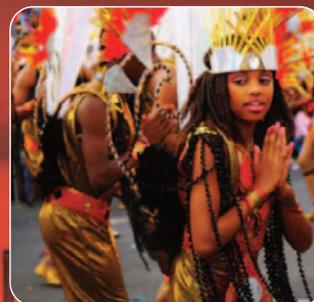




43.<sup>a</sup> Cimeira da SADC

43<sup>e</sup> Sommet de la SADC

43<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit



República de Angola  
17 de Agosto de 2023







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# 43<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government

Capital Humano e Financeiro: Os Principais Factores para a Industrialização Sustentável na Região da SADC

Le capital humain et financier: vecteur principal de l'industrialisation durable dans la région de la SADC

Human and Financial Capital: The Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialisation in the SADC Region

17 August 2023

Angola



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SADC Executive Secretary,  
Mr Elias M. Magosi  
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SADC Secretariat  
Plot 54385 CBD  
Private Bag 0095  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel (+267) 395 1863  
Email [registry@sadc.int](mailto:registry@sadc.int)  
Website [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

Twitter: [@SADC\\_News](https://twitter.com/SADC_News)  
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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.



MENSAGEM DE BOAS-VINDAS POR OCASIÃO DA 43ª SESSÃO ORDINÁRIA DA CIMEIRA DE CHEFES DE ESTADO E DE GOVERNO DA SADC

Em nome do Governo e do Povo angolano, honra-me expressar as nossas sinceras e calorosas saudações de boas-vindas à Cidade de Luanda, capital da República de Angola, que volvidos 12 anos, acolhe esta Sessão Ordinária, por ocasião, da 43ª. Cimeira de Chefes de Estado e de Governo da Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC), e consequentemente, a Presidência rotativa da nossa Organização (2023-2024).

Esta Cimeira da nossa Organização fundada aos 17 de Agosto de 1992, reúne-se como tradicionalmente, para fazer um balanço de progresso alcançado durante o ano precedente e deliberar sobre a agenda colectiva de integração regional, orientados pelos princípios norteadores da sua institucionalização, como a promoção do desenvolvimento e do crescimento económico sustentável, aliviar a pobreza e melhorar os padrões e a qualidade

de vida dos cidadãos da nossa Comunidade, pela via da integração regional.

É neste contexto, que mais uma vez saudamos à todos quanto prestigiam esse evento de grande magnitude para a nossa região, e aplaudimos os esforços contínuos e incansáveis de todos os Estados Membros, na edificação de uma África Austral à que a todos nos orgulhe.

Endereço uma saudação especial ao Presidente Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, Presidente da República Democrática do Congo e Presidente cessante da SADC, a quem congratulamos pela sua liderança durante o exercício do seu mandato à frente da nossa organização, durante a qual, inspirou-nos na continuidade da promoção da Industrialização, com foco no Agro-processamento de produtos farmacêuticos, na beneficiação dos minerais e cadeias de valor, de modo a catapultar economias resilientes e inclusivas.

Nesta senda, dando sequência à visão estratégica que rege a nossa organização, particularmente aquelas refletidas no Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional (RISDP 2020-2030), no Plano Director de Desenvolvimento de Infra-estruturas Regionais (RIDMP), na Estratégia e Roteiro de Industrialização da SADC 2017-2063, e na Visão 2050 da SADC, escolhemos como Lema para esta Cimeira o "Capital humano e financeiro: os principais factores para a industrialização sustentável da Região da SADC."

Este Lema integra aspectos transversais em torno da Industrialização como pilar indispensável da agenda de integração regional da SADC, aprovado pela Cimeira de Chefes de Estado e de Governo, em 2017.

Agregamos o Capital Humano e Financeiro enquanto factores impulsionadores da Industrialização, tendo em conta a importância da capacitação e da especialização dos recursos humanos, alavancados por recursos financeiros previsíveis e sustentáveis.

Para o efeito, nos comprometemos em trabalhar afincadamente na implementação de acções que visam concretizar as aspirações que o Lema expressa, valorizando e dignificando os quadros dos nossos respectivos Países, visando a criação de capital humano com know-how à altura da demanda do desenvolvimento técnico e tecnológico inerentes à Industrialização, em conformidade com as dinâmicas globais.

Outra questão também fundamental para a nossa organização é o desenvolvimento socio-económico que se impõe aos nossos Estados, para que deixemos de ser meros exportadores de recursos naturais e matéria-prima não processada e eternos dependentes e importadores de produtos acabados do exterior. Os nossos povos têm o direito a melhor usufruir das suas riquezas e ter uma qualidade de vida de alto padrão.

Cientes dos desafios que enfrentaremos na implementação da nossa agenda da industrialização na aceleração da integração regional, aproveitamos a ocasião para sublinhar a importância de mobilizar, impulsionar e influenciar os Estados Membros da SADC à ratificarem o Acordo que estabelece o Fundo de Desenvolvimento Regional (FDR). Este Fundo, é mais importante ainda no contexto actual, uma vez que visa, também, minimizar os choques externos e assegurar mecanismos de financiamento endógenos e sustentáveis para a região.

Não obstante, reconhecemos que só é possível alcançar a prosperidade plena da nossa região num contexto funcional de estabilidade e segurança. Por isso, a prevalência de conflitos armados e a ameaça do terrorismo que temos vindo a enfrentar, em particular, no Leste da República Democrática do Congo e na Província de Cabo Delgado, República de Moçambique, são motivos de grande preocupação para a nossa região.

Portanto, reiteramos com convicção, que trabalharemos em estreita colaboração com o órgão de Cooperação para a áreas de Política, Defesa e Segurança durante a nossa Presidência, em busca de soluções duradouras para resolução de hostilidades e conflitos que retardam o desenvolvimento socio-económico da nossa região.

Mais uma vez, aceitem as nossas boas-vindas à 43ª. Cimeira Ordinária da SADC, e desfrutem da calorosa hospitalidade que a Angola e os angolanos têm para oferecer.

**Viva a paz, Viva o Progresso e o Desenvolvimento da SADC.**

**JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO  
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA**





## MESSAGE DE BIENVENUE À L'OCCASION DU 43<sup>e</sup> SOMMET ORDINAIRE DES CHEFS D'ÉTAT ET DE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA SADC

Au nom du gouvernement et du peuple angolais, j'ai l'honneur de vous souhaiter une chaleureuse bienvenue dans la ville de Luanda, capitale de la République d'Angola. Après 12 ans, nous accueillons cette 43<sup>e</sup> session ordinaire du Sommet des Chefs d'État et de gouvernement de la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC), et par conséquent, nous assumons la présidence tournante de notre organisation (2023-2024).

Comme il est de tradition, ce Sommet de notre Organisation, fondée le 17 août 1992, se réunit pour faire le point sur les progrès réalisés au cours de l'année précédente et pour délibérer sur l'agenda collectif de l'intégration régionale, guidé par les principes directeurs de son institutionnalisation, tels que la promotion du développement et de la croissance économique durable, la réduction de la pauvreté et l'amélioration du niveau et de la qualité de vie des citoyens de notre Communauté, par la promotion de l'intégration régionale.

C'est dans ce contexte que nous souhaitons une fois de plus la bienvenue à tous ceux qui participeront à cet événement d'une grande importance pour notre Région, et nous saluons les efforts continus et inlassables de tous les États membres dans la construction d'une Afrique australe dont nous pouvons tous être fiers.

Nous saluons tout particulièrement le président Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, président de la République démocratique du Congo et président sortant de la SADC, que nous félicitons pour le leadership dont il a fait preuve pendant son mandat à la tête de notre organisation,

Nous adressons nos salutations spéciales au Président Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, Président de la République démocratique du Congo et Président sortant de la SADC, que nous félicitons pour son leadership pendant son mandat à la tête de notre organisation, au cours duquel il nous a incités à poursuivre la promotion de l'industrialisation, en mettant l'accent sur la transformation agroalimentaire, les produits pharmaceutiques, la valorisation des minerais et les chaînes de valeur, afin de favoriser des économies résilientes et inclusives.

Par conséquent, dans le prolongement de la vision stratégique qui régit notre organisation, en particulier les aspirations reflétées dans le plan indicatif de développement stratégique régional (RISDP 2020-2030), le plan directeur de développement des infrastructures régionales (RIDMP), la stratégie d'industrialisation et la feuille de route 2017-2063 de la SADC, et la vision 2050 de la SADC, nous avons choisi comme thème de ce Sommet "Le capital humain et financier : les principaux moteurs de l'industrialisation durable de la Région de la SADC".

Ce thème intègre des aspects transversaux autour de l'industrialisation en tant que pilier indispensable du programme d'intégration régionale de la SADC, approuvé par le Sommet des chefs d'État et de gouvernement de 2017. Nous avons ajouté le capital humain et financier comme facteurs moteurs de l'industrialisation, en tenant compte de l'importance de la formation et de la spécialisation des ressources humaines, soutenues par des ressources financières prévisibles et durables.

Nous nous engageons donc à travailler dur pour mettre en œuvre des actions visant à répondre aux aspirations exprimées dans le thème, en valorisant et en honorant le personnel de nos pays respectifs, en vue de créer un capital humain doté d'un savoir-faire qui réponde aux exigences du développement technique et technologique inhérent à l'industrialisation, conformément à la dynamique mondiale.

Une autre question fondamentale pour notre organisation est le développement socio-économique que nos États doivent réaliser afin de cesser d'être de simples exportateurs de ressources naturelles et de matières premières non transformées, et de cesser d'être éternellement dépendants et importateurs de produits finis en provenance de l'étranger. Nos peuples ont le droit de profiter davantage de leur richesse et de bénéficier d'un niveau de vie élevé.

Conscients des défis auxquels nous sommes confrontés dans la mise en œuvre de notre programme d'industrialisation en vue d'accélérer l'intégration régionale, nous saisissons cette occasion pour souligner l'importance d'engager, de mobiliser et d'influencer les États membres de la SADC afin qu'ils ratifient l'accord établissant le Fonds de développement régional (FDR). Ce Fonds est d'autant plus important dans le contexte actuel qu'il vise également à minimiser les chocs externes et à garantir des mécanismes de financement endogènes et durables pour la Région.

Cependant, nous reconnaissons que la prospérité totale de notre Région ne peut être réalisée que dans un contexte opérationnel de stabilité et de sécurité. Par conséquent, la persistance des conflits armés et la menace du terrorisme auxquelles nous sommes confrontés, notamment à l'est de la République démocratique du Congo et dans la province de Cabo Delgado, en République du Mozambique, suscitent de vives inquiétudes pour notre Région.

Nous réitérons donc avec conviction que, durant notre présidence, nous travaillerons en étroite collaboration avec l'Organe sur la politique, la défense et la coopération en matière de sécurité dans la recherche de solutions durables pour faire face aux hostilités et aux conflits qui entravent le développement socio-économique de notre Région.

Une fois de plus, permettez-nous de vous souhaiter la bienvenue au 43<sup>e</sup> Sommet ordinaire de la SADC et de vous inviter à profiter de la chaleureuse hospitalité que l'Angola et les Angolais ont à offrir.

**Vive la paix, vive le progrès et le développement de la SADC.**

**JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO  
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE D'ANGOLA**



## WELCOME MESSAGE ON THE OCCASION OF THE 43<sup>rd</sup> ORDINARY SUMMIT OF THE SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

On behalf of the Angolan Government and People, I am honoured to express our sincere and warm welcome to the City of Luanda, capital of the Republic of Angola, which, after 12 years, is hosting this 43rd Ordinary Session of the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and consequently, shall be assuming the rotating Chairmanship of our Organisation (2023-2024).

As it is our tradition, this Summit of our Organisation, founded on August 17th, 1992, meets to take stock of progress achieved during the previous year and to deliberate on the collective regional integration agenda, guided by the guiding principles of its institutionalisation, such as the promotion of development and sustainable economic growth, reducing poverty and improving the standards and the quality of life of the citizens of our

Community, by promoting regional integration.

It is in this context that we once again welcome all those who will attend this event of great magnitude for our region, and applaud the continuous and tireless efforts of all Member States in building a Southern Africa that we can all be proud of.

We extend a special greeting to President Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, President of the Democratic Republic of Congo and outgoing Chairperson of SADC, whom we congratulate for his leadership during his tenure at the helm of our organisation, during which time, he inspired us to continue promoting Industrialisation, with focus on agro-processing, pharmaceuticals, mineral beneficiation and value chains, in order to leverage resilient and inclusive economies.

Accordingly, following up on the strategic vision that governs our organisation, particularly the aspirations that are reflected in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020-2030), the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP), the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, and the SADC Vision 2050, we have elected “Human and financial capital: the key drivers for sustainable industrialisation of the SADC Region” as the theme for this Summit.

This theme integrates cross-cutting aspects around Industrialisation as an indispensable pillar of the SADC regional integration agenda, approved by the 2017 Summit of Heads of State and Government. We have added Human and Financial Capital as driving factors for Industrialisation, considering the importance of human resources training and specialisation, leveraged by predictable and sustainable financial resources.

We, therefore, commit to work hard to implement actions that aim to fulfil the aspirations expressed in the theme, valuing and dignifying the personnel of our respective Countries, with a view to creating a human capital with know-how that meets the demands of the technical and technological development inherent to Industrialisation, in accordance with global dynamics.

Another issue that is also fundamental for our organisation is the socio-economic development that our States must achieve so that we cease to be mere exporters of natural resources and unprocessed raw materials and cease to be eternal dependent and importers of finished products from abroad. Our peoples have the right to better enjoy their wealth and have a high standard of living.

Aware of the challenges we face in implementing our Industrialisation agenda towards accelerating regional integration, we take this opportunity to highlight the importance of engaging, leveraging and influencing SADC Member States to ratify the Agreement establishing the Regional Development Fund (RDF). This Fund is all the more important in the current context, as it also aims at minimising external shocks and ensuring endogenous and sustainable financing mechanisms for the region.

However, we recognise that the full prosperity of our region can only be achieved within an operating context of stability and security. Therefore, the persistence of armed conflicts and the threat of terrorism that we have been facing, particularly in the East of the Democratic Republic of Congo and in the Province of Cabo Delgado, in the Republic of Mozambique, are causes of great concern for our region.

Therefore, we reiterate with conviction that, during our Chairmanship we will work closely with the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation in the pursuit of lasting solutions to address the hostilities and conflicts that retard the socio-economic development of our region.

Once again, please allow us to welcome you to the 43rd SADC Ordinary Summit and invite you to enjoy the warm hospitality that Angola and Angolans have to offer.

**Long Live Peace, and Long Live SADC Progress and Development.**

**JOÃO MANUEL GONÇALVES LOURENÇO  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA**



MESSAGE DE SON EXCELLENCE PRÉSIDENT FÉLIX-ANTOINE TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO,  
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA SADC

À L'OCCASION DE LA JOURNÉE DE LA SADC, LE 17 AOÛT 2023

C'est avec grand honneur et humilité que je vous présente mes vœux à l'occasion de la Journée de la SADC 2023. Cette journée est devenue une commémoration annuelle depuis la décision historique du 14e Sommet de la SADC, en août 1994, de déclarer le 17 août Journée de la SADC en l'honneur du bon travail accompli par notre organisation pour promouvoir le développement et l'unité dans la Région.

Depuis son établissement en 1980, la SADC a constamment démontré une solidarité et une volonté d'unité sans faille face aux nombreux défis auxquels la Région est confrontée. La Région connaît une paix et une sécurité relativement stables, malgré les menaces récurrentes qui pèsent sur la sécurité de certains États membres de la SADC, dont la République démocratique du Congo (RDC) et le Mozambique, où des groupes armés continuent de causer d'innombrables souffrances parmi les civils, en particulier les femmes et les enfants. À cet égard, je tiens à reconnaître le dévouement et le leadership de Son Excellence le Dr Hage Geingob, Président de la République de Namibie et Président de l'Organe de coopération de la SADC en matière de politique, de défense et de sécurité ainsi que le dévouement démontré par le personnel de différentes structures régionales, qui assument une responsabilité cruciale et contribuent inlassablement à assurer que notre Région demeure paisible et stable.

Malgré certains défis, notre Région, la SADC, continue de bien se porter, comme le montre l'indice d'intégration régionale multidimensionnelle de la Commission de l'Union africaine, qui a attribué une note élevée à la SADC en matière d'intégration régionale, notamment en ce qui concerne l'intégration financière, infrastructurelle, commerciale et environnementale.

En effet, en considérant là où en est la SADC aujourd'hui, je pense que les mots prononcés par un de nos pères fondateurs, feu le Président M. Seretse Khama de la République du Botswana, qui, dans son allocution de clôture prononcée lors du Sommet historique de Mulungushi à Lusaka, en Zambie, où notre organisation régionale a été établie en 1980, sonnent encore juste : « Soit nous avançons ensemble, soit nous périssons ».

