (excluding Mauritius) signed an Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding for the formation of an electricity power pool in the region. The Ministers responsible for energy in the SADC region signed the Revised Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding on 23 February 2006, a revision which among other things opened up opportunities for private entities to join SAPP.

The SAPP currently has 22 members from the 12 mainland SADC countries who are in the following categories:

- National power utilities (12)
- Operating members (5)
- Market participants (5)

2. SAPP vision and mission

Vision

To be a fully integrated, competitive energy market and a provider of sustainable energy solutions for the SADC region and beyond.

Mission

To provide energy associated services in the region and beyond.

3. Projects Preparation

SAPP facilitation of project preparation continued through the Project Advisory Unit (PAU) funded by the World Bank under the Advancing Regional (Transformational) Energy Projects (AREP) program.

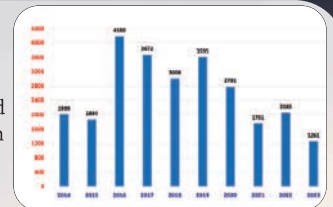
4. Generation Capacity Expansion

- A total of 1,261 MW of new generation capacity was commissioned in 2023.



- Installed generation capacity for all 12 SAPP countries was 79,819 MW with operating capacity of 48,354 MW against a demand and reserve of 56,410 MW resulting in a generation capacity shortfall of 8,056 MW. However excess generation of up to 2,401 MW in Angola could not be accessed due to lack of transmission interconnections to other SAPP countries.

- A total of 16,179 MW generation capacity is planned to be commissioned in the SAPP region within the next 3 years from 2024 to 2027 of which the highest contribution of 34% is from South Africa.

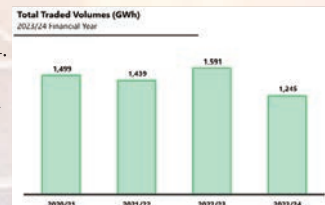


New generation capacity commissioned

5. Competitive Electricity Market in SAPP

The SAPP Competitive Electricity Market highlights are:

- A total of 1,245 GWh of electrical energy was traded on the SAPP competitive power market in 2023/24 compared to 1,591 GWh traded in 2022/23.
- This represents a 22% decrease from the previous year.
- The decline in traded volumes is attributable to the power shortages due to generation constraints faced by SAPP members.
- 16% of the energy was traded through the SAPP Auction Markets in 2023/24.
- The graph shows how traded volumes have increased in 2023/24.
- Current portfolios are Forward Physical Market Monthly, Forward Physical Market Weekly, Day-Ahead, Intra-Day and the Balancing Market.
- The Market Surveillance Unit continued to carry out monitoring to ensure market integrity and fairness.



Competitive Market Monthly Traded Volumes

INCREASED BROADBAND CONNECTIVITY AND CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS

The SADC region has made significant contributions to increasing broadband connectivity coverage and enhancing the cybersecurity landscape through continuous effort towards implementation of, among others, the SADC Digital 2027 Agenda, the ICT Chapter of the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP), the SADC Cybersecurity Framework, capacity building and training, regional cyber drills, IXP masterclass sessions, collaboration with international partners, and through encouraging private sector involvement. Through these initiatives, 13 Member States, namely Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, have achieved the 2025 SADC Broadband Target to cover 80 percent of their population with broadband services and regional broadband interconnectivity.

a) Increased mobile network coverage in the region

The region has achieved an impressive 86 percent mobile network coverage by at least a 3G mobile network against the 2030 target of 95 percent. Six Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa and Zambia) have already achieved the 2030 target, attributed to the concerted efforts by these Member States working in collaboration with mobile network operators and other stakeholders. The widespread availability of 3G mobile networks has far-reaching implications for the SADC region such as enhanced communication, digital inclusion, economic growth, social development and innovation and entrepreneurship.

b) Internet penetration in the region

The SADC average internet penetration is at 54 percent, with five Member States, namely Botswana, Eswatini, Mauritius, Seychelles and South Africa, having surpassed the 2030 target of 90 percent. This rate indicates that more than half of the SADC population are online. This progress could be attributed to the availability of radio frequency spectrum through the SADC Radio Frequency Spectrum Allocation Plan, investments in digital infrastructure, cost reduction and digital literacy promotion initiatives by governments, telecommunications companies and other stakeholders.

c) Global Impact Achievement Award

The African Telecommunications Union (ATU) has given SADC an award recognising the outstanding contribution in the recovery of satellite resources impacting broadcasting satellite services across 31 African countries. The award was presented at an event organised by the ATU held on 14 December 2023 on the margins of the International Telecommunication Union World Radiocommunications Conference 2023 held from 20 November to 15 December in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

Access to water and sanitation

The region has made progress towards improving water access, supply and sanitation. The overall population with access to safely managed water supply is 63 percent, while the population with access to improved sanitation facilities is significantly lower at 37 percent, signalling a need for further attention to this area.





a) Eswatini and Mozambique embark on the Lomasha and Namaacha (LoNa) Cross Border Water Supply Project in partnership with the SADC

The governments of the Kingdom of Eswatini and Mozambique officially launched the construction of the 2nd transboundary bulk water supply project under the SADC Regional Fund for Water Infrastructure and Basic Sanitation (SADC Water Fund) on 6 June 2024. The €16 million project, which is being implemented by the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and is part of the SADC-German Regional Development Cooperation funded by the German Cooperation through KfW Development Bank, will ensure access to potable water as well as build climate resilience through shared infrastructure development.

This joint effort by all partners is especially important as the border towns of Lomasha (Eswatini) and Namaacha (Mozambique) have been hit by water scarcity due to the reality of climate change, requiring that water be drawn 34km away from the shared Mbuluzi river. The project is tackling this issue and will, after completion, positively impact the lives of over 40,000 residents in both towns by establishing pipelines, reservoirs, water-pumping stations and bulk water distribution points to support water access to the communities. The water project is expected to be commissioned in 2026.

The launch of the LoNa Water Supply Project comes a year after the Government of the Republic of Zambia, in partnership with SADC Water Fund, launched the Kazungula Water and Basic Sanitation Project construction in February 2023. The €9.8 million project aims to improve access

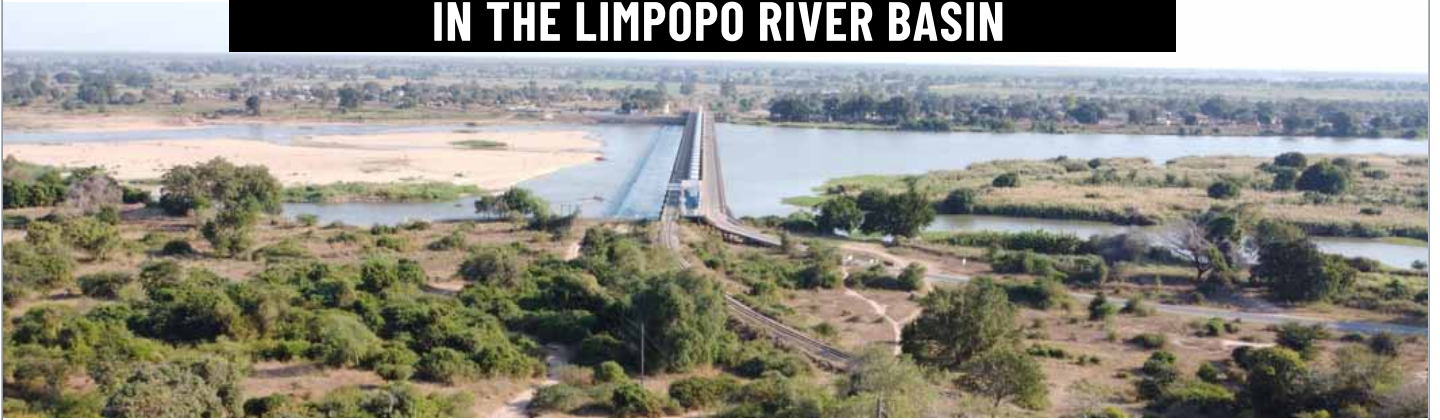
to clean water and hygienic conditions for residents of Kazungula, which sits at the crossroads of Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe along the banks of the Zambezi River. The project reflects the commitment of Zambia and SADC to accelerate regional integration and sustainable development through infrastructure development.

b) Improving climate resilience and community livelihoods through groundwater

The DRC, Eswatini, Malawi, Mauritius and South Africa are implementing a US\$2.9 million livelihoods project funded by Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) and the Global Environment Fund (GEF) that aims to use groundwater to improve climate resilience and enhance community livelihoods as follows:

- (i) DRC – Madimba City Drinking Water Supply Project in Kongo Central by natural underground waters
- (ii) Eswatini – Improving knowledge on groundwater availability through the assessment of available groundwater resources, capacity development and innovative groundwater information management
- (iii) Malawi – Rehabilitation of 20 existing monitoring wells
- (iv) Mauritius – Groundwater monitoring through installation of automatic data logging, transmissions and acquisition system for representative boreholes in the main aquifers of Mauritius, and
- (v) South Africa – Revitalisation of the existing Groundwater Supply Scheme for the Vaal Water/ Leseding Town and Townships.