En tant que Communauté régionale unie de 16 États membres, avec un produit intérieur brut combiné d'environ 720 milliards de dollars et une population totale de plus de 360 millions de personnes, dont 75 % sont des jeunes, nous disposons d'un marché dont le potentiel pour l'investissement et le développement économique est considérable.

La Région de la SADC a atteint plusieurs jalons depuis sa création, dont nous pouvons être fiers. Permettez-moi de saisir cette occasion pour encourager les fonctionnaires des États membres de la SADC, y compris les ambassadeurs et les hauts-commissaires de la SADC dans le monde entier, ainsi que les médias, à intensifier leurs efforts pour mieux faire connaître la SADC, son rôle, son mandat et ses réalisations. La SADC est toujours d'actualité et le restera pour encore longtemps. Elle constitue le moyen dont nous disposons pour promouvoir l'intégration régionale, le développement économique et socio-politique de notre Communauté.

Alors que notre Région et le reste du monde continuent de faire face aux effets des catastrophes naturelles et des situations d'urgence, nous devrions continuer à veiller à ce que la SADC émerge plus forte et plus résiliente de la crise provoquée par ces catastrophes et ces situations d'urgence. Les incertitudes et les risques pèsent toujours lourdement sur nos économies, avec une inflation élevée, une croissance faible et les effets du changement climatique qui affectent les vies et les moyens de subsistance.

L'industrialisation est une priorité pour notre Région, car elle est nécessaire pour soutenir l'intégration régionale. À cet égard, pour le 42e Sommet ordinaire de la SADC en 2022, la RDC s'est concentrée sur le thème "Promouvoir l'industrialisation grâce à la transformation agroalimentaire, à la valorisation des minéraux et du développement des chaînes de valeur régionales pour une croissance économique inclusive et résiliente".

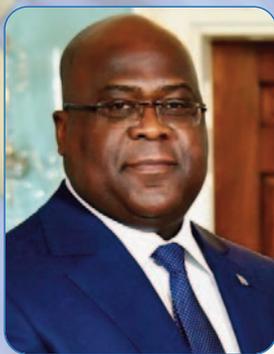
Ce thème a pris en compte la nécessité d'améliorer le déploiement des programmes d'industrialisation et d'intégration des marchés de la SADC, tels qu'ils figurent dans le Plan indicatif régional de développement stratégique (RISDP, 2020-2030) de la SADC. Ce thème visait également à faire avancer la mise en œuvre de la Stratégie et de la feuille de route d'industrialisation de la SADC, qui aiderait les économies de la région à se diversifier et à se détacher de la dépendance à l'égard des produits de base primaires, tels que les minéraux bruts et les produits agricoles, pour se concentrer sur des biens manufacturés à forte valeur ajoutée. Je suis heureux que le thème de l'année à venir, « Capital humain et financier : Principaux moteurs d'une industrialisation durable dans la Région de la SADC », tel que proposé par la présidente entrante de la SADC, la République d'Angola, permette à notre Région de continuer à faire avancer l'agenda de l'industrialisation en développant, en mobilisant et en exploitant le capital humain et financier.

Il nous incombe la tâche considérable de veiller sur les aspirations des citoyens de la SADC, à savoir le bien-être économique durable, la justice et la liberté. Cela signifie donc que nous devrions déployer sans relâche nos énergies et canaliser nos ressources vers la réalisation des aspirations de nos fondateurs.

Alors que nous commémorons la Journée de la SADC de 2023, réfléchissons tous aux progrès que nous avons accomplis en tant que Région afin que nos enfants puissent vivre dans une Région encore meilleure que celle que nous avons héritée de nos Fondateurs. La joie de notre génération sera certainement encore plus immense le jour où des activités culturelles intégratrices, du genre « Miss SADC », « Jeux de la SADC », accéléreront la fraternité entre nos enfants et nos petits enfants à travers nos frontières, dans une région entièrement pacifiée et prospère.

Je vous souhaite à tous une joyeuse Journée de la SADC.

S.E Président Félix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO  
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA SADC



MENSAGEM ALUSIVA AO DIA DA SADC PROFERIDA POR  
SUA EXCELÊNCIA FÉLIX ANTOINE TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO, PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA  
DEMOCRÁTICA DO CONGO E PRESIDENTE DA SADC

AOS 17 DE AGOSTO DE 2023

É com grande honra e humildade que vos apresento as minhas felicitações pela celebração do Dia da SADC de 2023. Esta data tornou-se comemorativa anualmente desde a decisão histórica da 14ª Cimeira da SADC, em Agosto de 1994, de declarar o dia 17 de Agosto como o Dia da SADC em honra ao bom trabalho realizado pela nossa organização para promover o desenvolvimento e a unidade na Região.

Desde a sua criação em 1980, a SADC tem demonstrado solidariedade e unidade inabaláveis na abordagem dos muitos desafios que a Região enfrenta. A Região goza de paz e segurança relativamente estáveis, apesar das ameaças recorrentes à segurança de alguns Estados-Membros da SADC, incluindo a República Democrática do Congo (RDC) e Moçambique, onde os grupos armados continuam a causar um sofrimento indescritível entre os civis, particularmente mulheres e crianças. A este respeito, gostaria de reconhecer a dedicação e a liderança de Sua Excelência o Dr. Hage Geingob, Presidente da República da Namíbia e Presidente do Órgão de Cooperação nas Áreas de Política, Defesa e Segurança da SADC, bem como a dedicação demonstrada pelos funcionários de várias estruturas regionais, que têm uma responsabilidade crucial e contribuem incansavelmente para garantir que a nossa Região permaneça pacífica e estável.

Apesar de registar alguns desafios, a nossa Região continua a ter um bom desempenho, como mostra o Índice de Integração Regional Multidimensional da Comissão da União Africana, que atribuiu à SADC uma pontuação elevada em termos de integração regional, nomeadamente em termos de integração financeira, infra-estrutural, comercial e ambiental.

Tendo em conta a situação actual da SADC, penso que as palavras proferidas por um dos nossos pais fundadores, o falecido Presidente Seretse Khama da República do Botswana, que na sua intervenção de encerramento da histórica Cimeira de Mulungushi em Lusaka, Zâmbia, onde a nossa organização regional foi criada em 1980, continuam a ser verdadeiras: "Ou avançamos juntos, ou perecemos".

Sendo uma comunidade regional unida de 16 Estados-Membros, com um produto interno bruto combinado de cerca de 720 mil milhões de dólares e uma população total de mais de 360 milhões de pessoas, 75% das quais são jovens, temos um mercado com um potencial considerável para o investimento e o desenvolvimento económico.

Desde a sua criação, a região da SADC alcançou uma série de marcos de que nos devemos orgulhar. Permitam-me que aproveite esta oportunidade para encorajar os funcionários dos Estados-Membros da SADC, incluindo os Embaixadores e Altos Comissários da SADC em todo o mundo, bem como os meios de comunicação social, a intensificarem os seus esforços de sensibilização sobre a SADC, o seu papel, mandato e realizações. A SADC continua a ser relevante e continuará a sê-lo durante muito tempo. Permite-nos promover a integração regional e o desenvolvimento económico e sociopolítico da nossa Comunidade.

Não obstante a nossa Região e o resto do mundo ainda enfrentam os efeitos dos desastres naturais e das emergências, devemos continuar a assegurar que a SADC saia mais forte e mais resistente da crise causada por estes desastres e emergências. As incertezas e os riscos continuam a pesar fortemente sobre as nossas economias, com a inflação elevada, o fraco crescimento e os efeitos das alterações climáticas a afectarem as vidas e os meios de subsistência.

A industrialização é uma prioridade para a nossa região, uma vez que é necessária para apoiar a integração regional. A este respeito, para a 42.ª Cimeira Ordinária da SADC em 2022, a RDC centrou-se no lema *"Promoção da industrialização, através do agro-processamento, da transformação de recursos minerais e do desenvolvimento das cadeias de valor regionais, em prol do crescimento económico inclusivo e resiliente"*.

Este lema teve em conta a necessidade de melhorar a implementação dos programas de industrialização e de integração do mercado da SADC, tal como estabelecido no Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional da SADC (RISDP, 2020-2030).

O lema destinava-se igualmente a impulsionar a implementação da Estratégia e do Roteiro para a Industrialização da SADC, que ajudaria as economias da região a diversificarem a sua dependência dos produtos de base, como os minerais em bruto e os produtos agrícolas, bem como a concentrarem-se em produtos manufacturados de elevado valor acrescentado. Apraz-me saber que o tema do próximo ano, *"Capital Humano e Financeiro: Os Principais Factores para a Industrialização Sustentável na Região da SADC"* tal como proposto pelo próximo Presidente da SADC, a República de Angola, permitirá à nossa Região continuar a impulsionar a agenda da industrialização através do desenvolvimento, da mobilização e do aproveitamento do capital humano e financeiro.

Temos a difícil tarefa de garantir que as aspirações dos cidadãos da SADC a um bem-estar económico sustentável, à justiça e à liberdade sejam satisfeitas. Isto significa que devemos mobilizar incansavelmente as nossas energias e canalizar os nossos recursos para a realização das aspirações dos nossos fundadores.

Ao comemorarmos o Dia da SADC 2023, vamos todos reflectir sobre os progressos que realizamos como Região, para que os nossos filhos possam viver numa Região ainda melhor do que a que herdámos dos nossos Fundadores. A alegria da nossa geração será certamente ainda maior no dia em que as actividades culturais inclusivas, como a "Miss SADC" e os "Jogos da SADC", acelerarem a fraternidade entre os nossos filhos e netos para além das nossas fronteiras, numa região totalmente pacificada e próspera.

Desejo à todos um feliz Dia da SADC.

Sua Excelência o Presidente, Félix Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO  
PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DO CONGO E PRESIDENTE DA SADC



**MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY  
FÉLIX ANTOINE TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO  
PRESIDENT OF DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO AND SADC CHAIRPERSON**

**ON THE OCCASION OF SADC DAY, 17<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2023**

It is with great honour and humility that I extend to you my best wishes on the SADC Day 2023. This day has become an annual commemoration since the historic decision of the 14th SADC Summit in August 1994 to declare 17 August as SADC Day in honour of the good work done by our organisation to promote development and unity in the Region.

Since its establishment in 1980, SADC has consistently demonstrated unfailing solidarity and unity in addressing the many challenges facing the Region. The Region enjoys relatively stable peace and security, despite recurrent threats to the security of some SADC Member States, including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mozambique, where armed groups continue to cause untold suffering among civilians, particularly women and children. In this regard, I would like to acknowledge the dedication and leadership of His Excellency Dr Hage Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia and Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Political, Defence and Security Cooperation, as well as the dedication shown by the Staff of various regional structures, who bear a crucial responsibility and contribute tirelessly to ensuring that our Region remains peaceful and stable.

Despite some challenges, our Region continues to do well, as shown by the African Union Commission's Multidimensional Regional Integration Index, which gave SADC a high score for regional integration, particularly in terms of financial, infrastructural, trade and environmental integration.

Considering where SADC is today, I think the words spoken by one of our founding fathers, the late President Mr Seretse Khama of the Republic of Botswana, who in his closing remarks at the historic Mulungushi Summit in Lusaka, Zambia, where our regional organisation was established in 1980, still ring true: "Either we move forward together, or we perish".

As a united regional community of 16 member states, with a combined gross domestic product of around \$720 billion and a total population of over 360 million, 75% of whom are young people, we have a market with considerable potential for investment and economic development.

Since its establishment, the SADC Region has achieved a number of milestones that we should be proud of. Let me take this opportunity to encourage SADC Member State officials, including SADC Ambassadors and High Commissioners around the world, as well as the media, to intensify their efforts to raise awareness of SADC, its role, mandate and achievements. SADC is still relevant and will remain so for a long time to come. It allows us to promote regional integration and the economic and socio-political development of our Community.

As our Region and the rest of the world still face the effects of natural disasters and emergencies, we should continue to ensure that SADC comes out stronger and more resilient from the crisis caused by these disasters and emergencies. Uncertainties and risks still weigh heavily on our economies, with high inflation, weak growth and the effects of climate change affecting lives and livelihoods.

Industrialisation is a priority for our Region, as it is necessary to support regional integration. In this regard, for the 42nd Ordinary Summit of the SADC in 2022, the DRC has focused on the theme "*Promoting industrialisation through agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and regional value-chains for inclusive and resilient economic growth*".

This theme took into account the need to improve the deployment of SADC's industrialisation and market integration programmes, as set out in SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP, 2020-2030). The theme was also intended to drive forward the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, which would help the region's economies diversify away from dependence on primary commodities, such as raw minerals and agricultural products, and focus on high value-added manufactured goods. I am delighted that the theme for the coming year, "*Human and Financial Capital: The Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialisation in the SADC Region*", as proposed by the incoming SADC Chair, the Republic of Angola, will enable our Region to continue to drive forward the industrialisation agenda by developing, mobilising and harnessing human and financial capital.

We have the daunting task of ensuring that the aspirations of SADC citizens for sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom are met. This means that we should relentlessly deploy our energies and channel our resources towards realising the aspirations of our founders.

As we commemorate SADC Day 2023, let us all reflect on the progress we have made as a Region so that our children can live in an even better Region than the one we inherited from our Founders. The joy of our generation will surely be even greater on the day when inclusive cultural activities such as "Miss SADC", "SADC Games", will expedite the brotherhood between our children and grandchildren across our borders, in a fully pacified and prosperous region.

I wish you all a happy SADC Day.

**H.E. President Félix-Antoine TSHISEKEDI TSHILOMBO  
PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO AND PRESIDENT OF SADC**





### Right Honourable Ntsokoane Samuel Matekane Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho

**Right Honourable** Ntsokoane Samuel Matekane was inaugurated in Maseru on 28 October 2022 as the 10th Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho following his victory in general elections held earlier that month.

Born on 15 March 1958 in Mantšonyane in Thaba-Tseka district, Prime Minister Matekane serves as a Member of Parliament for Mantšonyane constituency. His political career started in March 2022 when he was a founding member of the Revolution for Prosperity (RFP).

Upon victory in the October 2022 elections, RFP formed a government in coalition with the Alliance of Democrats and the Movement for Economic Change. In addition to being Prime Minister, he serves as Minister of Defence, National Security and Environment.

In his inauguration speech, Prime Minister Matekane pledged to deliver inclusive and sustainable economic growth, job creation as well as to strengthen human capital and build an enabling infrastructure in the Kingdom.

Since taking office as the Prime Minister, he has reiterated the readiness of his government to expedite the implementation of ongoing national reforms towards the restoration of peace, and to collaborate with the SADC Oversight Committee for the Kingdom of Lesotho. He has also pledged to continue advancing the SADC regional integration and development agenda.

Prime Minister Matekane is a well-known businessman, with great leadership acumen and managerial shrewdness honed over a period of 30 years in private business. He is a self-taught and acclaimed entrepreneur who has learnt, through experience, how to navigate and master the terrain of the business realm. He has built a business empire that has since blossomed into a multi-sectoral regional giant.

His impeccable business astuteness has earned him global recognition by, among others, being conferred with international awards, including “Lifetime Achievement Award” at the 2022 African Business Leadership Awards; “Africa’s Top Entrepreneur” at the Forbes Best of Africa Award Ceremony in 2021 where he was dubbed “The Pride of the Nation, Beacon of Hope and Champion of all Basotho”.

Prime Minister Matekane is a philanthropist dedicated to changing the lives of the disadvantaged. He does charity work that includes construction of schools and recreational grounds as well as supporting farming communities.

## FOREWORD

THE 43<sup>RD</sup> Ordinary Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Heads of State and Government set for Luanda, Republic of Angola in August 2023 is yet another opportunity for the Region to take stock of its regional integration agenda.

This year's theme, "Human and Financial Capital: The Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialisation of the SADC Region", highlights the strong importance our Region places towards promoting industrialisation and its main drivers, including access to human and financial resources. It unites us to explore the transformative power of human potential and financial resources in driving our Region towards sustainable regional integration.

Between August 2021 and March 2023, I paid courtesy calls on SADC Heads of State and Government introduce myself and share my vision on expediting regional integration, achieve peace and security, and more importantly, to seek the views and direction of the Heads of State and Government. During these courtesy calls the Heads of State and Government shared their views on how to expedite the regional integration agenda and particularly on how to unblock the bottlenecks which slowed regional integration, industrialisation, and easy access to markets in the region and beyond.

At the core of our collective aspirations lies the belief that industrialisation is not merely an economic goal but a catalyst for inclusive development, social upliftment and equitable prosperity.

Throughout SADC, our Member States strive to unleash the full potential of our people and resources, harnessing them to build resilient economies and thriving societies. Industrialisation is a key driver of economic growth, job creation and poverty reduction.

Through industrialisation, we can unlock vast opportunities, empowering our citizens and positioning the SADC Region as a globally competitive force in the realms of trade and investment.

To realise this vision, we must nurture and invest in our greatest assets: human and financial capital.

Human capital encompasses the knowledge, skills, creativity and entrepreneurial spirit of our people.

We must foster a culture of lifelong learning, quality education and skills development to equip our workforce with the expertise needed to thrive in the rapidly changing global landscape.

Moreover, we must ensure that women, youth and other marginalised groups have equal access to education, training, and employment opportunities, rectifying historical imbalances and embracing the full potential of our diverse societies.

By empowering our people with the tools to innovate, adapt and lead, we nurture a generation of entrepreneurs, scientists, engineers and leaders who will drive our industrialisation agenda forward.

Similarly, financial capital plays a pivotal role in building resilient economies and supporting sustainable industrialisation.

Strong financial systems, access to affordable credit and robust investment frameworks are essential in attracting capital inflows, stimulating entrepreneurship and nurturing a vibrant private sector.

By mobilising domestic and foreign investments, we can create the necessary infrastructure, technology and supportive policies to propel our industrialisation efforts forward.

As we gather for the 43<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit, we have the opportunity to showcase the achievements and advancements made within our Region. Major developments that took place since the last Summit in August 2022 are described in full detail in this summit brochure.

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.

Furthermore, there is a full section dedicated to the Republic of Angola, the Host Nation of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government. We look forward to Angola's stewardship of the regional integration agenda for the coming year under the leadership of His Excellency President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço who becomes the Chair of SADC at this Summit.

May I, on behalf of the SADC Region, express our sincere gratitude to the Outgoing SADC Chairperson, His Excellency Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo, President of the Democratic Republic of Congo for his guidance during the past year. I also want to express our gratitude to the Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, His Excellency Dr Hage G. Geingob, President of the Republic of Namibia, for his exemplary leadership in steering peace and security in our region.

In this publication we continue to urge organisations to desist from using the name "Southern African Development Community" or "SADC" or the SADC logo to identify their organisations, products, services or causes as these are registered trademarks of our organisation. The fact that an organisation is conducting its business in the Southern African region does not necessitate the use of the SADC brand.

In this regard, we encourage our partners and non-state actors in our region to familiarise themselves with the SADC Corporate Identity Manual, which is available on the SADC website, and refrain from using the SADC trademarks without authorisation.

As has become tradition, SADC acknowledges the influence of the media in shaping public opinion and perceptions. 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.

SADC organises the annual SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition as part of efforts to ensure that there is greater understanding of regional integration issues among schoolchildren. The winners of this year's competition are announced in this publication.

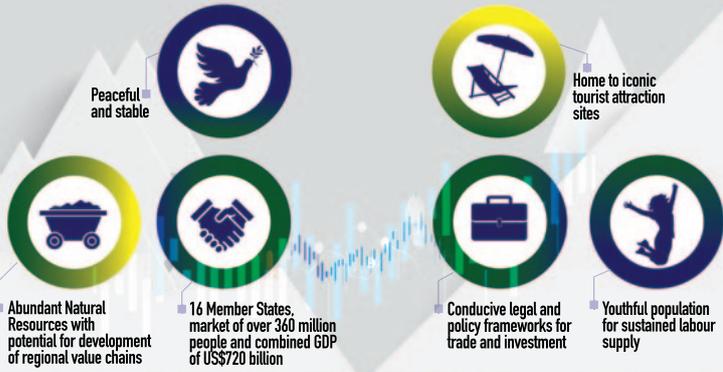
It is my hope, therefore, that you find this publication very useful. I am pleased to share with you the 43<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit brochure, and I wish to express my very special gratitude to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their dedicated 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.

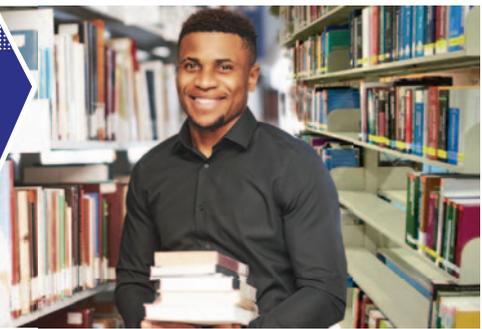
We, therefore, urge the general public to desist from using these registered and protected trademarks, as they can only be exclusively used by the Southern African Development Community, a regional body comprising 16 Member States, namely: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Democratic Republic of Congo, 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](mailto: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: [lmudengi@sadc.int](mailto:lmudengi@sadc.int)/[kgosekwang@sadc.int](mailto: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 360 milhões de pessoas e um PIB combinado de 720 mil milhões de USD



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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](mailto:prinfo@sadc.int) ou por telefone +267 395 1863.

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## 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.

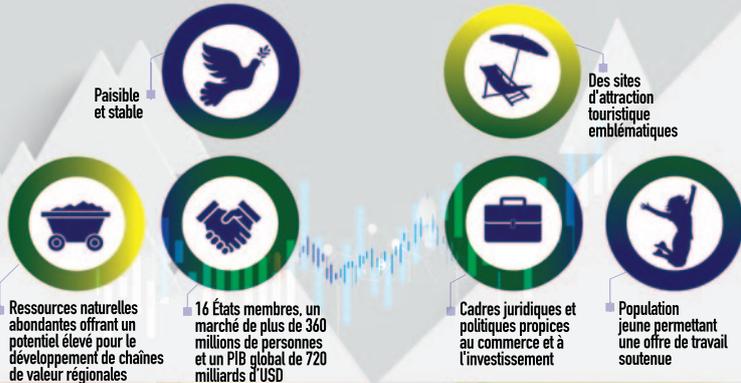
A Biblioteca do Secretariado da SADC também é assinante de revistas electrónicas como a Fitch Solutions e a

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 transacções, 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](mailto:lmudeng@sadc.int)/[kgosekwang@sadc.int](mailto: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 noeud 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: [lmudengi@sadc.int](mailto:lmudengi@sadc.int) ou [kgosekwang@sadc.int](mailto:kgosekwang@sadc.int).

# SADC IN PICTURES



Then SADC Chairperson and President of Malawi, H.E. Dr Lazarus Chakwera (right) hands over the gavel to his successor and host of the 42nd SADC Summit, H.E. President Felix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (left).

Outgoing SADC Chairperson, President Félix-Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) visited the SADC Secretariat in May 2023. President Tshisekedi became the Chairperson of SADC on 17 August 2022 at the 42nd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Kinshasa, DRC, and will hand over the rotating SADC Chair to President João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço of Angola during the 43rd SADC Summit in Luanda, Angola in August 2023. As is customary, chairpersons of SADC visit the Secretariat headquarters during their tenure to appreciate the work done in facilitating the regional integration agenda and to provide guidance on the Secretariat's implementation of SADC Programmes.

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Newly elected Lesotho Prime Minister, Right Honourable Ntsokoane Samuel Matekane receives a copy of the Constitution on his inauguration at Sesotho Stadium on 28 October 2022.



SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Elias Magosi continued with his courtesy calls on SADC Heads of State and Government to introduce himself since his appointment in August 2021 and share his ideas about how to expedite the regional integration agenda, achieve peace and security as well as to seek guidance and direction from the region's leadership. During the past year he visited Eswatini (October 2022), Madagascar (March 2023), Mauritius (March 2023) and United Republic of Tanzania (October 2022). He is seen here with Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan during a courtesy call on her at State House in Dar es Salaam.



Angèle Makombo N'tumba from the Democratic Republic of Congo was sworn-in as the new SADC Deputy Executive Secretary (Regional Integration) on 17 August 2022 during the 42nd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Kinshasa, DRC. She replaced Dr Thembinkosi Mhlongo from South Africa, who had served the Secretariat since 2014. She officially assumed her position at the SADC Secretariat on 27 October 2022 and is responsible for directorates and functions that address regional integration themes. These include Policy, Planning and Resources Mobilisation; Industrial Development and Trade; Finance, Investment and Customs; Infrastructure; Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources; Social and Human Development; and Disaster Risk Reduction.



Namibian Minister of Defence and Veteran Affairs, Frans Kapofi (front, second from right) led a 63-member SADC Electoral Observer Mission (SEOM) that observed National Assembly elections held in the Kingdom of Lesotho in October 2022. The SEOM was deployed by the Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, President Dr Hage Geingob of Namibia at the invitation of the Independent Electoral Commission of Lesotho and in line with the Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2021).



Six new judges of the Southern African Development Community Administrative Tribunal (SADCAT) were appointed in November 2022. The judges, from Angola, Eswatini, Mauritius, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, were sworn-in by SADCAT President, Dr Sanji Mmasenono Monageng (fourth from right). SADCAT presides over labour disputes between SADC Secretariat or any of its institutions and employees.



The SADC Council of Ministers met on 18-19 March 2023 in Kinshasa, DRC. The Council is mainly made up of ministers responsible for foreign affairs and is responsible for overseeing the functioning and development of SADC, as well as ensuring that policies are effectively implemented. It meets twice a year – in the first quarter of the year, and just before the annual Heads of State and Government Summit which is held every August.

# SADC HISTORY

## Southern Africa Liberation Day

March 23



The small town of Cuito Cuanavale in the province of Cuando Cubango in the southern part of Angola was the epicentre of one the fiercest conventional battles in Africa.

The victory at Cuito Cuanavale changed the face of southern Africa and was the last major battle for liberation, soon followed by successful negotiations for the independence of Namibia (1990) and end of the apartheid administration in South Africa (1994), enabling the region to advance to regional development and integration.

This battle at Cuito Cuanavale is written large in southern African history as the “war to end all wars” after which South Africa began its retreat from apartheid and the region, and two years later released Nelson Mandela and others from prison.

From November 1987 to March 1988, thousands of combatants from the People’s Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) supported by the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and the Cuban Revolutionary Forces fought to defend the country and defeated the armed forces of the Apartheid regime of South Africa.

The date marks the last battle in southern Angola, at Cuito Cuanavale in March 1988.

23 March is therefore the date chosen by the 16 Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to commemorate Southern Africa Liberation Day. The first celebration was held on 23 March 2019 at Cuito Cuanavale, where a museum has been established and military hardware remains.

SADC leaders also put in place a mechanism to honour the Founders of SADC.

Apartheid South Africa had invaded southern Angola in 1975 August, prior to independence in November, and remained until the battle at Cuito Cuanavale and the formal peace agreement when South African troops and administration were withdrawn from Namibia in 1989.

During that period, there were airstrikes targeting Angolan army, SWAPO fighters, and refugee camps, including direct South African military attacks.

Apartheid South Africa occupied a 50-km strip inside Angola along the border with Namibia said to be for defence purposes but intended to weaken Angola and attack the SWAPO cadres from South West Africa (Namibia) who were resisting the South African occupation of their country.

The South African apartheid forces raided a camp for Namibian refugees at Cassinga in Huila Province on 4 May 1978. It was one of the largest airborne operations by the South African Defence Force (SADF) which dropped almost 400 paratroopers near the town and bombed camps

and bases nearby, followed by a ground attack. More than 600 Namibians were killed in this attack in southern Angola including a large number of women and children, and hundreds were injured.

A UN mission visited Cassinga and described the attack as “criminal in legal terms and savage in moral terms”. May 4 is Cassinga Day in Namibia, a public holiday to reflect on those who gave their lives for Namibian independence.

The SADF stretched too far in defence of their apartheid system of racial segregation, when they conducted raids and attacks further into the country in 1987 against the well-trained and armed Angolan army and SWAPO liberation fighters, strengthened by Cuban military forces, some of whom lost their lives and are considered heroes in Africa due to their support for liberation. Apartheid South Africa was confronted in southern Angola and their advance was halted in a major military confrontation that lasted for several months, culminating in the decisive clash at Cuito Cuanavale in March 1988.

The defeat of the South African apartheid forces at Cuito Cuanavale helped to facilitate negotiations under UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 involving the United Nations, Angola, Namibia, Cuba and South Africa, among others, which eventually resulted in a South African withdrawal from Namibia, which returned to UN mandate for a transitional period leading to elections for a Constituent Assembly, and Independence two years later, on 21 March 1990. This was followed by democratic elections in South Africa four years later, on 27 April 1994.

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### CHRONOLOGY CUITO CUANAVALÉ

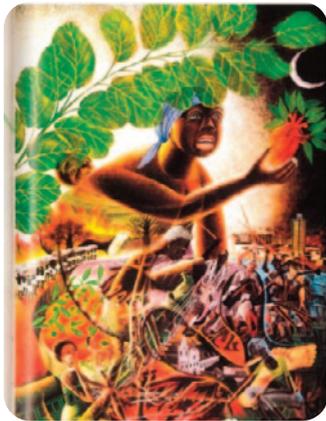
23 March 1988	End of the Cuito Cuanavale Battle
22 December 1988	Signing of the New York Agreement, a tripartite agreement by Angola, Cuba and South Africa on the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 435/78 to return Namibia to UN Mandate
1 April 1989	Start of implementation of UNSCR 435/78 leading to the withdrawal of South African administration and independence of Namibia
11 February 1990	Release of Nelson Mandela from prison in South Africa
21 March 1990	Independence of Namibia
27 April 1994	Democratic elections in South Africa to end apartheid system



11 November 1975

The Host of the 43<sup>rd</sup> SADC Summit, the Republic of Angola is a founding member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), having joined the regional bloc, formerly the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) at its formation in Lusaka, Zambia in 1980.

The patience of Angolans was wearing thin by the 1960s and some leaders were already in exile. The MPLA President, Dr Agostinho Neto was in prison in the Portugal. On 4 February 1961, opponents of colonialism were broken out of prison in Luanda, and that day is marked as the start of the liberation war, which eventually brought independence from Portugal on 11 November 1975.



Sacred Hope – Poems by Agostinho Neto, published by the Angolan Writers Union, 1986  
Original paintings by António Domingues in the author's private collection

\*Southern African Liberation History (SALH), Regional Dimensions and Linkages of National Liberation Movements in the SADC Region, *Module 1, Youth in the Liberation Struggle and Beyond*, produced by SADC, SARDC and UNESCO for print and online, video and social media, in support of the SADC Council decision to include SALH in the schools syllabus and for SADC Ministers responsible for Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation to operationalize the decision, to enable current and future generations to learn about the liberation heritage and values.

*“Among the good, but generally unreported things of Africa, is the Southern African Development Community, SADC. ...*

*...From the beginning, the objectives and the commitment has been that of active and deliberate movement towards cooperation and unity among its members.”*

“During its twelve years of existence (1980-1992), 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 t it can be done, whereas previously, it was virtually impossible. ... 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.” Julius Nyerere, 1996

**We shall return**

To the houses, to our crops  
to the beaches, to our fields  
we shall return.

To our lands red with coffee  
white with cotton  
green with maize fields  
we shall return

To our mines of diamonds  
gold, copper, oil  
we shall return

To our rivers, our lakes  
to the mountains, the forests  
we shall return

To the shade of the *mulemba*  
to our traditions  
to the rhythms and bonfires  
we shall return

To the marimba and the  
*quissange*  
to our carnival  
we shall return

To our beautiful Angolan  
homeland  
our land, our mother  
we shall return

We shall return  
to liberated Angola  
independent Angola

Agostinho Neto  
Aljube prison, Lisbon  
October 1960

**Havemos de voltar**

Às casas, às nossas lavras  
às praias, aos nossos campos  
havemos de voltar

Às nossas terras  
vermelhas do café  
brancas de algodão  
verdes dos milharais  
havemos de voltar

Às nossas minas de diamantes  
ouro, cobre, de petróleo  
havemos de voltar

Aos nossos rios, nossos lagos  
às montanhas, às florestas  
havemos de voltar

À frescura da *mulemba*  
às nossas tradições  
aos ritmos e às fogueiras  
havemos de voltar

À marimba e ao *quissange*  
ao nosso carnaval  
havemos de voltar

À bela pátria angolana  
nossa terra, nossa mãe  
havemos de voltar

Havemos de voltar  
À Angola libertada  
Angola independente

Agostinho Neto  
Aljube prison, Lisboa  
Outubro 1960

Founding Summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) (now SADC) in Lusaka, Zambia in 1 April 1980



Back from left: Hon. Dick Matenje, Malawi; Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe; Rt. Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini, Prime Minister, Kingdom of Eswatini; Hon. Mooki Vitus Molapo, Minister of Trade and Tourism, Kingdom of Lesotho. Front from left: HE José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; HE Sir Seretse Khama, founding President of Botswana; HE Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, founding President of Zambia; HE Samora Moisés Machel, founding President of Mozambique; HE *Mwalimu* Julius K. Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania.