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE LIMPOPO RIVER BASIN



BACKGROUND

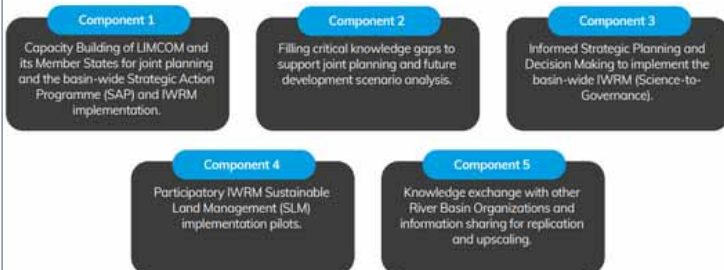
The Limpopo River Basin (LRB) is a lifeline for an estimated 18 million people in Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. However, the basin is under stress from various challenges, impacting the socio-economic welfare of the basin's population. Some of the key challenges in the LRB are:

- Increasing water scarcity and hydrological variability, exacerbated by climate change;
- Water quality degradation;
- Land degradation; and
- Increasing pressures on groundwater resources.



INTEGRATED INITIATIVE TO TACKLE TRANSBOUNDARY ISSUES IN THE LIMPOPO

To address these challenges and uplift the living standards of the basin's population and conserve the basin's resources, the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM), is implementing the "Integrated Transboundary River Basin Management for the Sustainable Development of the Limpopo River Basin" project. The project is being implemented in partnership with the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA), and with support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project intervention logic is structured around five main components as shown below.



KEY MILESTONES

Some of the key milestones recorded by the project since its inception in January 2023 include:

- **Formulating a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Basin**
To better address the challenges in the LRB, a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) is being finalized and stakeholders have identified and prioritized the key intervention measures for the basin. Once the TDA is approved, the formulation of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) aimed to unlock the basin's potential will commence.

- **Supporting Sustainable Land Management Activities**
Implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) activities at four pilot sites -- Mogobane Dam (Botswana); Massingir Dam (Mozambique); Mapochs (South Africa); and Guyu-Chelesa (Zimbabwe) -- has helped to reduce land degradation and sedimentation through the construction of infiltration pits and half-moons as an environmental conservation measure. In most of these SLM activities, women are leading the initiatives, demonstrating their important role in sustainable development.



- **Assessing the Ecosystem in the Basin**
A Joint Basin Survey (JBS) to assess and monitor the water quality and ecosystem health of the LRB is now underway. The survey will seek to establish a baseline understanding of water resources quality and aquatic ecosystems in the basin.

- **Improving Information Systems for Decision-Making**
Significant progress has been made in reviewing the Limpopo Management Information System (LIMIS) to align it with current and international standards to support decision-making in the LRB, which is experiencing an increased frequency and severity of natural disasters such as floods.

Project updates available at [Globe icon](#) [Envelope icon](#) [Twitter icon](#) [LinkedIn icon](#) [Instagram icon](#) [Facebook icon](#) [YouTube icon](#)

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Strategic Action Plan for the Buzi, Pungwe, and Save Tri-basin developed, to unlock transboundary investments

The citizens of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the Buzi, Pungwe, and Save River Basins face numerous social, economic, and environmental challenges worsened by climate change. These issues, often stemming from inappropriate resource use, are interrelated. In line with the SADC Protocol on shared watercourses, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have signed cooperation agreements for these basins, resulting in the creation of the Buzi, Pungwe, and Save Watercourses Commission (BUPUSACOM). This commission coordinates interventions to address the identified challenges across the three basins.

BUPUSACOM is spearheading resource mobilization efforts guided by a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA), a Strategic Action Program (SAP), and National Action Plans (NAPs). These frameworks were developed under the Management of Competing Water Uses and Associated Ecosystems in Pungwe, Buzi, and Save Basins project, funded by a USD 6 million grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project is being implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), with Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) as the regional executing partner supporting both governments.

The TDA identified five key transboundary issues impacting the BUPUSA tri-basin: reduced water availability, deteriorating water quality, land degradation, changes in flow regime, and increased extreme climate events. These issues are driven by factors such as population dynamics, land use change, poverty, climate change, and insufficient governance and transboundary coordination.

The SAP for the BUPUSA tri-basin has been praised by both Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

"The TDA-SAP process helped in identifying potential preventive and remedial actions in the three basins," said Engineer Macias Macie, National Director of Water Resource Management in Mozambique's Ministry of Water.

His Zimbabwean counterpart, Engineer Gilbert Mawere, emphasized, "The SAP provides a basin-wide framework for implementing a prioritized set of national and joint transboundary actions and investments to address jointly agreed priority environmental concerns in the Buzi, Pungwe, and Save basins."

To complement the 10-year SAP, National Action Plans (NAPs) were created to address national-level gaps identified in the TDA and improve Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The SAP targets five priority environmental areas and two overarching areas of Transboundary Governance, and Socio-economic Development and Poverty Reduction through seven key interventions: strengthening basin-wide source-to-sea management, sustainable groundwater management, improving sustainable water supply for socio-economic development, reducing water and environmental pollution, rehabilitating land degradation hotspots, establishing a basin-wide environmental flow regime, and enhancing climate resilience.

"The BUPUSA SAP will be endorsed by the ministers of water from the basins' member states and its implementation will require ongoing and combined resource mobilisation efforts of multiple role players, including the Tri basin's member states, regional organizations including the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, and others," stated Mr. Elisha Madamombe, GEF-BUPUSA Regional Project Coordinator and BUPUSACOM Interim Executive Secretary.

The roadmap towards establishing BUPUSACOM has been supported financially by various sources, including the Department for International Development (DFID), the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany) (BMZ), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), GEF, GWPSA, IUCN, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Resilient Waters Program.

"Through the Continental Africa Water Investment Programme, GWPSA commits to join other partners in support of the commission's resource mobilization efforts and development of the BUPUSA Water Investment Programme," said Mr. Alex Simalabwi, Executive Secretary of GWPSA.



METEOROLOGY

a) Meteorological observation network in SADC Member States

The region has made significant progress towards improving the network of meteorological observations, with Namibia and South Africa having fully automated their synoptic observation network. In 2023, the total number of standalone Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) across the region was 257 against a target of 305 by 2030. Member States such as Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe are also installing standalone AWSs to complement the existing network. Zimbabwe has procured an additional 30 AWSs while Zambia is commissioning an additional 120 AWSs. Increase in the number of AWSs is important as wider coverage increases the accuracy of analyses and, therefore, the reliability of the products from the data collected by monitoring platforms.

b) Long range forecasting and stakeholder/user engagement

The SADC Climate Services Centre continues to issue seasonal forecasts to enable users and decision makers from key socio-economic sectors such as water, energy, and food and agriculture to make informed decisions based on the seasonal outlook issued during the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF). Climate experts are regularly

trained in seasonal forecasting, the Climate Data Management Systems in the region, and in climate services. There is a significant improvement in the access to long-range forecasting in the region through the enhancement of the SARCOF. In 2024, at least 150 stakeholders have direct access to the long-range forecast and this is expected to double by 2030. Seven Member States have already established the National Climate Outlook Forum (NCOF) and it is expected that, by 2030, all Member States would have the capacity to run the NCOF.

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

a) Integrated and efficient transport infrastructure and services

The regional road network infrastructure is relatively strong. The network increased from 903,672km in 2020/21 to over 1,397,258km in 2022/23. However, the roads are mostly unpaved and result in delays for motorists and cross-border operators. The paved roads require rehabilitation due to overloading and infrequent maintenance.

 70



The total Regional Trunk Road Network (RTRN) is 65,000 km, having increased from 25,047 km in less than a decade as per AfriExim's earlier estimates. The target is to expand the road network to 100,000km by 2030. The RTRN has created vital links to strategic cities and road transport corridors.