# 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

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### 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



## Angola edges towards integrating energy system with regional grid

Angola and Namibia are moving closer to implementation of a power interconnector project that is yet another example of efforts by SADC to ensure seamless energy infrastructure across the region.

In a May 2023 update, the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) said preparations are advanced for the proposed Angola-Namibia (ANNA) interconnector project.

The proposed project is a 400-kilovolt overhead transmission line, with a total length of 362 kilometres running from Baynes Hydropower Plant in Lower Kunene in Namibia to the Lubango substation in Angola.

Namibia Power Corporation (NamPower) and Rede Nacional de Transporte de Electricidade (RNT) of Angola are sponsoring the project, with the Development Bank of Southern Africa administering the support funds.

Stakeholders involved in the project, who include SAPP, NamPower, RNT, the World Bank and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, met in May 2023 to map the way forward on the project.

The ANNA Project Management Committee met after the stakeholders meeting and endorsed the Project Information Memorandum and Market Analysis Report.

Tender documents for the project are being prepared.

“The RNT management committee members requested the Consultant to prioritise the preparation of tender documents to ensure readiness should potential financiers approve the loan for the construction of the Angola section of the transmission infrastructure,” SAPP said.

RNT has written to the World Bank expressing its interest for a financing agreement for the project.

The objective of the project is to increase power transfer, improve stability and reliability as well as facilitate trade within the 12-member SAPP grid.

The interconnector will also provide a link between Angola and the rest of countries in the SAPP as other SADC Member States are currently unable to access excess electricity in Angola due to missing interconnectors.

This is one of many power projects that SADC is supporting as it offers huge economic potential in pursuit of the industrialisation agenda that the region is pursuing.

SAPP has lined up projects to integrate all the 12 mainland countries in the region.

One of the projects that is presently under implementation is the Malawi-Mozambique interconnector which was launched in November 2021.

The project, which will also bring Malawi onto the SAPP grid involves the construction of a 218 km, 400kV high voltage transmission line from Matambo in Tete Province in central Mozambique to Phombeya in Balaka district in Malawi, at a cost of US\$154 million.

At present, Angola, Malawi and Tanzania are the three mainland SADC Member States that are not connected to the SAPP grid.

SADC island states of the Union of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles are not part of the regional SAPP market although there are plans to connect their power systems to SAPP in future.

Established in 1995, SAPP co-ordinates the planning, power generation and transmission of electricity on behalf of Member State utilities in the region. The pool allows interconnected Member States to share and trade surplus energy.

In 2023, countries such as South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe have faced power challenges that have resulted in the implementation of load shedding.

To address the shortage, SADC Ministers of Energy have directed SAPP to accelerate the preparation and development of priority energy projects in the SAPP Pool to enhance security of energy supply.

Last year, the region had a power generation capacity shortfall of around 5,760 megawatts.

Provision of power is a prerequisite for the SADC industrialisation agenda which seeks to improve the capacities of the region to manufacture, process and add value to its resources for export which will create jobs, increase foreign currency earnings and ultimately improve the socio-economic lives of the region's citizens.

*sardc.net*

# 17 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.

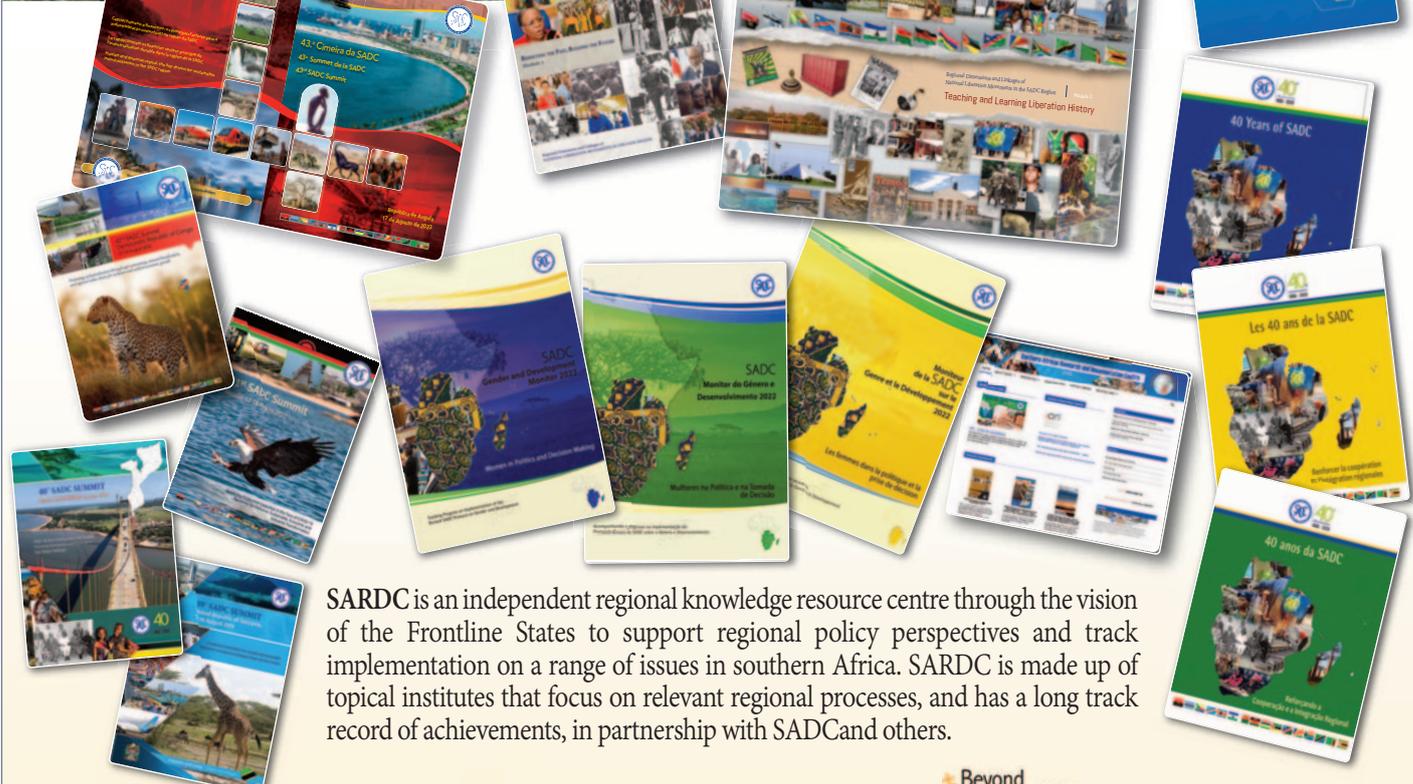
“Through strategic partnerships, we can ensure the continuity of the Foundation, and its work towards enhancing health services, reduce diseases and poverty in Tanzania and Africa at large.” **H.E. Dr. Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of Zanzibar and Settlor of the Benjamin Mkapa Foundation.**

### Contact Us

info@mkapafoundation.or.tz | www.mkapafoundation.or.tz



SADC Knowledge Partner  
**KNOWLEDGE FOR DEVELOPMENT**  
 Research that informs Development

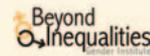


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SARDC is an independent regional knowledge resource centre through the vision of the Frontline States to support regional policy perspectives and track implementation on a range of issues in southern Africa. SARDC is made up of topical institutes that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



Julius K. Nyerere House  
 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia  
 Box 5690, Harare, Zimbabwe  
 Tel (263 242) 791141  
 Email [sardc@sardc.net](mailto:sardc@sardc.net)  
 Website [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net)  
 Knowledge for Development



Founding Patron  
 Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere



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Knowledge for Development

## FOCO SOBRE A NAÇÃO ANFITRIÃ

### REPÚBLICA DE ANGOLA



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Nome Oficial	República de Angola
Data da Independência	11 de Novembro de 1975
Presidente	João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço
Capital	Luanda
População	34.5 Milhões (2021)
Distribuição da População	67.46% – URBANA; 32.54% – RURAL
Superfície	1.247 km <sup>2</sup>
Extensão da Costa Atlântica	1,650 km
Fronteiras Terrestres	4,837 km
Países limítrofes de Angola	República do Congo e República Democrática do Congo (Norte); República Democrática do Congo e República da Zâmbia (Leste); República da Namíbia (Sul) e Oceano Atlântico (Oeste)
PIB Per Capita	1,953.53 UD\$ (2021)
Crescimento PIB	3.0% (2022)
Força de Trabalho por Género	57% – HOMEM; 43% – MULHER
Moeda	Angolan Kwanza (KZR)

## Bem-vindo a Angola

Angola, antiga colónia de Portugal, é um país independente desde 11 de Novembro de 1975. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, eleito pela segunda vez consecutivamente, por sufrágio universal directo pelo povo angolano nas eleições gerais de 2022, é o Presidente da República, Chefe de Estado, Comandante em Chefe das Forças Armadas Angolanas e Titular do Poder Executivo.

O Presidente representa a nação, e é o símbolo da unidade nacional. Através da sua arbitragem assegura o funcionamento das autoridades públicas, instituições e a continuidade do Estado.

O Parlamento angolano, composto por 220 membros, Deputados eleitos por sufrágio universal directo por um círculo nacional e dezoito círculos provinciais, e dirigido por um presidente, é um órgão de soberania do Estado que exerce o poder legislativo. Actualmente este cargo é exercido pela Senhora Carolina Cerqueira.

A missão do Parlamento consiste em aprovar as leis, bem como monitorar e supervisionar as acções do Governo, as empresas públicas, os estabelecimentos e os serviços públicos.

Privilegiada pela sua localização geográfica – para viagens, turismo e comércio, – Angola é uma paragem estratégica e de trânsito de carga para Europa, Ásia e América, alcançando facilmente países como a China e o Brasil.

Angola tem uma costa atlântica de 1,650km de belas praias, vida marinha diversificada e quatro portos marítimos operacionais – o Porto de Luanda lida com 70% das importações do país.

Um dos países mais verdes de África possui uma matriz energética maioritariamente limpa, com a energia hidroeléctrica a representar 68% da sua capacidade instalada, seguido por 31% de combustíveis fósseis e 0,7% de combustíveis híbridos (solar e fóssil) com forte expansão das fontes renováveis.

Oportunidade de investimento em diversos sectores com destaque para: Agricultura, agro-processamento, produção de medicamentos, têxteis e confecções, engenharias, logística e cadeias de abastecimento.

Visite Angola! A nova plataforma digital simplificou os pedidos de vistos de Turismo e de Trabalho. Visite a página [www.smevisa.gov.ao](http://www.smevisa.gov.ao) para mais detalhes.

### A Flora

Angola apresenta cinco tipos de zonas naturais: floresta húmida e densa como a de Maiombe, em Cabinda, que contém algumas das mais raras madeiras do mundo; Savanas, normalmente associadas às matas, na Lunda-Norte e Lunda-Sul;

Savanas secas, com árvores ou arbustos, em Luanda, baixa de Kassanje (Malanje) e certas áreas das Lundas; Estepe ao longo de uma faixa que tem início a sul do Sumbe e, por fim, a desértica, que ocupa uma estreita faixa costeira no extremo sul do país, onde encontramos o deserto do Namibe e nele uma espécie única e endêmica no mundo a "Welwitschia Mirabilis".

### A Fauna

Em Angola conhecem-se inúmeras espécies de animais espalhadas por várias regiões. Na floresta do Maiombe habitam Gorilas, Chimpanzés e Papagaios. Nas zonas naturais mais húmidas do norte, centro, centro - leste, podemos observar o Golungo, a Palanca Negra-Gigante, uma espécie endêmica no mundo e em vias de extinção, a Seixa, e os Elefantes. Já nas regiões mais secas aparecem a Cabra de Leque, o Guelengue do deserto ou Orix, o Gnu, a Impala, a Chita, o Búfalo, também o Elefante, a Zebra e a Girafa. Animais mais ou menos comuns a todo o território são a Hiena, a Palanca Vermelha, o Leão, o Leopardo e o Hipopótamo. Na fauna marítima existem igualmente uma enorme variedade de peixes e de mariscos que se encontram também nos rios e que, a par destes, podemos ver também Crocodilos e Jacarés.

### Os Principais Rios

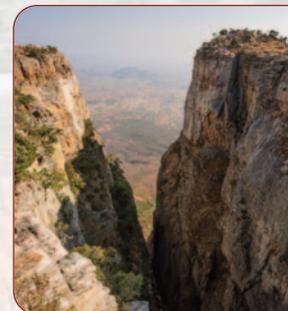
O principal rio de Angola é o Kwanza, que dá o nome a moeda nacional com 1,000 Km de longitude, dos quais 240 Km são navegáveis. De seguida, o Kubango com 975 Km, o Cunene com 800 Km e por fim, na lista dos quatro principais do país, o Zaire com 150 Km de longitude, sendo este último, todo ele navegável. Os rios angolanos oferecem oportunidades para a implementação de negócios de interesse turístico ou mistos do tipo comércio-turismo ou ainda a prática do ecoturismo.

### Recursos Minerais

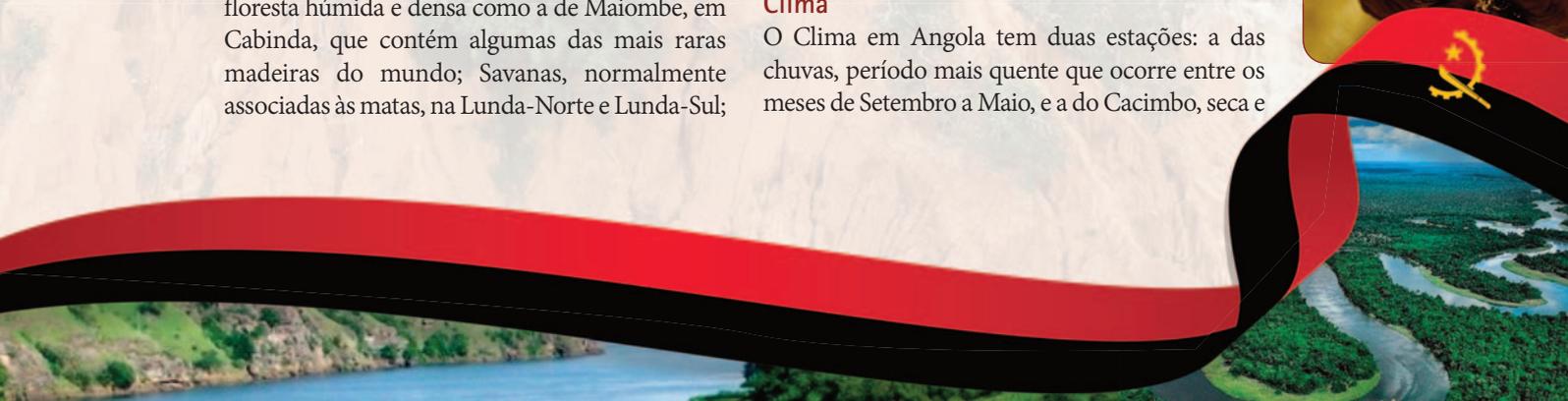
Angola é um país potencialmente rico em recursos minerais. Estima-se que o seu sub-solo albergue 35 dos 45 mais importantes do comércio mundial, entre os quais se destacam o petróleo, o gás natural, os diamantes, os fosfatos, as substâncias betuminosas, o ferro, o cobre, o magnésio, o ouro e as rochas ornamentais, etc.

### Clima

O Clima em Angola tem duas estações: a das chuvas, período mais quente que ocorre entre os meses de Setembro a Maio, e a do Cacimbo, seca e



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menos quente, que vai de Maio a Setembro.

O país possui uma situação geográfica peculiar, por estar na zona inter-tropical e sub-tropical do hemisfério Sul, junto ao mar. Pelas especificidades do seu relevo, divide-se

em duas regiões climáticas distintas:

- A Região Litoral - com humidade relativa média anual de 30% e temperatura média superior aos 23°C;
- A Região do Interior, sub-dividida em Zona Norte, com elevadas quedas pluviométricas e temperaturas altas, zona de Altitude que abrange as regiões planálticas centrais com uma estação Seca de temperaturas baixas e a Zona Sudoeste, semi-árida em consequência da proximidade do deserto do Namibe, sujeita a grandes massas de ar tropical continental.

**As Temperaturas Médias do país são: 27°C máxima e 17°C mínima**

A esta diversidade climática corresponde um potencial turístico representado por um património natural riquíssimo em flora e fauna diversificada, possibilitando a prática de todo tipo de actividades de lazer, hobbies e aventuras.

### Idioma

A Língua Oficial é o Português, para além de diversas línguas nacionais de origem africana, sendo as mais faladas: o Kikongo, Kimbundo, Tchokwe, Umbundo, Mbunda, Kwanyama, Nhaneca, Fiote, Nganguela, etc.