Progress is being made in the signing of corridor agreements to establish Corridor Management Institutions (CMIs), essential for corridor development as follows:

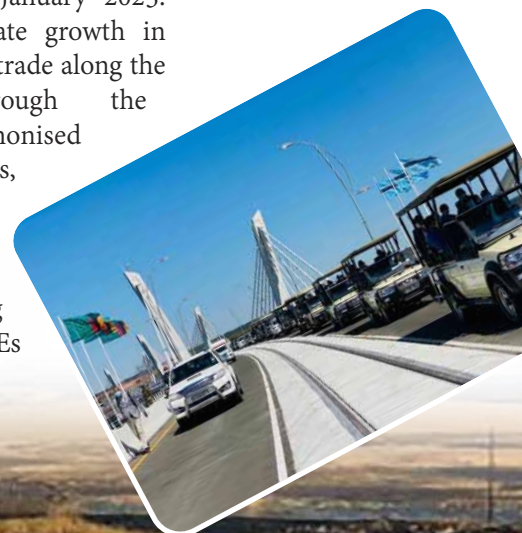
- (i) Legal instruments for the Beira Corridor and North-South Corridors (NSC) are under consideration by Zambia and Zimbabwe for signing. Three of the eight NSC beneficiary Member States (Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique) signed the NSC Memorandum of Understanding (MoU); two of the five beneficiary Member States (Malawi and Mozambique) signed the Beira Corridor MoU
- (ii) The Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi Corridor is establishing a CMI following the signing and ratification of an agreement by the three beneficiary Member States (DRC, Namibia and Zambia)
- (iii) The DRC and Zambia signed an outcome statement committing to a framework of cooperation with an action plan to address perennial issues affecting trade and transport at Kasumbalesa and satellite border posts. This comprehensive plan includes OSBPs, road and rail infrastructure improvements, and driver insurance, and
- (iv) OSBPs have been established at Chirundu, Kazungula, Mwami/Mchinji, Nakonde/Tunduma, Dedza/Colomue for some of the priority regional transport corridors. Together with the Corridor Trip Monitoring System and Transport Registers Information Platform System installation, the efficiency and speed of movement of goods and services in the region will be greatly increased.

The following milestones have also been accomplished:

- (i) SADC is implementing the Tripartite Vehicle Load Management Agreement and the Multilateral Cross Border Road Transport Agreement, which provide a framework for harmonising road transport laws, regulations and standards
- (ii) At least six of the 12 SADC mainland Member States (Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have started domesticating road transport model laws, regulations and standards. Generally, domestication remains a challenge, slowing down regional integration
- (iii) Member States are giving priority to Road Traffic ahead of Dangerous Goods Model Law; Dangerous Goods Standard was adopted by the African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO)
- (iv) Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho and Mozambique have agreed to adopt the COMESA Yellow Card (YC) and are at different stages in the process, and
- (v) An interim business solution to allow motorists in Mozambique and South Africa to access the YC is being piloted.

Angola, DRC and Zambia sign LCTTFA Agreement

Angola, DRC and Zambia, with support and coordination of the SADC Secretariat, signed the Lobito Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Project (LCTTFA) Agreement at Lobito Port in Angola during a ceremony held on 27 January 2023. LCTTFA aims to accelerate growth in domestic and cross-border trade along the Lobito Corridor through the implementation of harmonised trade facilitation instruments, strengthening coordination of joint corridor development activities, and fostering effective participation of SMEs in value chains.



Lobito Corridor stretches from the port of Lobito on the Atlantic Ocean and passes through Angola from west to east through the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bie' and Moxico. It covers the mining areas of DRC's Katanga Province and the Copperbelt of Zambia. The corridor presents an alternative strategic route to export markets for Zambia and DRC and offers the shortest route linking key mining regions in these two countries to the sea. In Angola, the corridor connects 40 percent of the country's population, and several large-scale investments are taking place in agriculture and retail in the provinces of Benguela, Huambo, Bie and Moxico.

The signing of the corridor governance instrument created a framework for the three SADC Member States to jointly develop harmonised corridor laws, policies, regulations and systems, including infrastructure development in a coordinated and coherent manner aligned to the SADC Treaty, Protocols and development frameworks such as the RISDP 2020-2030, RIDMP 2020-2027 and SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2020-2063.

Ministerial Task Force Meeting on DRC-Zambia border challenges

On 9 May 2024, SADC convened an Inter-Ministerial Task Force Meeting of Ministers of Trade, Transport, Infrastructure and Security Portfolios from the DRC and Zambia on the resolution of the perennial challenges affecting the Kasumbalesa and other border posts.

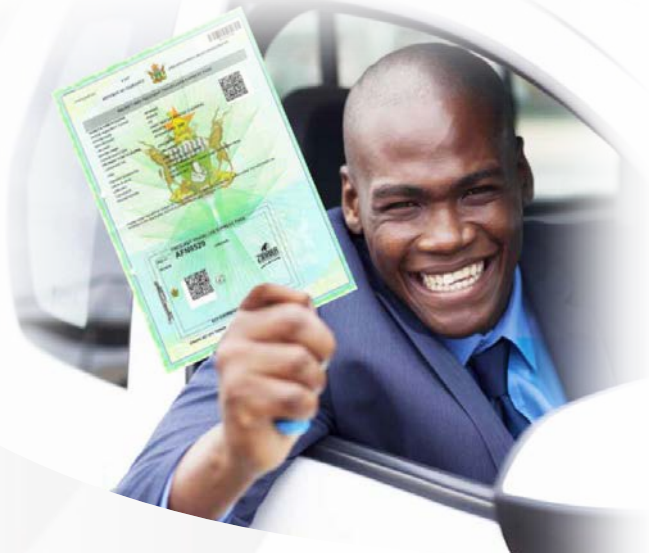
The meeting was held in the DRC capital Kinshasa and was convened to consider the Draft Framework of Collaboration and Action Plan that was developed with the objective of finding and implementing long-term solutions to the continued challenges faced by transporters and drivers at the Kasumbalesa Border Post between the DRC and Zambia. The meeting was officially opened by DRC Deputy Prime Minister and Minister responsible

for Interior, Security and Customary Affairs, Peter Kankonde Kazadi. Minister of Home Affairs and Internal Security, Jacob Jack Mwiimbu, led the Zambian delegation.

In terms of the Draft Framework of Cooperation and Action Plan, the two Member States agreed to implement the following activities to resolve the challenges experienced at the Kasumbalesa Border Post:

- put in place procedures to allow for 24-hour border operations at Kasumbalesa, Sakania, Mokambo and Kipushi border posts
- continue with border modernisation to address all border infrastructure challenges to mitigate trade- and traffic-related challenges at Kasumbalesa Border Post
- expedite the process of establishing OSBPs at all border posts, starting with Kasumbalesa
- harmonise visa fee policy regime on a reciprocal basis
- strengthen security measures, both at the border and behind the border of the two adjoining Member States
- implement pre-clearance of goods to reduce congestion at the borders
- ensure that adequate notification is given to either Party before implementing any major changes that may affect flow of traffic across borders, and
- engage with regional bodies to facilitate the development of modalities for insurance cover solely for drivers undertaking cross border operation.





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The robust transport infrastructure is also key to Zimbabwe's economic growth and development. The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) recognises transport as a cornerstone of the country's Vision 2030, aiming to achieve an upper middle-income society by 2030. Under NDS1, efficient infrastructure delivery is crucial for national priorities and socio-economic progress. Cde Dr E. D. Mnangagwa's government is committed to investing in this sector, implementing various initiatives to enhance the transport network. Join us on the journey to a prosperous future!

Road sector investment

Zimbabwe boasts the most extensive road transport infrastructure in Southern Africa, spanning over 85,000 kilometres. The government is upgrading and rehabilitating major highways under the Emergency Road Rehabilitation Programme II (ERRP2), a countrywide initiative meant to improve the country's road network. The country is also implementing the Road Development Programme, which prioritises the upgrading of key regional and national routes that foster growth and provide access to key economic centres and basic amenities.

Key projects include:

- **Beitbridge-Harare Highway:** Upgrading and widening of the 580km highway to Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC) standards. This route is a vital link on the North South corridor, providing an arterial connection in the SADC regional network.
- **Harare-Chirundu Highway:** Ongoing works on the 355km highway, showcasing the Second Republic's commitment to economic growth through the development of an efficient North-South Corridor.
- **Mbudzi Interchange and Associated Construction of Diversion Routes:** Overall progress at this colossal traffic management junction is 61%. The US\$88 million project aims to address congestion due to increased traffic volumes generated by the North-South Corridor. It also involves completion of the Harare Drive missing link; construction of Amalinda and Mukuvisi river bridges; and a 1.2km extension of the Glen Norah-Chitungwiza Road.
- **Harare-Kanyemba Highway:** Ongoing work on upgrading of the road, with the 15km from Mahuwe to Mushumbi Pools completed and opened to traffic while the urban section of the road from Nemaconde Way to New Parliament turnoff was opened to traffic end of July. The scope of works involves upgrading and rehabilitation of 354 km of road between Harare and Kanyemba. It is being implemented under a loan financing arrangement.