### Cultura

A riqueza cultural de Angola manifesta-se em diferentes áreas. Através de estatuetas em madeira, instrumentos musicais, máscaras para danças rituais, objectos de uso comum, ricamente ornamentados, pinturas a óleo e areia, é comprovada a qualidade artística angolana, patente em museus, galerias de arte e feiras. A presença constante da dança no quotidiano é produto de um contexto cultural apelativo para a interiorização de estruturas rítmicas desde cedo.

Iniciando-se pelo estreito contacto da criança com os movimentos da mãe (às costas da qual é transportada), esta ligação é fortalecida através da

participação dos jovens nas diferentes celebrações sociais, onde a dança se revela determinante enquanto factor de integração e preservação da identidade e do sentimento comunitário.

### VISTO DIPLOMÁTICO, OFICIAL E DE CORTESIA

São concedidos pelo Ministério das Relações Exteriores, através das Missões diplomáticas ou consulares, autorizadas para o efeito, ao titular de passaporte diplomático, de serviço, especial ou ordinário que se desloque à República de Angola em visita diplomática, de serviço ou de carácter oficial. Os vistos referidos anteriormente devem ser utilizados no prazo de 60 dias, subsequentes à data da sua concessão, permitem um total de permanência em Angola até 30 dias e são válidos para uma ou duas entradas. Em casos devidamente fundamentados, podem ser vistos diplomático, oficial e de cortesia, concedidos para múltiplas entradas com permanência até 90 dias.

### VISTO DE TURISMO

É concedido pelas Missões diplomáticas e consulares angolanas ao cidadão estrangeiro que pretenda entrar na República de Angola, em visita de carácter recreativo, desportivo ou cultural. O visto de turismo deve ser utilizado no prazo de 60 dias subsequentes à data da sua concessão, é válido para uma ou múltiplas entradas e permite a permanência em Angola por um período de até 30 dias, sendo prorrogável uma única vez, por igual período. O visto de turismo não permite ao seu titular a fixação de residência em Angola, nem o exercício de qualquer actividade remunerada.

### VISTO DE CURTA DURAÇÃO

É concedido pelas Missões diplomáticas e consulares angolanas ao cidadão estrangeiro que, por razões de urgência, tenha necessidade de entrar em Angola. O visto de curta duração deve ser utilizado no prazo de 72 horas subsequentes a data da sua concessão, permite ao seu titular a permanência até sete (7) dias e é prorrogável por igual período de tempo. O visto de curta duração não permite ao seu titular a fixação de residência em Angola, nem o exercício de qualquer actividade remunerada.

### VISTO ORDINÁRIO

É concedido pelas Missões diplomáticas e consulares angolanas ao cidadão estrangeiro e destina-se a permitir a entrada em Angola por razões familiares e prospecção de negócios. O visto ordinário deve ser utilizado no prazo de 60 dias, subsequentes à data da sua concessão e permite ao seu titular a permanência até 30 dias e pode ser prorrogável duas vezes, por igual período de



tempo. O visto ordinário não permite ao seu titular a fixação de residência em Angola, nem o exercício de qualquer actividade remunerada.

### VISTO DE FRONTEIRA

É concedido pela Autoridade Migratória nos postos de Fronteira e destina-se a permitir a entrada em território nacional ao cidadão estrangeiro que por razões imprevistas e devidamente fundamentadas não tenha solicitado visto num Posto Consular e venha, nomeadamente, para proceder à montagem de equipamentos, para prestar assistência técnica pós-venda, para desenvolver outra actividade semelhante. O Visto de Fronteira é valido para uma entrada e permite a permanência do beneficiário em território nacional por um período de 15 dias, não prorrogáveis. O Visto de fronteira não permite ao seu titular afixação de residência no País, nem o exercício de qualquer actividade remunerada.

### COMO INVESTIR

O processo começa com o pedido de registo da Proposta de Investimento, que pode ser feito através do SETIP, ou através do contacto directo com os serviços da Agência de Investimento Privado e Promoção das Exportações de Angola (AIPEX).

### Documentação Necessária

- Carta de pedido de registo da proposta de investimento privado e da respectiva emissão do CRIP, dirigida à AIPEX;
- Formulário de Declaração de Projecto de Investimento e seus anexos devidamente preenchido (disponível em [aipex.gov.ao](http://aipex.gov.ao));
- Cópias da identificação dos proponentes (Bilhete de Identidade ou Passaporte), no caso de tratar-se pessoas individuais;
- Cópia da Certidão do Registo Comercial, no caso de se tratar de pessoa colectiva;
- A acta deliberativa da decisão de registo do projecto de investimento;
- Documento comprovativo da existência de fundos ou das outras formas de realização do projecto de investimento privado declarado;
- Plano de formação e de substituição gradual da força de trabalho estrangeira pela nacional, nos termos do disposto no n.º 3 do

artigo 46.º da Lei do Investimento Privado;

- Procuração, em caso de representação do proponente.

### BENEFÍCIOS FISCAIS E ADUANEIROS

Os benefícios fiscais e aduaneiros são concedidos aos projectos de investimento privado em função do regime de investimento em que estão enquadrados.

Regime de Declaração Previa; aplica-se aos investimentos privados realizados fora dos sectores considerados prioritários para efeitos da lei do investimento privado.

Regime Especial: aplica-se aos investimentos realizados nos sectores de actividade prioritários e os benefícios fiscais são atribuídos em função da zona de desenvolvimento em que estão inseridos.

### OUTRAS FACILIDADES

A sociedade-veículo do investimento privado, no regime especial, está isenta do pagamento das taxas e emolumentos devidos por qualquer serviço solicitado, incluindo os aduaneiros, por um ente público não empresarial, durante um período não superior a 5 (cinco) anos.

A AIPEX disponibiliza aos investimentos do regime especial procedimentos expeditos e simplificados dos seguintes serviços:

- Registos natureza legal, fiscal e para a segurança social;
- Registo da propriedade intelectual, de bens móveis e de propriedades imobiliárias;
- Obtenção de licenças de actividade, licenças de construção, ambientais e outras;
- Contratação de serviços de energia e água;
- Obtenção de vistos e documentos de permanência de residência;
- Outros registos, licenças e serviços administrativos necessários à realização dos projectos de investimentos.



#### BENEFÍCIOS DO REGIME DE DECLARAÇÃO PRÉVIA

Prazo	*2 Anos
Impostos Industrial	% Redução 20%
Selo	50%
Aplicação de Capitais	25%

27



#### BENEFÍCIOS DO REGIME ESPECIAL

Prazo	Zona A *2 Anos	Zona B *4 Anos	Zona C *8 Anos	Zona D *8 Anos	Outros Benefícios Zonas B,C e D
Impostos	Redução Percentual				Redução em 50% por 1 período de 4 anos das taxas de Amortizações e Reintegrações.
Industrial	20%	60%	80%	40%	
Aplicação de Capitais	25%	60%	80%	40%	
Predial Urbano	N/A	50%	75%	37.5%	
Imposto de Sisa	50%	75%	85%	42.5%	



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11

**SALAS DE AULAS**  
Class Rooms

11

**CURSOS - 1ª FASE**  
Courses 1st phase

08

**LABORATÓTIOS  
E OFICINAS**  
Laboratories and workshops

02

**BIBLIOTECAS**  
Libraries

220

**ESTUDANTES DIARIAMENTE**  
Students daily capacity

01

**AUDITÓRIO**  
Auditorium

66

**DORMITÓRIOS DUPLOS**  
Double Dorms

90

**EMPREGOS DIRECTOS**  
Direct jobs

4000

**FORMANDOS / ANO**  
Trainee forecast/year

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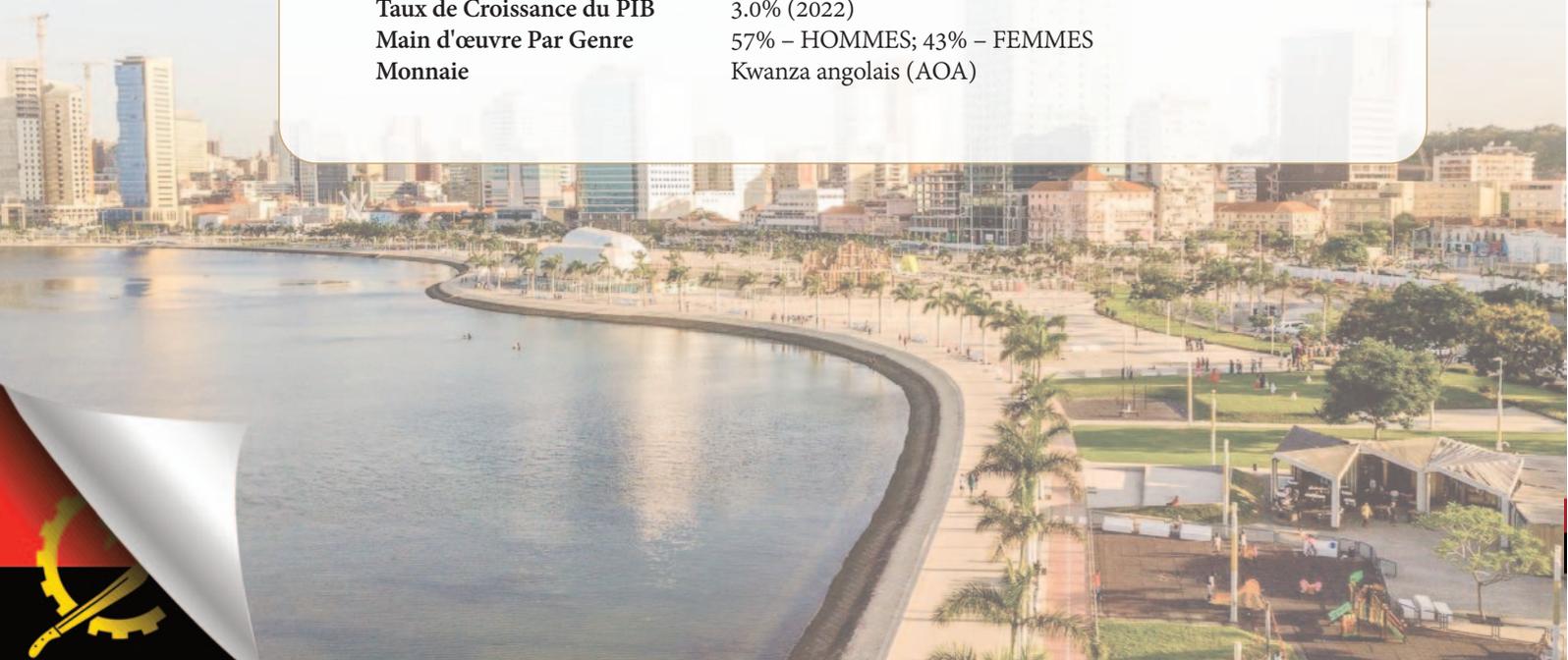
## FOCUS SUR LE PAYS HÔTE

### RÉPUBLIQUE D'ANGOLA



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Nom officiel	République d'Angola
Jour de l'indépendance	11 novembre 1975
Président	João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço
Capitale	Luanda
Population	34.5 millions (2021)
Distribution de la Population	67.46% – URBAIN; 32.54% – RURAL
Superficie	1.247 million sq km
Extension de la côte Atlantique	1,650 km
Frontières Terrestres	4,837 km
Pays voisins	La République du Congo et la République démocratique du Congo (Nord); a République démocratique du Congo et la République de Zambie (Est); la République de Namibie (Sud); Océan Atlantique (Ouest)
Taux de Croissance du PIB	3.0% (2022)
Main d'œuvre Par Genre	57% – HOMMES; 43% – FEMMES
Monnaie	Kwanza angolais (AOA)



## Bienvenue en Angola

L'Angola, ancienne colonie du Portugal, est un pays indépendant depuis le 11 novembre 1975. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, élu pour un deuxième mandat consécutif au suffrage universel direct par le peuple angolais lors des élections générales de 2022, est le Président de la République, le chef de l'État, le commandant en chef des forces armées angolaises et le détenteur du pouvoir exécutif.

Le Président représente la nation et est le symbole de l'unité nationale. Par son arbitrage, il assure le fonctionnement des pouvoirs publics, des institutions et la continuité de l'État.

Le Parlement angolais, composé de 220 membres, élus au suffrage universel direct dans une circonscription nationale et dix-huit circonscriptions provinciales, et présidé par un président, est un organe souverain de l'État qui exerce le pouvoir législatif. Actuellement, le poste de président du Parlement est occupé par Mme Carolina Cerqueira.

Le Parlement a pour mission d'adopter des lois, ainsi que de contrôler et de superviser les actions du gouvernement, des entreprises publiques, des établissements et des services publics.

Privilegié par sa situation géographique – pour les voyages, le tourisme et le commerce – l'Angola est une escale stratégique et un lieu de transit pour les marchandises à destination de l'Europe, de l'Asie et de l'Amérique.

L'Angola possède une côte atlantique de 1,650 km avec de magnifiques plages, une vie marine diversifiée et quatre ports maritimes opérationnels - le port de Luanda gère 70% des importations du pays.

L'un des pays les plus verts d'Afrique, il dispose d'un bouquet énergétique essentiellement propre, l'énergie hydroélectrique représentant 68% de sa capacité installée, suivie par 31% de combustibles fossiles et 0,7% de combustibles hybrides (solaires et fossiles), avec une forte expansion des sources d'énergie renouvelables.

Opportunités d'investissement dans divers secteurs, avec un accent particulier sur:

L'agriculture, l'agro-transformation, la production de médicaments, le textile et l'habillement, l'ingénierie, la logistique et les chaînes d'approvisionnement.

Visitez l'Angola ! La nouvelle plateforme numérique a simplifié les demandes de visas touristiques et de travail. Pour plus de détails, rendez-vous sur [www.smevisa.gov.ao](http://www.smevisa.gov.ao)

### Flore

L'Angola compte cinq types de zones naturelles : la forêt humide et dense, comme celle de Maiombe, dans le Cabinda, qui contient certains des bois les plus rares du monde ; les savanes, généralement associées aux forêts, dans le Lunda-Norte et le Lunda-Sul ; les savanes sèches, avec des arbres ou des arbustes, à Luanda, dans le bas Kassanje

(Malanje) et dans certaines régions des Lundas ; La steppe le long d'une bande qui commence au sud de Sumbe et, enfin, le désert, qui occupe une étroite bande côtière à l'extrême sud du pays, où l'on trouve le désert du Namib et en son sein une espèce unique et endémique au monde. la "*Welwitschia Mirabilis*".

### Faune

L'Angola compte d'innombrables espèces animales réparties dans différentes régions. Gorilles, chimpanzés et perroquets vivent dans la forêt de Maiombe. Dans les zones naturelles plus humides du nord, du centre et du centre-est, on peut observer le Golungo, l'antilope géante, une espèce endémique et menacée dans le monde, la Seixa, et les éléphants. Dans les régions plus sèches, on trouve la chèvre, l'oryx du désert, le gnou, l'impala, le guépard, le buffle, l'éléphant, le zèbre et la girafe. Les animaux à peu près communs à l'ensemble du territoire sont l'hyène, l'antilope de Sable, le lion, le léopard et l'hippopotame. En ce qui concerne la vie animale marine, il existe également une grande variété de poissons et de crustacés que l'on peut trouver dans les rivières, ainsi que des crocodiles et des alligators.

### Principaux fleuves

Le principal fleuve d'Angola est le Kwanza, qui a donné son nom à la monnaie nationale et qui est long de 1000 km, dont 240 km sont navigables. Il est suivi par le Kubango, avec 975 km, le Cunene, avec 800 km, et enfin, sur la liste des quatre principaux fleuves du pays, le Zaïre, qui est long de 150 km et navigable sur toute sa longueur. Les fleuves angolais offrent des opportunités pour l'établissement d'entreprises touristiques ou d'entreprises mixtes de type commerce-tourisme ou encore pour la pratique de l'écotourisme.

### Ressources minérales

L'Angola est un pays potentiellement riche en ressources minérales. On estime que son sous-sol recèle 35 des 45 ressources minérales les plus importantes du commerce mondial, dont le pétrole, le gaz naturel, les diamants, les phosphates, les substances bitumineuses, le fer, le cuivre, le magnésium, l'or et les roches ornementales, etc.

### Climat

Le climat de l'Angola comporte deux saisons : la saison des pluies, une période plus chaude qui s'étend de septembre à mai, et la saison sèche et plus fraîche du "Cacimbo", qui dure de mai à septembre.