Opportunities for investment in the roads sector

NO	PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	SCOPE	LENGTH (KM)	COST (M)
1.	Bulawayo – Victoria Falls – Kazungula	To enhance trade and tourism	Rehabilitation and widening	510	\$610
2.	Harare – Nyamapanda	To enhance trade	Dualisation of regional trunk road	237	\$320
3.	Victoria Falls Bridge	The bridge links Zambia and Zimbabwe	Construction of a new bridge		\$55 million
4.	Mutare – Masvingo Road	-Connect Mutare and Masvingo to Mozambique	Upgrading, Rehabilitation and widening	297	\$300 million



Border post upgrading and modernisation

With the successful upgrade and modernisation of Beitbridge Border Post, the Government is now finalising public-private partnerships to enhance Chirundu, Forbes and Nyamapanda border posts. Feasibility studies are complete, paving the way for seamless regional connectivity.

Aviation sector upgrading and modernisation

The Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport upgrading and modernisation project is a testament of the Zimbabwean Government mantra that the country is 'open for business'. The project scope involved the construction for the VVIP pavilion, expansion of north and south wings, and rehabilitation of the existing domestic and international terminals. The project also covered airside infrastructure rehabilitation and procurement of associated equipment. The expansion of the north and south wings was completed in July 2023 and was officially opened by His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Construction of the VVIP terminal and the rehabilitation of the domestic terminal will be completed this year.

Aviation sector investment opportunities

Learning from the successful implementation of partnership in aviation infrastructure development, the Government offers the following opportunities in the sector:

NO	AIRPORT	STATUS	SCOPE OF WORK
1.	JM Nkomo	Rehabilitation	Runway and installation of Air Ground Lighting System (AGL)
2.	Hwange National Park	Rehabilitation	Resurfacing of runway (4km)
3.	Masvingo Airport	Rehabilitation	- Runway and 300m extension - Construction of a new Terminal Building
4.	Mutare Airport	Construction	- Runway and - Terminal Building - ATC system
5.	Buffalo Range Airport	Rehabilitation	- Runway and extension from 1578 to 4000 - Construction of New Terminal Building

Railways sector rehabilitation

The Government continues in its recapitalisation drive of National Railways of Zimbabwe as witnessed through the securing of financing for the procurement of rolling stock and infrastructure rehabilitation to the tune of US\$115 million in partnership with the Afreximbank and RITES of India. This investment will ease NRZ rolling stock challenges and enable them to repair the track infrastructure.



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SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH SERVICES IN THE REGION

a) Cholera situation in the region

Prevention and control of cholera, designation of President Hichilema as Regional Cholera Champion

The region experienced a multi-country outbreak of cholera that relentlessly spread in some Member States since the first semester of 2023. As a regional response to the Cholera situation, the SADC Chairperson, President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço of Angola convened a Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government on 2 February 2024 to take collective measures to prevent and control the cholera situation in the region.

During the meeting, the Summit designated President Hichilema to spearhead the fight against cholera in the SADC region. The Summit also endorsed several recommendations of the Ministers of Health on measures in addressing the cholera outbreak in the SADC region. These recommendations included:

- Development and implementation of multi-sectoral cholera response plans that encompass natural disasters and climatic effects on cholera re-emergence to effectively control its spread
- Strengthening regional collaboration on cross-border outbreak risk assessment and public health surveillance to enhance early detection and prevention of outbreak-prone diseases
- Joint planning and implementation of synchronised cross border vaccination campaigns against cholera, if necessary, and mobilise vaccines for affected and non-affected countries at risk, and report annually to Council
- Increased investment in the current cholera emergency response while maintaining long-term investment for a sustainable solution to the recurrent cholera crisis
- Development and implementation of climate-resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Disaster Risk Reduction programmes to prevent future cholera outbreaks

Social and human capital development is essential for SADC to achieve its objectives of regional integration, economic development and improving the livelihoods of citizens. Social and Human Capital Development ensures that socio-economic development is achieved in a human-centred, inclusive, and sustainable manner. Specifically, RISDP 2020–2030 seeks to develop modern and well-resourced health systems that are accessible and responsive in addressing the burden of disease and emergencies. This will see a scaling-up of efforts to fight HIV and AIDS and communicable diseases, as well as investments to address all forms of malnutrition.

- Accelerating local and regional manufacturing of cholera vaccines to scale up production and increase access to commodities such as Oral Rehydrating Solutions and cholera beds to improve control on the supply chain security and accelerate technology and knowledge transfer
- Increasing investment in WASH infrastructure, and provide efficient waste management and sustainable supply of clean water
- Increased budget allocation towards WASH programmes, and
- Strengthening accountability tools for monitoring WASH interventions and local governments reporting on their WASH performance annually.

b) HIV and AIDS in the region

The region is making significant progress towards ending HIV, with gradual reduction in HIV prevalence from 868,000 in 2010 to 413,600 in 2022. Four Member States (Botswana, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe) have achieved the 95-95-95 HIV treatment target while Namibia became the first country in Africa to reach a significant milestone on the path towards eliminating vertical mother-to-child transmission of both HIV and viral hepatitis B. The World Health Organisation recently awarded Namibia a “silver tier” status for progress to date in reducing Hepatitis B and a “bronze tier” for progress to date on HIV. Despite these achievements, most of the countries in the region still require support and the HIV Fund continues to support the regional response to the HIV epidemic. All Member States developed national strategies for HIV prevention among key populations and adolescent girls and young women.

c) SADC showcases HIV and AIDS progress at ICASA

On the margins of the 22nd International Conference on AIDS and Sexually

Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA) held in the Zimbabwean capital Harare, SADC organised a side event on 7 December 2023 to showcase progress the region has made on Round 3 of the SADC HIV Special Fund. The SADC Secretariat has been managing and administering the regional HIV and AIDS Fund, which was established by the SADC Heads of States and Government under the guidance of the Maseru Declaration to reaffirm the region’s commitment to the fight against HIV and AIDS. The Fund is used on projects and interventions intended to enhance the capacity, output or impact of existing HIV and AIDS programmes in Member States.

Duduzile Simelane, SADC Director of Social and Human Development, said the side event provided the SADC Secretariat and the region an avenue to showcase their work in the fight against HIV and AIDS, exchange best practices, and benefit from experiences within the region and beyond. Among the notable achievements, it was highlighted that the SADC region has experienced a decline of 57 percent of new HIV infections, while more than 80 percent of SADC citizens who are living with HIV have access to life saving treatment.

The SADC Secretariat took advantage of the platform provided by the ICASA to share the latest scientific advances, learn from one another’s expertise and develop strategies for advancing all facets of collective efforts to end AIDS by 2030. ICASA is the premier gathering for stakeholders in the health sector, including policy makers, people living with HIV and others committed to ending the AIDS epidemic from around the world.





d) Reduction in the incidence and deaths from Tuberculosis

There has been a general downward trend in the Tuberculosis (TB) incidence in the region during the period 2016-2022. Six countries, namely Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania, reduced TB incidence by 30 percentage points (to 47 percent). Two countries, DRC and Zimbabwe, reduced incidence marginally by two percent. Despite the reduction observed in TB case notifications during the COVID-19 period, there was a significant increase in the number of TB cases reported across the Member States in 2022.

The annual number of TB deaths in the region has been on a downward trajectory from 2016 to 2021 for 11 of the 16 SADC Member States. More effort is needed to reduce the number of TB deaths in the region.

b) SADC University of Transformation

The region is making progress towards the establishment and operationalisation of the SADC University of Transformation (SUT).

The university was approved in 2018, with a view to training citizens in innovation to facilitate industrialisation in the region. In 2021, a Technical Working Group was set up to work on the operationalisation of the SUT. In a similar vein, the Guidelines for the Identification of Centres of Excellence and Centres of Specialisation have been approved. It is expected that the Technical Working Group and the guidelines will support the promulgation of research and innovation and the development of programmes of studies, respectively. A Fellowship Programme on Industrial Pharmacy, which relates to one of the region's priority value chains and involves the pharmaceutical industry and institutions of higher education, is being developed.

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ACCESS TO EDUCATION

a) Implementation of the SADC Qualifications Framework

The implementation of the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADCQF), approved in 2016, is underway. More than 80 percent of SADC Member States have either developed or are developing their national qualifications frameworks. In addition, Member States have recently endorsed moving away from aligning their national qualifications frameworks to the SADCQF and instead reference against the SADCQF. The latter process is expected to fast track the process of harmonisation of qualifications in the region. Furthermore, several initiatives on recognition of prior learning, micro credentials and credit accumulation and transfer systems are being implemented in the region in Eswatini, Mauritius and Seychelles.

c) Development of sustainable cities

Initiatives to develop smart city frameworks contribute to the sustainable and smart cities in the region. The proactive planning and engagement with strategic partners such as UN-Habitat signify progress towards achieving the target of 10 Member States with smart cities by 2030. The region is using smart city concepts to reduce carbon emissions through eco-friendly practices. This includes promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency, green infrastructure, green spaces, water efficiencies and sustainable transport systems.