Le pays jouit d'une situation géographique particulière, puisqu'il se trouve dans la zone



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intertropicale et subtropicale de l'hémisphère sud, à proximité de la mer. En raison des caractéristiques spécifiques de son terrain, il est divisé en deux régions climatiques distinctes :

- La région côtière - avec une humidité relative annuelle moyenne de 30 % et une température moyenne supérieure à 23 °C ;
- La région de l'arrière-pays, subdivisée en zone septentrionale, avec de fortes précipitations et des températures élevées, la zone d'altitude, qui couvre les régions du plateau central, avec une saison sèche et des températures basses, et la zone sud-est, qui est semi-aride en raison de la proximité du désert du Namib, soumis à de grandes masses d'air tropical continental

**Les températures moyennes du pays sont les suivantes: 27°C maximum et 17°C minimum**

À cette diversité climatique correspond un potentiel touristique représenté par un patrimoine naturel riche en flore et en faune diversifiée, permettant la pratique de toutes sortes d'activités de loisirs, de hobbies et d'aventures.

### Langues

La langue officielle est le portugais, avec plusieurs langues nationales d'origine africaine, les plus parlées étant : Kikongo, Kimbundo, Tchokwe, Umbundo, Mbunda, Kwanyama, Nhaneca, Fiote, Nganguela, etc.

### Culture

La richesse culturelle de l'Angola se manifeste dans différents domaines. À travers les statues en bois, les instruments de musique, les masques pour les danses rituelles, les objets d'usage courant, richement ornés, les peintures à l'huile et au sable, la qualité artistique angolaise est avérée, brevetée dans les musées, les galeries d'art et les foires. La présence constante de la danse dans la vie quotidienne est le fruit d'un contexte culturel qui favorise l'intériorisation des structures rythmiques dès le plus jeune âge. En partant du contact étroit de l'enfant avec les mouvements de la mère (sur le dos de laquelle il est porté), ce lien est renforcé par la participation des jeunes aux différentes célébrations sociales, où la danse est un aspect déterminant en tant que facteur d'intégration et de préservation de l'identité et du sentiment d'appartenance à la communauté.

## VISAS DIPLOMATIQUES, OFFICIELS ET DE COURTOISIE

Ils sont accordés par le ministère des affaires étrangères, par l'intermédiaire des missions diplomatiques ou consulaires dûment habilitées à cet effet, aux titulaires de passeports diplomatiques, de service, spéciaux ou ordinaires qui se rendent en République d'Angola dans le cadre d'une visite diplomatique, de service ou officielle. Les visas susmentionnés doivent être utilisés dans un délai de 60 jours à compter de la date d'octroi ; ils permettent un séjour total en Angola d'une durée maximale de 30 jours et sont valables pour une ou deux entrées. Dans des cas dûment justifiés, des visas diplomatiques, officiels et de courtoisie peuvent être accordés pour des entrées multiples avec un séjour de 90 jours maximum.

## VISA DE TOURISME

Il est accordé par les missions diplomatiques et consulaires angolaises aux citoyens étrangers qui ont l'intention d'entrer en République d'Angola pour une visite récréative, sportive ou culturelle. Le visa touristique doit être utilisé dans les 60 jours suivant la date à laquelle il a été accordé. Il est valable pour une ou plusieurs entrées et permet un séjour en Angola d'une durée maximale de 30 jours, qui ne peut être prolongé qu'une seule fois pour une période équivalente. Le visa de tourisme ne permet pas à son titulaire d'établir sa résidence en Angola, ni d'exercer une activité rémunérée.

## VISA DE COURT SÉJOUR

Il est délivré par les missions diplomatiques et consulaires angolaises aux ressortissants étrangers qui, pour des raisons d'urgence, doivent entrer en Angola. Le visa de court séjour doit être utilisé dans les 72 heures suivant la date de sa délivrance. Il permet à son titulaire de rester jusqu'à sept (7) jours et peut être prolongé pour une période équivalente. Le visa de court séjour ne permet pas à son titulaire d'établir sa résidence en Angola, ni d'exercer une activité rémunérée.

## VISA ORDINAIRE

Il est accordé par les missions diplomatiques et consulaires angolaises aux citoyens étrangers et est destiné à permettre l'entrée en Angola pour des raisons familiales et de prospection commerciale. Le visa ordinaire doit être utilisé dans un délai de 60 jours à compter de la date à laquelle il a été délivré et permet à son titulaire de séjourner jusqu'à 30 jours et peut être prolongé deux fois pour la même période. Le visa ordinaire ne permet pas à son titulaire d'établir sa résidence en Angola, ni d'exercer une activité rémunérée.

## VISA AU POINT D'ENTRÉE

Il est accordé par l'autorité d'immigration au point d'entrée et est destiné à permettre l'entrée sur le territoire national de citoyens étrangers qui, pour des raisons imprévues et dûment justifiées, n'ont pas demandé de visa auprès d'un bureau consulaire et qui, notamment, arrivent pour monter des équipements, fournir une assistance technique après-vente, exercer toute autre activité similaire. Le visa accordé au point d'entrée est valable pour une entrée et permet au bénéficiaire de séjourner sur le territoire national pendant une période de 15 jours, non renouvelable. Le visa accordé au point d'entrée ne permet pas à son titulaire d'établir sa résidence dans le pays, ni d'exercer une activité rémunérée.

## COMMENT INVESTIR

Le processus commence par la demande d'enregistrement de la proposition d'investissement, qui peut être faite par l'intermédiaire du SETIP, ou par contact direct avec les services de l'Agence pour l'investissement privé et la promotion des exportations de l'Angola (AIPEX).

### Documents requis

- Une lettre adressée à l'AIPEX demandant l'enregistrement de la proposition d'investissement privé et la délivrance du certificat d'enregistrement d'investissement privé (PIRC) ;
- Le formulaire de déclaration du projet d'investissement et ses annexes dûment complétés (disponible sur [aipex.gov.ao](http://aipex.gov.ao)) ;
- Copie du document d'identification du demandeur (carte d'identité ou passeport), s'il s'agit d'une personne physique ;
- Copie du certificat de constitution, s'il s'agit d'une personne morale ;
- Le procès-verbal de la décision d'enregistrement du projet d'investissement ;
- Document prouvant l'existence de fonds ou d'autres moyens de mise en œuvre du projet d'investissement privé déclaré ;
- Plan de formation et de remplacement progressif du personnel étranger par du personnel national, conformément

au paragraphe 3 de l'article 46 de la loi sur l'investissement privé ;

- Procuration, en cas de représentation du demandeur.

## AVANTAGES FISCAUX ET DOUANIERS

Des avantages fiscaux et douaniers sont accordés aux projets d'investissement privé en fonction du cadre d'investissement dans lequel ils s'inscrivent.

Régime de déclaration préalable : s'applique aux investissements privés en dehors des secteurs considérés comme prioritaires aux fins de la loi sur les investissements privés.

Régime spécial s'applique aux investissements réalisés dans les secteurs d'activité prioritaires et les avantages fiscaux sont accordés en fonction de la zone de développement dans laquelle ils sont situés.

## AUTRES CARACTÉRISTIQUES

Une société d'investissement privée, sous le régime spécial, est exemptée du paiement des frais et émoluments dus pour tous les services demandés, y compris les douanes, par une entité publique non commerciale, pour une période n'excédant pas cinq (5) ans.

L'AIPEX offre aux investissements sous régime spécial des procédures accélérées et simplifiées pour les services suivants :

- Enregistrement légal, fiscal et de sécurité sociale ;
- Enregistrement de la propriété intellectuelle, des biens mobiliers et immobiliers ;
- Obtention de licences commerciales, de construction, environnementales et autres ;
- Passation de contrats de services dans le domaine de l'énergie et de l'eau ;
- Obtention de visas et de permis de séjour ;
- Autres enregistrements, licences et services administratifs nécessaires à la réalisation des projets d'investissement.



### AVANTAGES DU RÉGIME DE DÉCLARATION PRÉALABLE

Termes Impôts	*2 ans % de réduction des taxes
Impôt sur les sociétés	20%
Droits de timbre	50%
Transaction d'investissement	25%

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### AVANTAGES DU RÉGIME SPÉCIAL

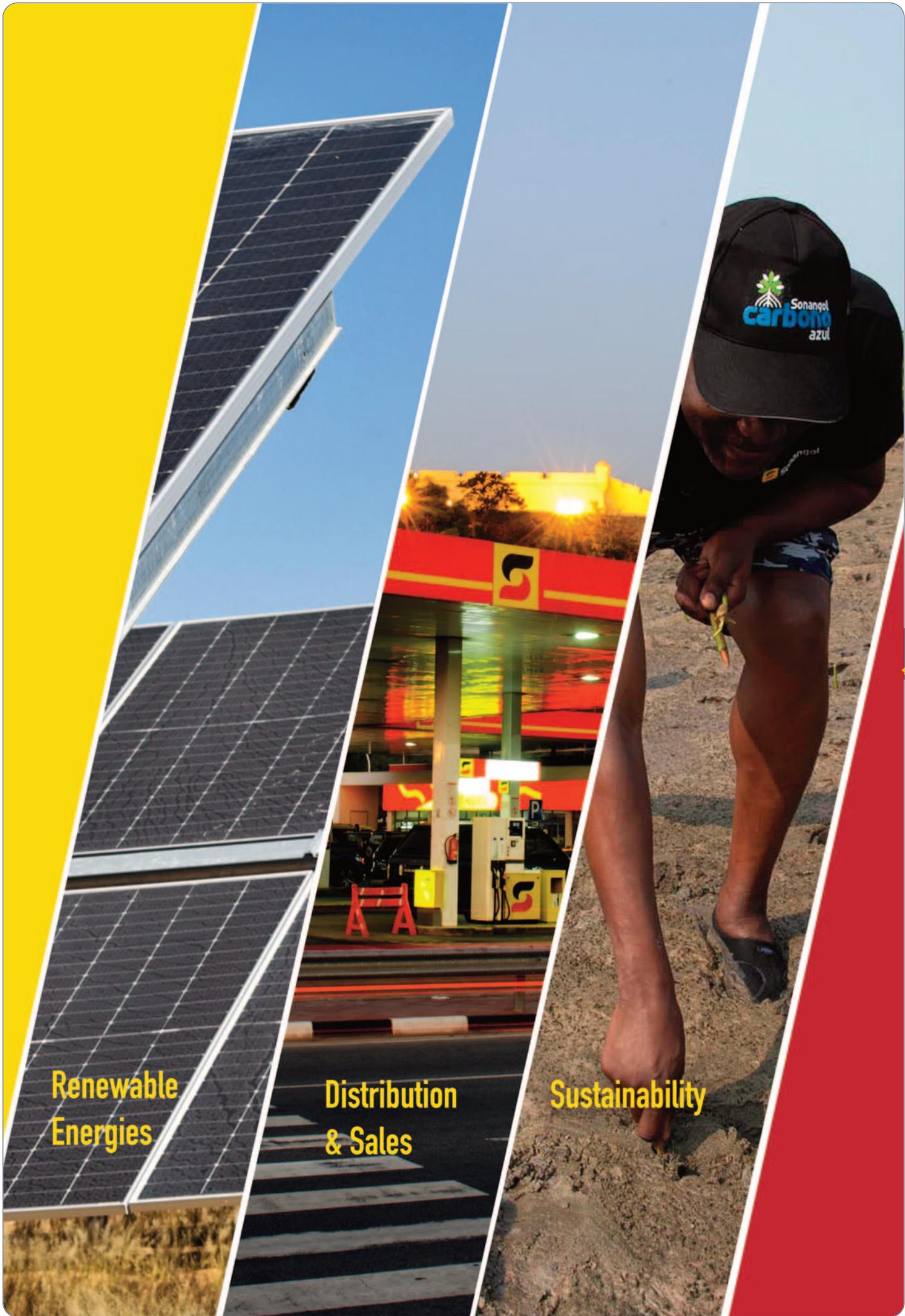
Termes	Zone A 2 ans	Zone B 4 ans	Zone C 8 ans	Zone D 8 ans	Autres avantages pour les zones B, C et D
Impôts	Pourcentage de réduction des taxes				
Impôt sur les sociétés	20%	60%	80%	40%	Réduction de 50% pour une période de 4 ans des taux de remboursement et de réintégration.
Transaction d'investissement	25%	60%	80%	40%	
Taxe foncière urbaine	N/A	50%	75%	37.5%	
Taxe sur les transferts de biens immobiliers	50%	75%	85%	42.5%	

**Exploration  
& Production**

**Trading  
& Shipping**

**Refining  
& Petrochemical**

**PRODUCING THE ENERGY FOR A BRIGHTER TOMORROW**



**Renewable  
Energies**

**Distribution  
& Sales**

**Sustainability**

## FOCUS ON HOST NATION

### REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA



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<b>Official Name</b>	Republic of Angola
<b>Independence Day</b>	11 November 1975
<b>President</b>	João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço
<b>Capital City</b>	Luanda
<b>Population</b>	34.5 million (2021)
<b>Population Distribution</b>	67.46% – URBAN; 32.54% – RURAL
<b>Area of Country</b>	1.247 million sq km
<b>Length of Atlantic Coastline</b>	1,650 km
<b>Length of Land Borders</b>	4,837 km
<b>Per Capita Income</b>	US\$1,234 PPP (Purchasing Power Parity)
<b>Countries Bordering Angola</b>	Republic of Congo and Democratic Republic of Congo (North); Democratic Republic of Congo and Republic of Zambia (East); Republic of Namibia (South)
<b>GDP</b>	67.4 billion USD (2021)
<b>GDP Per Capita</b>	1,953.53 USD (2021)
<b>GDP Growth Rate</b>	3.0% (2022)
<b>Workforce by Gender</b>	57% – MEN; 43% – WOMEN
<b>Currency</b>	Angolan Kwanza

## Welcome to Angola

Angola gained independence from Portugal on 11 November 1975. João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço, who was elected for a second consecutive term by direct universal suffrage by the Angolan people in the 2022 general elections, is the President of the Republic, Head of State, Commander-in-Chief of the Angolan Armed Forces and Holder of the Executive Power.

The President represents the nation, and is the symbol of national unity. Through his arbitration, he ensures the functioning of public authorities, institutions and the continuity of the State.

The Angolan Parliament, consisting of 220 members who are elected by direct universal suffrage in one national and eighteen provincial constituencies, and is chaired by a Speaker, is a sovereign State body that exercises legislative power, and is chaired by a Speaker. Currently, the position of Speaker of Parliament is held by Mrs. Carolina Cerqueira.

The Parliament's mission is to pass laws, as well as monitor and supervise the actions of the Government, public enterprises, public establishments and services.

Privileged by its geographical location – for travel, tourism and trade– Angola is a strategic stopover and transit for cargo to Europe, Asia and America.

Angola has a 1,650-km Atlantic coastline of beautiful beaches, diverse marine life and four operational seaports – the Port of Luanda handles 70 percent of the country's imports.

One of the greenest countries in Africa, it has a mostly clean energy mix, with hydroelectric power representing 68% of its installed capacity, followed by 31% of fossil fuels and 0.7% of hybrid fuels (solar and fossil), with a strong expansion of renewable sources.

Investment opportunities in various sectors, with emphasis on: Agriculture, agro-processing, production of medicines, textiles and clothing, engineering, logistics and supply chains.

Visit Angola! The new digital platform has simplified the applications for Tourism and Work visas. For more details go to [www.smevisa.gov.ao](http://www.smevisa.gov.ao)

### Flora

Angola has five types of natural zones: humid and dense forest such as that of Mayombe, in Cabinda, which contains some of the rarest woods in the world; Savannas, usually associated with woodlands, in Lunda-Norte and Lunda-Sul; Dry Savannas, with trees or shrubs, in Luanda, lower

Kassanje (Malanje) and certain areas of the Lundas; Steppe along a strip that begins south of Sumbe and, finally, the Desert, which occupies a narrow coastal strip in the extreme south of the country, where we find the Namib Desert and in it a unique and endemic species, the "*Welwitschia Mirabilis*".

### Animal Life

In Angola there are countless species of animals spread over various regions. Gorillas, Chimpanzees and Parrots live in the Mayombe forest. In the wetter natural areas of the north, central, and central-east, we can observe the gulongo, giant sable antelopes which are an endemic and endangered species in the world; the Sseixa and elephants. In drier regions there are the goat, the desert gelding or oryx, wildebeest, impalas, cheetahs, buffalos, elephants, zebras and giraffes. Animals common to the whole territory are hyena, sable antelope, lion, leopard and hippopotamus. In terms of marine animal life, there is also an enormous variety of fish and shellfish that can also be found in the rivers, and alongside these we can also see crocodiles and alligators.

### Major Rivers

Angola's major river is the Kwanza, which gives its name to the national currency and is 1000 km long, of which 240 km are navigable. This is followed by the Kubango, with 975 km, the Cunene, with 800 km, and finally, on the list of the country's four main rivers, the Zaire, which is 150 km long and navigable throughout. Angola's rivers offer opportunities for the establishment of tourist businesses or mixed businesses of the commerce-tourism type or even the practice of ecotourism.