The Secretariat's efforts to develop a SADC Regional Smart Cities Framework will facilitate harmonised action by Member States to develop national smart city frameworks.

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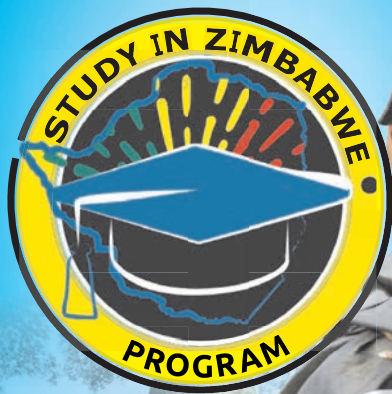
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Zimbabwe's Health Sector: Triumph Over Adversity

In the face of challenges, Zimbabwe's health sector stands resilient. Since 2017, under the visionary leadership of President Cde Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, the nation has seen remarkable strides in healthcare. Embracing the pillars of Vision 2030, Zimbabwe has prioritised social development, ensuring a robust health delivery system for all.

Celebrating the resilience and achievements of Zimbabwe's health sector –a testament to the nation's unwavering commitment to health and well-being:

Strategic Advancements

The following strategic advancements have been made since the advent of the Second Republic in November 2017. Healthcare is one of the cornerstones of Vision 2030, a comprehensive plan focusing on governance, macro-economic stability, inclusive growth and infrastructure.

The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1) and the National Health Strategy (NHS 2021-2025) guide the nation towards enhanced health services.

Overcoming Challenges

Despite the challenges posed by the illegal sanctions on Zimbabwe, the country has managed to hold its own in the face of the deadly COVID-19 pandemic, thanks to the Government's swift action and high vaccination coverage. This showcased the effectiveness of government-funded initiatives.

The successful containment of cholera and proactive polio vaccination campaigns have demonstrated the health sector's capacity to tackle public health emergencies. Following confirmation of circulating poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) in Zimbabwe, the ministry successfully carried out a nationwide campaign targeting an estimated 4 million children under 10-years-old to interrupt the transmission of the virus transmission. In addition, Zimbabwe carries out a year-round vaccination programme for children, which has resulted in most children being vaccinated.

In addition, Zimbabwe achieved the 95-95-95 threshold in 2023, meaning that 95% of people on treatment have their viral load undetectable, while 95% of all HIV-positive people know their status and that 95% of those who know their status are on treatment.

Infrastructure and Innovation

- **Modern facilities:** There is commitment to constructing state-of-the-art hospitals and equipping them with the latest technology, like advanced MRI machines.
- **Pharmaceutical Prowess:** With significant investments and partnerships, Zimbabwe is poised to become a pharmaceutical manufacturing hub for international and regional markets.
- **Solar for Health:** In 2018, the Ministry launched an ambitious initiative that has seen over 1,100 health facilities now harnessing solar power for use in critical areas such as pharmacies, laboratories, maternity wards, waiting mothers' shelters, theatres and boreholes.

Private Sector Contribution

The private sector plays a pivotal role in the health service delivery systems of the country. The role ranges from private hospitals, pharmacies, specialty practices to drug and medical commodities manufacturing.

Awareness in surgical care

The country has done exceptionally well in surgical care and a few examples of such achievements include, open heart surgery at Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals (PGH) and separation of Siamese twins in 2014 at Sally Mugabe Central Hospital (SMCH). To aid in such achievements, the Ministry has also decentralised services such as total hip replacement to Chitungwiza Central Hospital and other hospitals.



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Key interventions include enhanced participation of people with disabilities in socio-economic development through development and implementation of disability-sensitive policies and legislation; strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhancing sector-based approaches towards developing climate change resilience; sustainable utilisation and conservation of natural resources and effective management of the environment and increased access to quality HIV and AIDS services for the realisation of an AIDS-free generation in the region.

a) Gender equality and women empowerment

Under the coordination of the Gender Unit at the SADC Secretariat, SADC Member States have made strides towards promoting equal opportunities for women in decision-making positions, increasing the representation of women in political leadership, increasing access to finance and productive resources, and eliminating gender-based discrimination and violence. Despite these strides, it must also be recognized that much work remains to be done to fully achieve gender equality and address the persistent challenges faced by women which include the impact of the COVID pandemic, conflict, climate change, and gender-based violence (GBV). SADC continues to monitor, document and report incidence of GBV in the region; raise awareness on SADC gender and GBV resources; and building the capacity of women mediators and supporting Member States on the Women, Peace and Security agenda.

b) Women Economic Empowerment

A SADC “Challenge Fund” was launched to support capacity building of women entrepreneurs, with 14 projects from 14 Member States sponsored at around €20,000 per project and resulting in 2,744 women entrepreneurs being reached through trainings.

Cross-cutting issues, including Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management, are important for the successful implementation of regional integration as they ensure that the formulation, deliberation, adoption, and implementation of regional protocols, strategies, policies, and programmes are undertaken in a manner that does not marginalise sections of SADC's population.



c) Launch of the Revised SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit

The SADC Secretariat, with the support of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Botswana, on 27 November 2023 launched the Revised SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit. The launch took place at the SADC Secretariat as part of the commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign under the theme, “Invest to prevent violence against women”. The theme focused on the importance of financing different GBV prevention strategies to stop violence from occurring in the first place. The theme also promoted addressing of poverty and strengthening financing for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

Angolan Ambassador to Botswana and Chairperson of the Committee of SADC Ambassadors and High Commissioners, Dr. Beatriz Morais launched the Revised SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit, which is a tool for promoting gender equality in the SADC region.

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE REGION

SADC continues to be affected by multiple disasters that include droughts, tropical cyclones, floods, landslides wildfires and rising sea level. In December 2023, Seychelles declared a state of disaster due to an explosion in an industrial area that killed three people. The explosion was preceded by heavy rains which damaged critical infrastructure. During the 2023/24 season, the region also experienced an El Nino-induced drought that resulted in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe declaring national drought disasters, while Madagascar declared national disaster in response to multiple disasters, including a

drought in the south of the country and devastation from tropical cyclones and floods. Additionally, in March and April and March, some countries, including Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania, experienced significant flooding that damaged infrastructure and property. In response the SADC Secretariat prepared a Regional Appeal for Humanitarian Assistance.

a) Operationalisation of the SHOC

SADC Chairperson and Angolan President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço on 20 May 2024 launched the SADC Regional Humanitarian Appeal of at least US\$5.5 billion to support over 61 million people affected by the El Niño-induced drought and floods. The humanitarian appeal is aimed at augmenting domestic resources of the affected Member States, including efforts for resource mobilisation from national, regional and international partners in response to the impact of El Niño-induced drought and floods.

In his launching statement, President Lourenço appealed to the international community, the private sector and individuals of goodwill to assist in meeting the needs of the affected populations. He also appealed to Member States with the capacity to render their support. President Lourenço highlighted that “Charity begins at home. May I appeal to SADC Member States that have the capacity to assist the affected Member States to do so in keeping with our long-standing tradition of regional solidarity and cooperation”.

The SADC Chairperson urged the media to use their wide reach and influence to highlight the needs of the affected populations and draw the attention of the international community to the urgency and scale of the humanitarian situation that the SADC region faces to help in resource mobilisation efforts.



b) Operationalisation of the SHOC

To date, 10 Member States, namely Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, have signed the memorandum of agreement for the SADC Humanitarian Operations Centre (SHOC), which is designed to support Member States affected by disasters.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

As of March 2024, the land area covered by forests stood at 412,129 hectares, nearing the 2030 target of 500,000 hectares. This increase in forest area coverage is attributable to the implementation and domestication of the SADC Forestry Strategy 2020-2030 and the coordination of forestry-related activities.

The number of threatened animal species falls within the anticipated range of 11-346 out of 12-360, signifying results of the ongoing conservation efforts. The Secretariat is coordinating efforts to reduce the number of threatened wildlife species which include the development and revision the following strategies and programmes: the SADC Transfrontier Conservation Area Programme (2023-2033); the Multilateral Environmental Agreement guidelines; the SADC-CITES Engagement Strategy (2022-2026); the Wildlife-based Economy Strategy Framework; and the SADC Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy (2022-2032). Specifically, the LEAP Strategy contributes to the overall conservation of threatened animal species, combatting of wildlife crime and enhancement of law enforcement across the region.

Inaugural KAZA Summit of the Heads of State and Government

On 31 May 2024, the Republic of Zambia hosted the inaugural KAZA Summit of the

Heads of State and Government in Livingstone. The Summit was chaired by President Hakainde Hichilema of Zambia in his capacity as the host, and was attended by President Dr. Nangolo Mbumba of Namibia, President Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe, Botswana Vice President Slumber Tsogwane, Angolan Minister of Tourism, Marcio de Jesus Lopes and SADC Executive Secretary Elias. M Magosi.

During the Summit, the Heads of State and Government urged the KAZA Member States – Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe – to expedite the operationalisation of the SADC CITES Engagement Strategy 2022-2026 to better defend the conservation, sustainable use and socio-economic development interests of the region at CITES COP 20 to be held in Geneva in 2025. The Summit also considered harmonisation of the ownership wildlife model within the KAZA region; and legal policy frameworks on Carbon Credit Trading and forestry management by 2030, including a ban on exports of raw timber within KAZA region.

SADC Chairperson visits SADC Secretariat

On 14 June 2024, SADC Chairperson and Angolan President Lourenço visited the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana where he acknowledged the region's remarkable achievements and called for sustained progress towards the realisation of a strong, industrialised and fully integrated SADC.

President Lourenço visited the SADC Secretariat in fulfilment of a custom whereby the SADC Chairpersons visit the Secretariat during their tenure to appreciate the work of the Secretariat and provide guidance on the implementation of SADC programmes. During the visit, the SADC Chairperson was



apprised on the status of SADC regional integration, progress on the implementation of SADC programmes and regional priorities as derived from the RIDSP 2020-2030 and Vision 2050.

In his address, President Lourenço emphasised the need to streamline procedures to ensure the smooth functioning of the SADC Free Trade Area with the view to increase intra-regional trade and achieve economic development of the region.

On infrastructure development in support of regional integration, the SADC Chairperson called for the development of robust infrastructure and improvement of already existing infrastructure to allow interconnectedness among SADC Member States for them to derive the full benefits of regional integration and shared prosperity. He cited the signing of the Lobito Corridor by the Governments of Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia as a classic example of cooperation among SADC Member States to facilitate the movement of goods to increase trade and boost economies of the three countries.

He underscored the need for investment in sustainable energy as a driving force for the region's industrial development. In this regard, the Chairperson urged SADC Member States to leverage the energy potential of the region, including hydroelectric, wind, and solar projects to drive the region industrialization efforts, with a focus on minerals, agricultural, and other resources in the region.

While acknowledging the need for sustainable financial resources for regional

development, President Lourenço stressed the need for the region to expedite the operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund which seeks to create a regional financing mechanism for economic development and sustainable growth by supporting infrastructure development, industrial development integration and economic adjustment, and social development in the SADC region. Strengthening partnerships for sustainable development

The SADC Secretariat is continuously engaging ICPs to strengthen cooperation and mobilise resources towards supporting the implementation of the RISDP 2020-2030. In line with Windhoek Declaration, the SADC-ICP Dialogue Platform remains a platform for engagement between SADC and ICPs within the broader context of development cooperation to promote ownership, accountability, harmonisation, mutual trust and respect, and transparency in the implementation of regional integration and development initiatives.

The SADC Executive Secretary continues to engage with various stakeholders, including heads of international organisations, ambassadors and high commissioners and heads of private sector institutions to support the implementation of SADC regional projects and programmes.

ICP funding and areas of cooperation

The Secretariat signed agreements with eight ICPs. These are the AfDB, EU, Germany, China, Swiss, Global Fund, United States of America and World Bank. The table below shows ICP funding and the corresponding areas of support.

SADC-ICP Cooperation	Supported areas
SADC-EU Cooperation	Trade, market access, natural resources management and institutional capacity building
SADC-German Cooperation	Development initiatives on Regional Economic Integration, Transboundary Protection and Use of Natural Resources, Transboundary Water Management and other capacity building initiatives
SADC-World Bank Cooperation	Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Statistics and Regional Energy Transmission, Trade and Decarbonisation Project
SADC-AfDB Cooperation	Trade and Transit Facilitation, Fisheries Governance and Blue Economy, Sustainable Financing of Regional Infrastructure and Macroeconomic Convergence
SADC-USA Cooperation	Regional priorities related to economic growth; environment and energy; youth; democracy and governance; and health



In addition, cooperation agreements were signed with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme.

In operationalising the MoU with BADEA, the Secretariat is working with BADEA to convene a SADC-BADEA Investment Forum on the margins of Council in August 2024. The Investment Forum will be a medium for BADEA to present its development products and financing solutions while SADC will showcase its regional infrastructure projects.

Promoting the regional Blue Economy

The Programme for Improving Fisheries Governance and Blue Economy Trade Corridors (PROFISHBLUE Project) is currently being implemented in the SADC region with support from the AfDB. The project aims to promote sustainable management of fishery resources within the blue economy context; improve food and nutritional security; create employment through blue economy value chain activities; facilitate intra-regional trade; and build adaptive capacities to climate change risks and vulnerabilities.

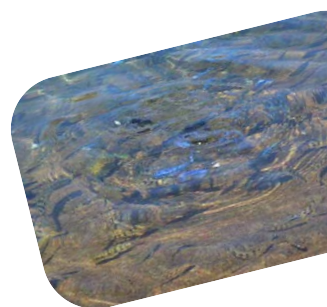
The project targets both direct and indirect beneficiaries, with its interventions primarily in the African Development Fund (ADF) countries, which are the DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Other SADC Member States are benefiting secondarily through capacity strengthening activities and linkages created through regional fish and fishery products value chains. The SADC Secretariat oversees the implementation of project activities in collaboration with partners which include ARSO, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, WORLDFISH, and World Wide Fund for Nature.

Aligned with the SADC RISDP 2020-2030, the project draws on the fish and aquaculture value chain analytical frame ecosystems approach to social, economic and ecological connectivity. This project, being the first major

'Regional Public Goods' initiative financed by the AfDB under the ADF-15 window, complements the Bank's Feed Africa strategy and diversifies its portfolio in both sovereign and non-sovereign operations in southern Africa.

The multiple interventions of the project are helping in the reduction of post-harvest losses of fish, currently estimated at 40 percent annually. This is done by involving capacities of 9,300 SMEs, of which 93 percent are women-led while 53 percent are youth run. These beneficiaries are capacitated with knowledge and skills in fish processing and value addition. The provision of infrastructure that include six refrigerated trucks supports the cold chain efforts to these SME beneficiaries. Seven product standards have already been harmonised continentally, thereby expanding the market and trade space for the marine and freshwater fish and fishery products to enable these beneficiaries to access markets across Africa. Further, to ensure competitiveness of the SME groups in the intra- and inter-regional markets, the groups are undergoing continuous incubation and capacity strengthening in business development, product development, asset management and utilisation, trade facilitation for both domestic and foreign markets, post-harvest practices and value addition.

In supporting sustainable regional tilapia value chains, the PROFISHBLUE project recognizes the importance of the indigenous species in biodiversity risk reduction, improving productivity and production; hence the development of the SADC Regional Genetic Improvement Programme Framework, which focuses on the development of mainly four indigenous tilapias (three-spotted tilapia, Tanganyika tilapia, Shire tilapia and Mozambique tilapia). To ensure that the regional genetic improvement programme is a success, the breeding nuclei for Malawi and Zambia have been supported with hatchery equipment to enhance research and production superior germplasm to be made available for dissemination in the region. Government officials and scientists from participating universities in the beneficiary countries have



been trained in Genetic Improvement Programmes to improvement management of these programmes in the Member States.

In combating IUU fishing, Member States have been supported with Vessel Monitoring System tools that have been installed on fishing boats on Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa and Lake Kariba to enhance fisheries management activities. The project has also supported establishment of the SADC MCSCC based in Maputo, Mozambique, with equipment for vessel tracking to provide Member States with advanced information on fishing vessels operating illegally in their waters. It also provides capacity building in risk assessment of fishing vessels seeking access to fish in the waters of SADC Member States to improve fisheries governance. Additionally, the project has capacitated the SADC Inland Fisheries Research Centre at Senga Bay in Salima, Malawi with research equipment which will improve fisheries management, bolster fisheries production, and advance the blue economy in transboundary water bodies in the region.

Efforts to capacitate other SADC Member States to domesticate regional tools and mobilise resources to achieve the SADC agenda continues through the PROFISHBLUE project. The project is accomplishing this by providing support tailored products and services to specific regional needs and areas within the region. Some of these services include supporting feasibility studies for Member States in preparation for investments in fisheries and aquaculture, as well as linking of fisheries and aquaculture small, medium and macro enterprises to investment opportunities in partnership with the AfDB, and other investment platforms in the region, through the Innovative Pitch for Private Sector Investment Support in Fisheries and Aquaculture Value Chains.

The PROFISHBLUE Project is, therefore, strengthening cooperation amongst Member States and fostering collaboration with development partners and inter-governmental organisations to further deepen regional integration, cooperation and development for wider social economic impact.