### Mineral Resources

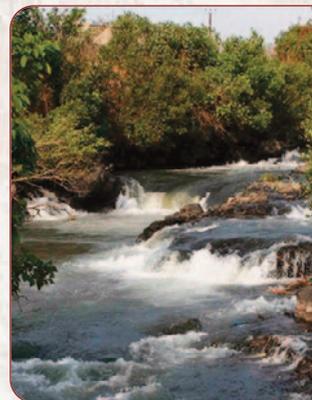
Angola is a country potentially rich in mineral resources. It is estimated that its subsoil is home to 35 of the 45 most important mineral resources in world trade, including oil, natural gas, diamonds, phosphates, bituminous substances, iron, copper, magnesium, gold and ornamental rocks, etc.

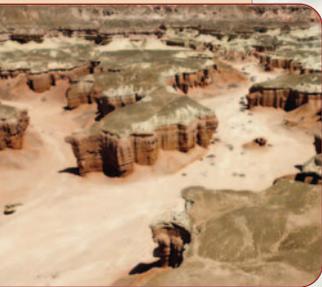
### Weather

The climate of Angola has two seasons: the rainy season, a hotter period that occurs from September to May, and the dry and cooler "Cacimbo" season, which lasts from May to September.



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The country has a peculiar geographical location, being in the inter-tropical and sub-tropical zone of the Southern hemisphere, close to the sea. Due to the specific characteristics of its terrain, it is divided into two distinct climatic regions:

- The Coastal Region, with an average annual relative humidity of 30% and an average temperature above 23°C;
- The Hinterland Region, sub-divided into the Northern Zone, with high rainfall and high temperatures, the Altitude Zone, which covers the central plateau regions, with a dry season of low temperatures, and the Southeastern Zone, which is semi-arid as a result of the proximity to the Namib Desert, subject to large masses of continental tropical air.

**The country's Average Temperatures are: 27°C maximum and 17°C minimum**

This climatic diversity corresponds to a touristic potential represented by a natural heritage rich in flora and diversified animal life, making possible the practice of all kinds of leisure activities, hobbies and adventures.

### Language

The official language is Portuguese, with several national languages of African origin, the most spoken being Kikongo, Kimbundo, Tchokwe, Umbundo, Mbunda, Kwanyama, Nhaneca, Fiote, Nganguela, etc.

### Culture

Angola's cultural wealth manifests itself in different areas. Through wooden statues, musical instruments, masks for ritual dances, objects of common use, richly ornamented, oil and sand paintings, the Angolan artistic quality is proven, patent in museums, art galleries and fairs. The constant presence of dance in everyday life is the product of a cultural context that appeals to the internalisation of rhythmic structures from an early age. Starting with the child's close contact with the movements of the mother (on whose

back she is carried), this link is strengthened through the participation of young people in the different social celebrations, where dance is a factor of integration and preservation of identity and community feeling.

### DIPLOMATIC, OFFICIAL AND COURTESY VISAS

These are granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the diplomatic or consular missions duly empowered for the purpose, to holders of diplomatic, service, special or ordinary passports travelling to the Republic of Angola on a diplomatic, service or official visit. The visas referred to above shall be used within 60 days from the date of granting, they allow a total period of stay in Angola of up to 30 days and are valid for one or two entries. In duly justified cases, diplomatic, official and courtesy visas can be granted for multiple entries with a stay of up to 90 days.

### TOURIST VISA

This is granted by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens who intend to enter the Republic of Angola on a recreational, sporting or cultural visit. The tourist visa shall be used within 60 days from the date it is granted, is valid for one or multiple entries and allows a stay in Angola for a period of up to 30 days, which can be extended only once for an equal period. The tourism visa does not allow its holder to establish residence in Angola, nor to engage in any paid activity.

### SHORT-STAY VISA

It is granted by Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens who, for emergency reasons, need to enter Angola. The short-stay visa shall be used within 72 hours from the date it is issued, it allows the holder to stay for up to seven (7) days and may be extended for an equal period of time. The short-stay visa does not allow its holder to establish residence in Angola, nor to engage in any paid activity.

### ORDINARY VISA

It is granted by the Angolan diplomatic and consular missions to foreign citizens and is intended to allow entry into Angola for family reasons and business exploration. The ordinary visa shall be used within 60 days from

the date it is granted and allows its holder to stay for up to 30 days and may be extended twice for the same period of time. The ordinary visa does not allow its holder to establish residence in Angola, nor to engage in any paid activity.

### VISA AT THE POINT OF ENTRY

It is granted by the Immigration Authority at point of entry and is intended to allow entry into the national territory of foreign citizens who for unforeseen and duly justified reasons have not applied for a visa at a Consular Office and, notably, arrives for the purposes of assembling equipment, providing after-sales technical assistance, engaging in any other similar activity. The visa granted at the point of entry is valid for one entry and allows the beneficiary to stay in the national territory for a period of 15 days, not renewable. The visa granted at the point of entry does not allow its holder to establish residence in the country, nor to engage in any paid activity.

### HOW TO INVEST

The process begins with the request for registration of the Investment Proposal, which can be made through the SETIP, or through direct contact with the services of the Agency for Private Investment and Promotion of Exports of Angola (AIPEX).

### Documents Required

- A letter addressed to AIPEX requesting the registration of the private investment proposal and issuance of the Private Investment Registration Certificate (PIRC);
- Investment Project Declaration Form and its annexes duly completed ([aipex.gov.ao](http://aipex.gov.ao));
- Copies of the applicant's Identity Card or Passport, in case they are individuals;
- Copy of the Certificate of Incorporation, in the case of a legal entity;
- The minutes of the decision to register the investment project;
- Document proving the existence of funds or other means of implementation of the stated private investment project;

- Plan for training and gradual replacement of foreign staff with nationals, as provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 46 of the Private Investment Act;
- Power of attorney, in case of representation of the applicant.

### TAX AND CUSTOMS BENEFITS

Tax and customs benefits are granted to private investment projects according to the investment framework they fall under.

Advance Declaration Scheme applies to private investments outside the sectors considered priority for the purposes of the Private Investment Act.

Special Regime applies to investment made in priority activity sectors and tax benefits are granted according to the development zone in which they are located.

### OTHER FEATURES

A private investment vehicle company, under the special regime, is exempt from the payment of fees and emoluments due for any services requested, including customs, by a non-business public entity, for a period not exceeding five (5) years.

AIPEX provides special regime investments with expedited and simplified procedures for the following services:

- Legal, tax and social security registration;
- Registration of intellectual property, movable property and real estate;
- Obtaining business, construction, environmental and other licences;
- Contracting of energy and water services;
- Obtaining visas and residence permit documents;
- Other registrations, licences and administrative services required to carry out the investment projects.



### BENEFITS OF THE ADVANCE DECLARATION SCHEME

Term	*2 years
Taxes	% reduction
Corporate	20%
Stamp Duty	50%
Investment Transaction	25%



### BENEFITS OF THE SPECIAL REGIME

Term	Zone A *2 years	Zone B *4 years	Zone C *8 years	Zone D *8 years	Other Benefits Zones B,C and D
Taxes	Percentage reduction				
Corporate	20%	60%	80%	40%	Reduction by 50% for a period of 4 years of the Repayment and Reintegration rate.
Investment Transaction	25%	60%	80%	40%	
Urban Property Tax	N/A	50%	75%	37.5%	
Real Estate Transfer Tax	50%	75%	85%	42.5%	



## Zimbabwe's Engagement and Re-Engagement Drive Paying Off

Since the advent of the Second Republic in 2017, Zimbabwe has witnessed tremendous foreign policy strides on the back of its Engagement, Re-Engagement and Re-Affirmation drive spearheaded by the President and our Chief Diplomat, His Excellency Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Africa Union (AU) have remained vital pillars of support for Zimbabwe's foreign policy pursuits.

### Debt Clearance

The Zimbabwe Debt and Arrears Clearance Strategy is being spearheaded by the former President of the Republic of Mozambique and High-level Facilitator, H.E Joachim Chissano and the President of the African Development Bank (AfDB) Dr. Akinwumi Adesina. Apart from the Structured Dialogue meetings which have been held in Harare, H.E President Mnangagwa's invitation to the AfDB summit held in Egypt in May 2023 provided an opportunity to interface with creditor nations and institutions as part of efforts to address Zimbabwe's debt overhang.



Former President of Mozambique H.E Joachim Chissano, H.E President Mnangagwa and AfDB President Dr. Akinwumi Adesina hold deliberations on debt clearance in May 2023, in Harare



Developmental partners and Heads of Diplomatic Missions follow deliberations during the Fourth Structured Dialogue meeting in Harare



### Anti-Sanctions

Zimbabwe would like to thank SADC and the AU for supporting the call for the removal of sanctions imposed on Zimbabwe by Western countries. The 39th SADC Heads of State and Government Summit held in the United Republic of Tanzania declared October 25 as the Anti-Sanctions Day. All these efforts continue to demonstrate solidarity for Zimbabwe to chart its own developmental path without the albatross of sanctions.

### Engagement and Re-Affirmation

Zimbabwe continues to solidify its existing relationships at regional, continental and international levels.

### Re-Engagement

In terms of Re-Engagement, the country's relations with the Western world continue to improve as a way to address the post-land reform impasse, which sought to address historical imbalances.

### Readmission into the Commonwealth

As a responsible member of the international community, Zimbabwe called upon SADC Member States to support its bid to rejoin the Commonwealth. Zimbabwe remains optimistic given SADC's ongoing support in our readmission bid.

### Elections

Once again, Zimbabwe will conduct its Harmonised Elections on 23 August 2023. Zimbabwe reaffirms commitment towards a peaceful, free and credible election. Zimbabwe's commitment to a free electoral process was evidenced by the SADC Electoral Advisory Council's Pre-Election Goodwill Mission which expressed satisfaction with our preparations. Zimbabwe will also invite several Electoral Observer Missions during its forthcoming elections.



President Mnangagwa engages with South African President Cyril Ramaphosa.



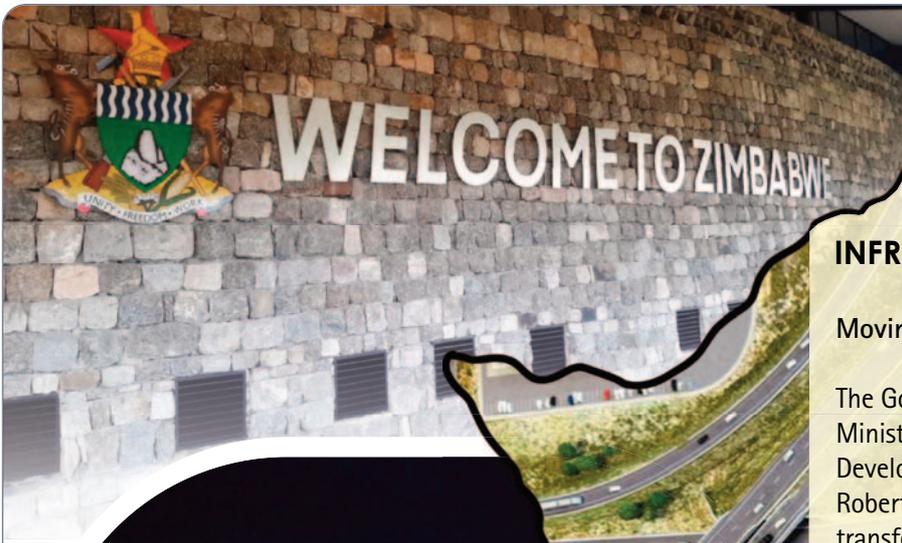
Zimbabwe's Foreign Affairs Minister Ambassador Frederick Shava together with US President Joe Biden and their spouses at the White House in December 2022 on the sidelines of the US-Africa Summit



Tête-à-tête... President Mnangagwa interacts with Commonwealth Secretary-General, Patricia Scotland in 2022



H.E. President Mnangagwa with Rwandese President Paul Kagame



## MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Moving Zimbabwe and SADC Forward!

The Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development has upgraded and rehabilitated the Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport, transforming it into an attractive world class facility that will facilitate tourism, increased trade and promote regional integration.

Beitbridge Border Post has been transformed into a world-class hub for regional trade. The modernisation project has seen the construction of new terminals, roadways and other facilities as well as introduction of ICT systems and cargo scanning equipment, resulting in faster clearance of goods and passengers from 72 hours to under 12 hours, enhanced security and detection of fraud and contraband. The border post is now compatible with the proposed One-Stop-Border-Post between Zimbabwe and South Africa, which will further streamline the cross-border operations.

That's not all. The Ministry is also rehabilitating the Harare-Beitbridge Highway, which is a key artery of the North-South Corridor connecting Zimbabwe to rest of SADC, COMESA and East African countries. This highway project is an ongoing road reconstruction and dualisation project aimed at meeting SADC standards for road networks. It will improve road safety, reduce travel time and costs, and facilitate regional trade.

The Ministry is also upgrading the Mbudzi Interchange, which is one of the most congested junctions in the capital city, Harare. The intersection is being replaced by a modern state-of-the-art interchange that will ease traffic flow along the Harare-Beitbridge Highway. The upgrade, which began in 2022, is expected to be completed in March 2024.



For more information on our projects and programmes, visit our website at <http://www.transcom.gov.zw/> or contact us (+263) 242 700991-9

 [info@transcom.gov.zw](mailto:info@transcom.gov.zw)  [@MinistryofTID](https://twitter.com/MinistryofTID)  [Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development](https://www.facebook.com/MinistryofTransportandInfrastructuralDevelopment)

# THE NEW LOOK ROBERT GABRIEL MUGABE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT



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## **Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport expansion project brief:**

- Expansion of the terminal building to increase annual passenger capacity from the current 2.5 million to 6million;
- Installation of 4 new aerobridges, one with capacity of handling A380 aircraft and 4 baggage carousels;
  - Construction of New Fire Station;
  - Relocation of satellite fire station;
  - Rehabilitation of Existing Apron;
  - Construction of a new VIP Pavilion;
- Rehabilitation of existing International and Domestic Terminal Buildings;
  - Upgrading of Equipment for passenger facilitation (FIDS, CUPPS, Check in counters, Baggage Handling equipment, Access Control, BMS)

# PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RISDP 2020-2030





**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 econômico 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

 <b>Industrial Development and Market Integration</b> Développement industriel et intégration des marchés Desenvolvimento Industrial e Integração de Mercado	 <b>Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration</b> Développement des infrastructures à l'appui de l'intégration régionale Desenvolvimento de Infraestrutura de Apoio à Integração Regional	 <b>Social and Human Capital Development</b> Développement du capital social et humain Desenvolvimento do Capital Social e Humano
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**Peace, Security, and Good Governance**  
 Paix, sécurité et bonne gouvernance  
 Paz, Segurança e Boa Governança





## The Foundation

### PEACE, SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

#### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ❖ Continued SADC mechanisms for peace and security to intervene in finding lasting solutions in two Member States affected by acts of terrorism and violent extremism, namely the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mozambique in the eastern and northern parts, respectively.

The SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) neutralised and dislodged the terrorists from their bases, recaptured villages and seized weapons and warfare material. This has resulted in a relatively secure environment enabling safer return of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) to their homes, as well as passage of humanitarian support.

The Region continued to support the DRC through the Force Intervention Brigade, under the MONUSCO mandate, to fight the insurgency that poses a security challenge and has caused displacement of thousands of the population in the Eastern part of the country.

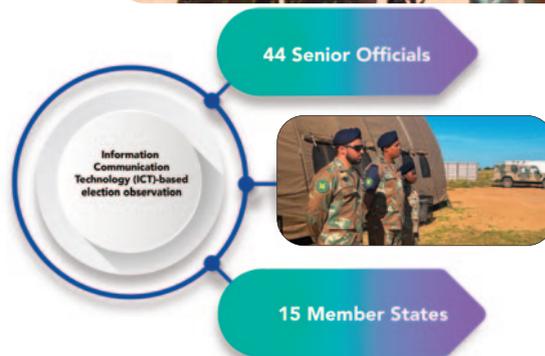
- ❖ **Compilation of Early Warning Annual Regional Security Assessment Reports** on threats to peace and security, which showed the magnitude of threat of terrorism in northern Mozambique, and associated risk of it spreading to other parts of the region.
- ❖ **Enhanced capacity of Analysts to conduct research** on conflict issues and compile strategic assessments that assisted SADC structures to make informed decisions on issues of peace and security that impact the population.
- ❖ **Combatting transnational organised crime** which resulted in 569 total arrests on joint operations for various crimes ranging from firearms, illicit drugs, and illegal immigration.