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Project Title	Smart Cities (Melfort, Chirundu and Figtree)
Project Description	The projects entail the development of independent new smart cities driven by ICT. These cities should be self-contained making it possible for people to live, work and play.
Project Status	Greenfield: available in all forms of investment.
Project Title	Prospect Residential Flats
Project Description	Construction of 100 modernised three-storey blocks of residential flats using greening technologies and climate change initiatives. The project has a total of 1200 units with three bedroomed open plan apartments. There is a day care centre and social amenities.
Project Status	Brownfield
Project Title	Urban Regeneration and Densification Project Proposal: Construction of 3 blocks of 10 storey flats at number 61, 65, and 69 Livingstone Street, Harare
Project Description	Demolishing and construction of 3 blocks (300 units) of 10 storey flats on number 61,65 and 69 Livingstone Street in the Central Business District of Harare, Zimbabwe for the Civil Servants.
Project Status	Land in built-up area with social amenities in place.

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SADC MEDIA AWARDS WINNERS 2024

The 29th meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee on the SADC Media Awards met virtually from 24-28 June 2024. The SADC Media Awards, held every year since 1996, aim to promote regional integration through information dissemination as well as to encourage journalism excellence in the region. The names of the winners will be officially announced during the 44th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government to be held in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe on 17 August 2024.

The 2024 SADC Media Award winners will receive prize money of US\$2,500 per category. The first prize winners in each category will receive US\$2,500. The runners-up will each receive US\$1,000 through their National Contact Points in their respective Member States.



Ms. Debra Musanyare
Matabvu

PRINT CATEGORY

Ms. Debra Musanyare Matabvu of Zimbabwe was awarded the first prize for her entry titled: “New-look road boon for SADC integration” which focusses on the importance of the Harare-Beitbridge Highway in the SADC region. The article also focuses on how the rehabilitation of the highway has enhanced trade in SADC region. In addition, the article focuses on modernisation of Beitbridge Border Post, the gateway to South Africa.



Mr. Joseph Banda

Mr. Joseph Banda from Zambia was awarded the second prize for his entry titled; “What Lobito Corridor concession means to SADC allies... Zambia, Angola, DRC unite to spur regional trade”, which explains how Lobito Corridor, which reaches almost 40 percent of Angola’s population and provides an alternative route to the sea for exports from mineral-exporting Zambia and DRC, is a game changer for the SADC region.



Mr. Kudakwashe Hunda

PHOTO CATEGORY

Mr. Kudakwashe Hunda from Zimbabwe was awarded the first prize for his entry highlighting how the development and transformation of the Beitbridge border post between South Africa and Zimbabwe has eased movement of goods and persons in the SADC region. Ms. Fikile Nectar Marakalla from South Africa was awarded the second prize for her entry on the occasion on which President Cyril Ramaphosa hosted President Samia Suluhu Hassan of Tanzania during a State Visit, which highlighted their strong fraternal, historical as well as excellent political, economic and social relations that were cemented during the period of the liberation struggle.



Ms. Fikile Nectar
Marakalla

TELEVISION CATEGORY

Mr. Lesooana Moeti from the Kingdom of Lesotho was awarded the first prize for his entry on Lesotho’s sports and adventure tourism development. The programme is about Lesotho’s tourism adventure and tracks activities that took place last year such as Maletsunyane braai festival and the Roof of Africa Race that attract tourists from the region.



Mr. Lesooana Moeti

Mr. Hernani Correia from Angola was awarded the second prize for his entry, which discussed the importance of the Txicolondo border in Lunda-Norte Province, northeast of Angola, in facilitating trade in the region. The border moves nearly a million tonnes of products from Luanda-Norte Province to provinces in the DRC.



Mr. Hernani Correia

RADIO CATEGORY

Mr. Lesooana Moeti from the Kingdom of Lesotho was awarded the first prize for his entry on the initiatives that Lesotho is undertaking to promote regional integration for the benefit of its citizens and the SADC region. The developments include ORASECOM Project Management Office and launch of Pollhalt dam.



Mr. Benjamin
Tshimologo Moshatama

Mr. Benjamin Tshimologo Moshatama from South Africa was awarded the second prize for his entry on the opportunities for the shared water resources in the SADC region.

2024 SADC TERTIARY INSTITUTION ESSAY COMPETITION

The SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition has been held annually since 2021 pursuant to the Decision of the Council of Ministers meeting held in Maputo, Mozambique in August 2020. The Decision is part of the operationalisation of the Mechanism in Honour of the Founders of SADC. The competition was open to students in tertiary institutions from all SADC Member States, with the aim of raising awareness among the youth regarding the legacy of the Founders of SADC.

Learners are given a topic on which to write an essay of 4,000 words. Each year, three education experts drawn from the SADC Organ Troika Member States meet to adjudicate or mark and select the three winning essays. The topic for the 2024 SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition was: **“What, in your opinion, has SADC achieved since its formation and does it reflect the vision of its Founders?”**

The objective is to enhance awareness of SADC citizens, through evidence-based research, of the historical genesis and process of regional integration and the pivotal role played by Founders of SADC. The essays form part of the Mechanism in Honour of SADC Founders, which is aimed at increasing the level of SADC citizens’ awareness on the history of the liberation of Southern Africa, cooperation and regional integration, as well as to recognise the contribution of the nine SADC Founders. The SADC Founders were President António Agostinho Neto of Angola; President Seretse Khama of Botswana; King Sobhuza II of Eswatini; King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho; President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi; President Samora Machel of Mozambique; President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania; President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia; and, President Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

The adjudication exercise for the 2024 SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition was held from 22-26 April 2024. The competition entries were adjudicated by education experts from Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. The following winners were awarded:

Winners

- **1st prize** US\$2,000.00 was awarded to **Daniel Kawonga** from Malawi with a score of 86 percent.
- **2nd prize** US\$1,500.00 was awarded to **Hlalefang Juliet Leemisa** from Lesotho with a score of 85 percent.
- **3rd prize** US\$1,000.00 was awarded to **Ntsoaki Suzan Kholumo** from Lesotho with a score of 84 percent.

The three winners will be officially announced during the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government which will be held in Harare, Zimbabwe in August 2024.



Daniel Kawonga



Hlalefang Juliet
Leemisa



Ntsoaki Suzan
Kholumo



2024 SADC SECONDARY SCHOOL ESSAY COMPETITION

The SADC Secondary School Essay Competition is held annually pursuant to Council Decision 5.1.2.3 of 4-5 August 2000 in Windhoek, Namibia, coupled with Council Decision 13.2.2.8 of 12-14 August 2004 in Grand Baie, Mauritius. The competition is open to secondary school learners from all SADC Member States. The competition is part of the implementation of the SADC Communication and Promotional Strategy and is in response to SADC Council Decision to effectively communicate and publicise the mandate and activities of the regional bloc.



Lekoko David Santi



90 Emelia Kabungo Nsanta



Hlompho Mokenela

Secondary School learners are given a topic on which to write an essay of 900 to 1,000 words. Each year, three education experts drawn from SADC Member States meet to adjudicate or mark the essays to select the three winning essays. The topic for the 2024 SADC Secondary School Essay Competition was: *“How Can Human and Financial Capital Drive Industrial Development in the SADC Region?”* The topic was derived from the theme of the 43rd Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in the Republic of Angola on 17 August 2023, which was *“Human and Financial Capital: The Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialisation in the SADC Region.”* The Summit theme, together with the 2024 Secondary School Essay Competition theme, sought to address two of the most critical enablers in supporting regional industrialisation, namely adequate human resources in terms of numbers and technical capacity within the context of climate change and the 4th Industrial Revolution, and adequate financial resources to ensure more sustainable funding mechanisms.

The adjudication exercise for the 2024 SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition was held virtually from 8-12 July 2024. The competition entries were adjudicated by education experts from Angola, Mauritius and Namibia and the following winners were awarded:

Winners

- **1st prize** US\$1,500.00 was awarded to **Lekoko David Santi** from the Kingdom of Lesotho with a score of 90 percent
- **2nd prize** US\$1,000.00 was awarded to **Emelia Kabungo Nsanta** from Zambia with a score of 85 percent
- **3rd prize** US\$750.00 was awarded to **Hlompho Mokenela** from the Kingdom of Lesotho with a score of 80 percent

The three winners will be officially announced during the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government scheduled to take place in Harare, Zimbabwe in August 2024.



SADC ANTHEM English

SADC, SADC, DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY
SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND UNIVERSAL
INTEGRATION TOWARDS OUR PEOPLE'S UNITY AND HARMONY

CRADLE OF HUMANITY, CRADLE OF OUR ANCESTORS
LET US PRAISE WITH JOY THE REALIZATION OF OUR HOPES AND
RAISE THE BANNER OF SOLIDARITY
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY.

HYMNE DE LA SADC French

SADC, SADC, AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES
SADC, SADC, AUBE D'UN AVENIR MEILLEUR ESPOIR D'INTEGRATION REGIONALE ET
UNIVERSELLE POUR L'UNITE ET L'HARMONIE ENTRE NOS PEUPLES

BERCEAU DE L'HUMANITE,
BERCEAU DE NOS ANCTRES CELEBRONS AVEC JOIE LA REALISATION DE NOS ESPOIRS
LEVONS HAUT LE DRAPEAU DE LA SOLIDARITE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES.

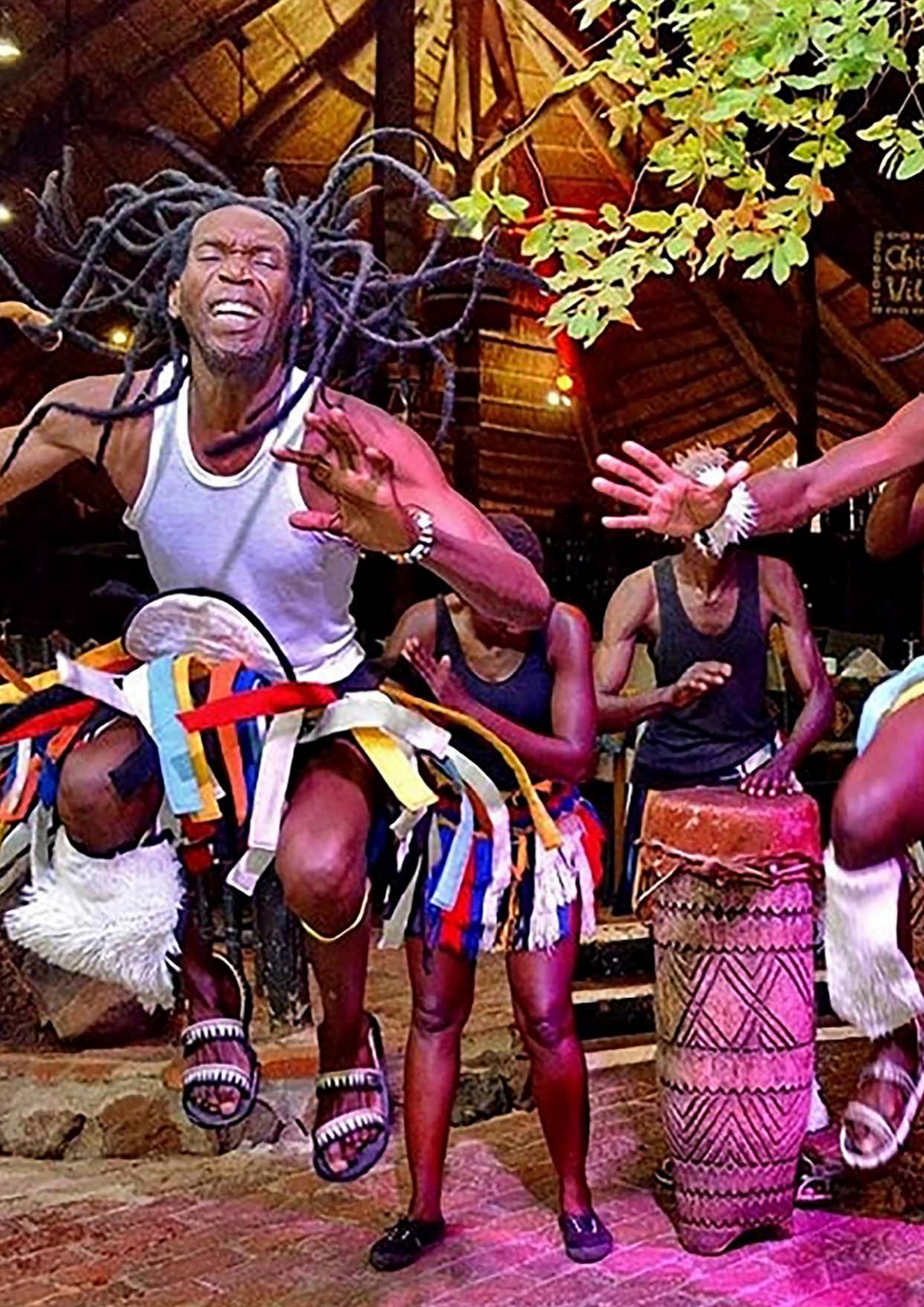


HINO DA SADC Portuguese

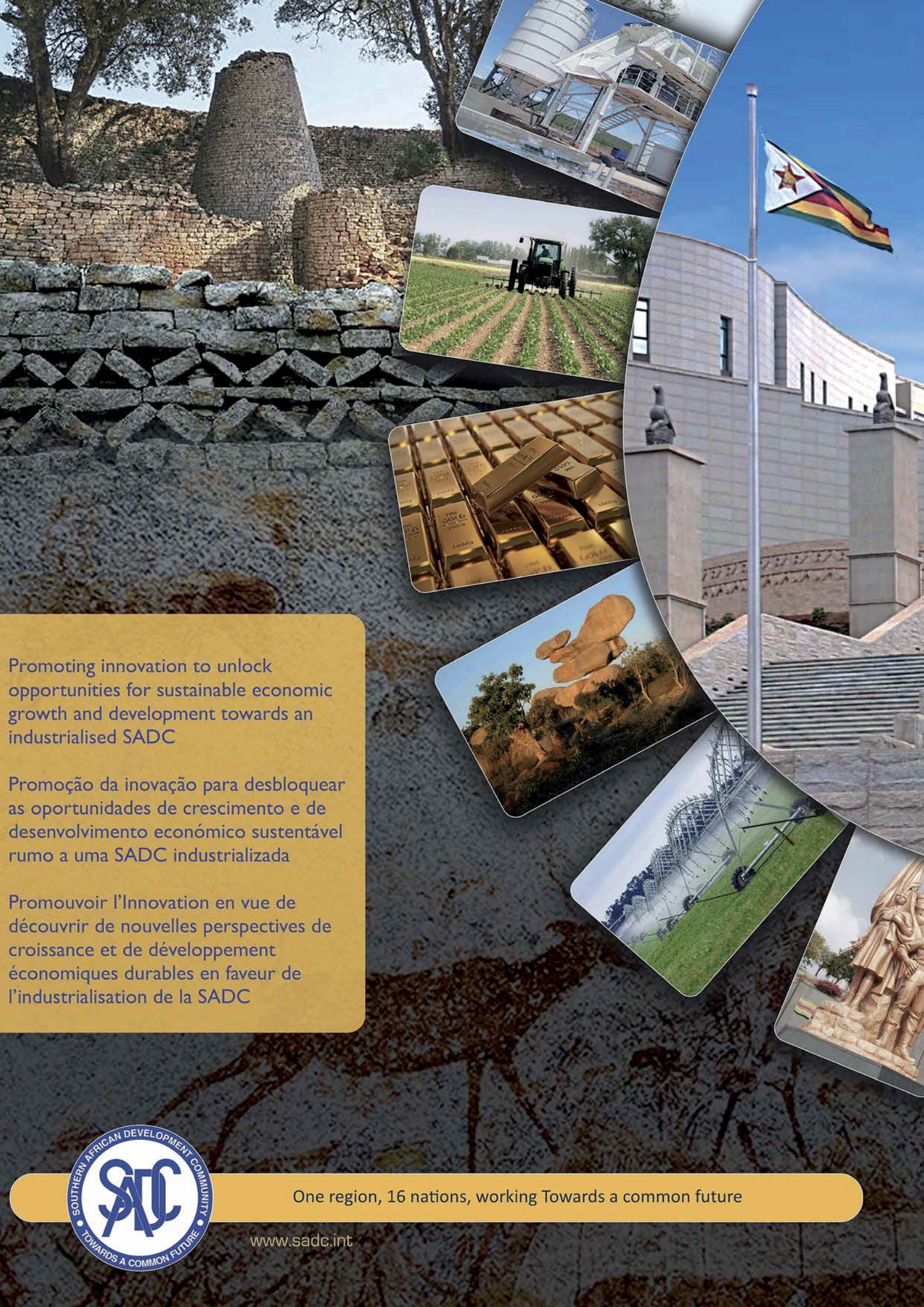
SADC, SADC, AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA
SADC, SADC, DE UM FUTURO MELHOR E DE ESPERANÇA DE INTEGRAÇÃO REGIONAL E
UNIVERSAL RUMO À HARMONIA E UNIDADE DOS POVÓS

BERÇO DA HUMANIDADE,
BERÇO DOS NOSSOS ANTEPASSADÓS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A CONCRETIZAÇÃO
DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA SOLIDARIEDADE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.









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Promoção da inovação para desbloquear as oportunidades de crescimento e de desenvolvimento económico sustentável rumo a uma SADC industrializada

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