- ❖ **Training of over 60** representatives of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts, including youth and women organisations.
- ❖ **Establishment of a regional network** of women in conflict prevention and mediation and training of officers from 14 Member States in conflict prevention, management and resolution.
- ❖ **Enhancing regional Early Warning System.** Implementation of the Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy and its Action Plan which led to the establishment of the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Centre which has been launched in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania.

Two regional intelligence trainings were conducted in Zimbabwe and Mozambique to capacitate the Member States to effectively observe and monitor conflicts, pandemics, disasters and responses.

- ❖ **Continued upholding of democratic election principles** through the SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) in DRC, Eswatini, Madagascar and Zimbabwe. A total of 44 senior officials from Election Management Bodies (EMBs) of 15 Member States were trained in Information Communication Technology (ICT)-based election observation to enhance evidence-based assessments of elections and inform support to electoral reforms in Member States. Trainees were certified and are now on the official SADC Observers Roster for deployment as observers.
- ❖ **Training of SEOM Long-Term Observers** (civil society, EMBs and parliamentarians, in addition to government officials) on the revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2021) and deploying.



- ❖ **Combatting Transnational Organised Crime** - A Regional Strategy to Prevent and Combat Transnational Organised Crime and its Action Plan was developed to guide Member States and stakeholders in the fight against different forms of the organised transnational crime. A Regional Task Force on the implementation of the Strategy was also established.
- ❖ **Strengthening capacity** of key service providers at national level, following the approval of the Inventory and Review of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), the Regional Guideline on developing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) standard operating procedures and the Regional SGBV Training Guideline, by Ministers of Gender/Women's Affairs in August 2021.
- ❖ **Facilitated exchange and experience sharing** programmes between Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as between the Kingdom of Eswatini and Tanzania to unpack preventative measures and responses to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in refugee and humanitarian settings. The Department of Immigration in the Ministry of Home Affairs of Zimbabwe was supported to establish a GBV Call Centre, which serves as a survivor-centred facility to identify GBV cases and refer victims to service providers such as the police, social welfare, healthcare personnel and prison officials.



- ❖ **Provided capacity-building** to law enforcement representatives from the Kingdom of Eswatini, Botswana, Namibia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on preventing and responding to GBV in general and under humanitarian and emergency settings.
- ❖ **Facilitated the development of a Regional Migration Policy Framework** that outlines actions for, among others, Migration and Children, Migration and Gender, Migration and Disaster, and Forced Displacement.
- ❖ **Facilitated Coastal Member States to operationalise** the Integrated Maritime Security Strategy, which was adopted in 2021 and aims to holistically address maritime security threats such as piracy, trafficking (drugs and human) as well as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.
- ❖ **The Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare** continued to capacitate the Member States in readiness for peace support operations. The centre conducted training in nine courses, which included: Civilian Foundation, Pilot Test Disease Management Curriculum, Protection of Civilians as well as Integrated Mission Support.
- ❖ **Development of a Situational Analysis Report** on Child Abduction to address child abduction which is prevalent in the SADC region. The report highlights the two types of child abduction that are prevalent in the region; parental child abduction and abduction by a stranger.
- ❖ **To combat transnational organised crime**, a multi-stakeholder conference which highlighted the significant increase on transnational organised crime which potentially threatens the peace, security, and stability in the Region, was convened in May 2023 in Swakopmund, Namibia and was attended by representatives from police, immigration and mining authorities as well as the private sector. The conference highlighted that illicit small arms and light weapons as well as explosives are being used in the commission of various transnational organised crimes in the Region such as terrorism, cash-in-transit heists, Automated Teller Machine (ATM) bombing and illicit artisanal mining, and that trafficking of small arms and light weapons and explosives in the Region is exacerbated by Member States' outdated and unharmonised legislation and regulations on the control of explosives, thereby compromising efforts to effectively control the manufacture, sale and trafficking of explosives.
- ❖ **National trainings** on cybercrime following the approval and adoption of the Regional Integrated Strategy to Prevent and Combat Transnational Organised Crime and its Action Plan.



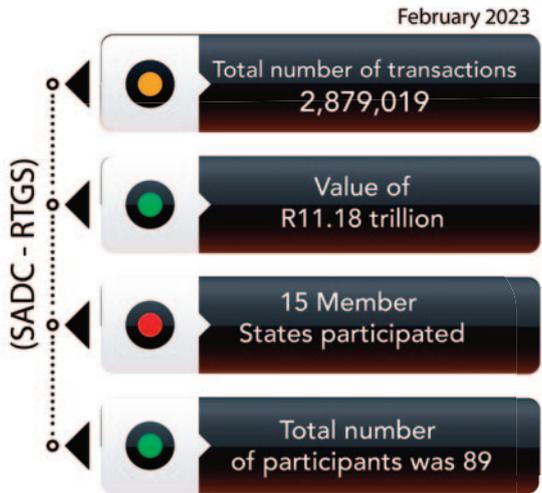
# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The number of transactions settled on the SADC regional cross-border Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system in 2023 was 2,879,019 representing a value of R11.18 trillion. Banks from 15 Member States participated in the system. Total number of participating banks, including central banks, as participants, was 89.

The Secretariat continued to support Member States to align their policies with regional instruments using the Enhancing the Quality of Industrial Policies (EQuIP) methodology. National stakeholders in Eswatini, Lesotho and Malawi were further trained in EQuIP methodology, while policymakers in Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia are being supported in the formulation and review of industrial policies and design of evidence-based policies and strategies for inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

The Secretariat has also extended support towards the operationalisation of the SADC Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (MRH) programme by assisting in developing a five-year strategic plan and a road map towards the full operationalisation of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS). Furthermore, the programme



supported a training of over 30 officials from the Secretariat and Member States in the identification of value chain opportunities and entry points.

To ensure private sector participation in regional pharmaceutical and medical value chains the Secretariat embarked on initiatives such as establishment of a Regional University/Private Sector Fellowship to support university training of industrial pharmacists as well support towards the productive capacities of manufacturers of COVID-19 and anti-retroviral (ARV) pharmaceuticals and health-related products.



### Science, Technology and Innovation

Regional Research Ethics Guidelines were approved by the Ministers meeting in June 2022 in Malawi. The guidelines aim to guide researchers, research institutions and governments on moral ethics and professional codes of research integrity and conduct when undertaking research.

To strengthen the intellectual property capacity in fostering industrial development, the Secretariat, together with the African Regional Intellectual Property Organisation (ARIPO), conducted training for government officials and private sector on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) compliance. A report summarising the status of compliance of Member States on the same has been produced.

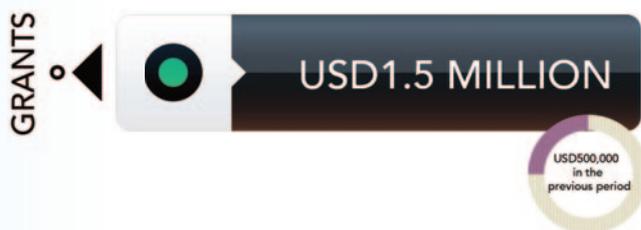
On the policy development front, the programme supported the formulation of a regional model policy framework for the development of regional value chains. In addition, grants to the tune of USD1.5 million were awarded, mainly in the pharmaceutical value chains focusing on innovative approaches to the treatment of HIV and AIDS. This is in addition to amounts extended to the leather value chain over USD500,000 in the previous period.

In supporting the advancement of Fourth Industrial Revolution and digital transformation, the Secretariat developed a Draft SADC Digital Transformation Strategy and Action Plan with the financial support of the European Commission Delegation Office in Botswana under the Technical Cooperation Facility. The draft strategy was validated by experts and Member States through regional consultation meetings in July and August 2022, respectively, and will be tabled at various policy meetings for endorsement and recommendation for Council approval.

The Secretariat also developed the SADC Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)/ Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Non-Tariff Measures Database. The database will be used to continuously update new SPS/TBT measures adopted by Member States to protect their legitimate objectives as provided in the relevant World Trade Organisation agreements. It will let Member States' trading partners to know well in advance which the trade measures that have been put in place in each country. The data will be synchronised with the Tripartite and UNCTAD databases.

Support was extended to Member States on the implementation of the SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). This included:

- Conduct of a Rules of Origin Assessment Study and training sessions in five SADC EPA Member States. Some 250 private sector representatives and public sector officials were trained on how Member States can take advantage of duty-free and quota-free access to the EU market.
- Training sessions were held for officials from SADC EPA Member States on SPS measures, especially on food safety measures. The overall objective was to enhance compliance of Member States with EU SPS measures and requirements.





- A study was undertaken during the year to determine market requirements for products originating in SADC Member States that have potential to enter the EU market. It aimed at equipping SADC EPA States with the necessary information on what is required to satisfy the EU market for the selected sectors.
- Mobilisation of technical assistance to assist Member States in domesticating and aligning the Regional Model Policy Framework based on issues relevant to each Member State.
- Completion of the SADC Investment Climate Scorecard.
- Development of National Investment Plans for Investment for Member States as a way of domesticating the SADC Investment Policy Framework in Member States.
- Development National Financial Inclusion Strategies for Member States as a way of domesticating the SADC Financial Inclusion Strategy and SME Access to Finance.
- Review of 59 existing Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs) in the region and facilitating negotiations for tax agreements between Member States.
- Completion of the Tax Expenditure Model and enhanced capacity of Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) on Investor Targeting.
- Capacity building to Central Bank Officials on crypto assets, digital currencies and fintechs.

The Secretariat facilitated:

- the Development of a Regional Strategy on Financial Inclusion and SMEs Access to Finance covering the period 2023-2028. The Strategy envisages an inclusive, stable, and innovative SADC financial system that empowers individuals and businesses to access and use quality financial services, to contribute to industrialisation, inclusive growth, and resilient, sustainable economic well-being.
- the Development of a study to identify bottlenecks and constraints in the policy and regulatory environment for establishing and importing technology and marketing products in the regional Leather value chain development.
- the Development of a Regional Model Policy Framework to support the growth and development of the regional leather value chain through enhanced and responsive policy and a regulatory environment characterised by the increased interface between the public and private sectors to encourage cross-border trade of inputs and products.
- Continued addressing of constraints to the development of key regional value chains within agro-processing and pharmaceutical sectors. Through the EU-Funded SIPS programmes, the Secretariat facilitated dialogues between the private and public sectors on concerns that hinder investments and industrialisation. The following are some achievements:



- The Leather model policy has been approved by Ministers of Agriculture.
- The SADC Medical Harmonisation Forum 5-year strategic plan has been validated. This is part of operationalise of ZAZIBONA.
- The report on status on Intellectual Property rights compliance has been validated including the guidelines for TRIPS compliance.
- Public Private dialogue with Member States on the bottlenecks of policy and regulations on ARV value chains in progress, with Zimbabwe having completed a successful engagement.
- Consolidated the SADC Free Trade Area through facilitation of the implementation of the SADC Protocols on Trade and Trade in Services and Annexes and including the aspects of the EU-SADC EPA, through the Trade Facilitation Programme (TFP).
- Reviewing of the Protocol on Mining to align the Mining Protocol with the SADC Treaty, RISDP 2020-2030 and other existing SADC Protocols, regional and continental policies, and strategies on minerals development and current and future developments in the minerals sector; and to also to cover the rapidly unfolding global shift from fossil fuels to Renewable Energy sources and the resulting opportunities and threats to the SADC minerals and linkages sectors. The review which was finalised in March 2023 contains several proposals for revising the Protocol in line with the specific objectives outlined. The process will continue with the revisions in consultations with key stakeholders and present the same for endorsement of the MTF at the next meeting.
- Facilitated identification and project viability scan of investment projects for the development of energy storage (batteries), copper and mining inputs regional value chains. Nine nodes from the energy storage, copper and mining inputs value chains were identified, screened, and selected as the most viable investment projects for value chain development. The nine are: Bare Copper Wire; Enamelled Copper Wire; Electrical Transformers; Lithium-ion Battery Assembly; Lead Acid Automotive Battery; Vanadium Redox Flow Battery;

Dump Trucks Assembly; Bulldozer Manufacturing; and Grinding Media Manufacturing. Out of these nodes, 20 regional projects were identified, spread over nine countries. The projects as a collective have a replacement potential of US\$2.3 billion if implemented successfully. In addition to the Minerals value chains, a pre-feasibility study for the establishment of additional manufacturing plants covering antimalarial, Antiretroviral, Bed nets (for protection against mosquitoes), Rapid diagnostic test kits for malaria (RDT/s), and Latex medical products (gloves and condoms) value chains in the SADC region, has been concluded. The study identified the Antimalarial related products (Artemisinin, Artesunate/Artemether, and Injectable Artesunate) Dolutegravir and Tenofovir as the most promising of the products analysed in the Technical Economic Assessments.

As part of the implementation of the Programme on Support to Industrialisation and Productive Sectors (SIPS), the Second Call for Grants was finalised and grants were awarded to three organisations, namely: Mitch Investments – Malawi, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) - South Africa and Premier Services Medical Investments (PSM) Zimbabwe respectively focusing on the ARV value chain. The grants will focus on the following areas:

- **Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), South Africa (partnering with Eswatini and Zimbabwe)** – Application of indigenous knowledge for the development and production of remedies to manage HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe and Eswatini. The total value of the grant is USD600,000 for the duration of 14 months.
- **Mitch Investments, Malawi (partnering with Lesotho)** – Development of an integrated electronic application for HIV/AIDS treatment guidelines to optimise treatment outcomes and improve regulatory and supply chain processes in Malawi and Lesotho. The total value of the grant is USD589,915 for the duration of 14 months.
- **Premier Services Medical Investments, Zimbabwe (partnering with Zambia)** Decentralised Distribution of ARVs –

Drug Dispensing Units. The total value of grant is USD473,357 for 14 months.

Member States were assisted to improve their industrial competitiveness through the identification of capacity gaps and required interventions in implementing the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063).

### SADC Electronic Certificate of Origin

As part of the ongoing efforts to increase seamless flow of intra-regional trade and support regional industrialisation and ultimately, accelerate the regional economic development, SADC launched the SADC Electronic Certificate of Origin (e-CoO). The e-CoO, which replaces the manual SADC Certificate of Origin issued by the issuing authority in the country of origin of the goods, will help the trader to apply on-line, trace the application and get the response on the submission digitally, thus infusing efficiency in the process. Unlike the manual Certificate of Origin, the eCoO will significantly reduce fraud at border posts owing to its security features such as online e-CoO authenticity verification

and the optical watermarking technology.

- Facilitated the adoption of the Regional Customs Transit Guarantee Regulations in July 2022, by the Committee of Ministers of Trade. The SADC RCTG regulations are intended to facilitate the movement of goods, reduce transaction costs, increase the level of competitiveness of regional producers and support the removal of non-tariff barriers.
- Continued to enhance Member States capacity in promoting compliance to SPS on Pests Risk Analysis (PRA) where over 60 experts were trained. This led to three Member States (Zambia, Tanzania and Namibia) being able to access both regional markets for berries, avocados, and mangoes.
- Completed the Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) and launched the system in September 2022, marking a significant milestone in availability of real-time data. All 16 Member States have set up their national AIMS, which are linked to the regional one.



## MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE ZIMBABWE



### Zimbabwe's Industrialisation Agenda

The Republic of Zimbabwe has a national vision to achieve an Empowered and Prosperous Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030.

In order to achieve this vision, the Government through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, has put in place various policies, strategies, roadmaps and intervention measures to transform and diversify industrial and commercial sectors.

This resonates well with the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap (2015-2063) and the African Union's accelerated and inclusive industrial development of Africa and Agenda 2063 which seek to promote industrialization, modernization and upgrading of productive systems.

In line with the country's National Development Strategy 1's thrust of Moving the Economy up the Value Chains and Structural Transformation, Local Content Strategy and Import Substitution, the country has been able to register the following milestones:

- ✓ Resuscitation of ailing companies and the expansion and establishment of new industries and increased investment in liaison with the Zimbabwe Investment Development Agency (One Stop Shop Investment Centre).
- ✓ Export development and creation of investment opportunities in ten prioritised value chains such as

Fertilizer, Sugar, Dairy, Cotton, Soya, Pharmaceutical, Bus and Truck, Iron and Steel, Plastic Waste and Leather.

- ✓ Promotion of industrial retooling through the Retooling for the Value Chains Revolving Fund (REVCRF) of over USD\$ 22.5 million.
- ✓ Promotion of ease of doing business and trade facilitation through the Border Efficiency Management Systems and implementation of One Stop Border Post concepts at main ports of entry and E-licensing.
- ✓ Increased commercial activities through the construction of shopping malls in major urban centres as well as enhancing trade measures and implementation of quality intervention measures such as pre-shipment and destination inspection programmes as well as administering the Consumer Protection Act.
- ✓ Capacity utilization from 47% in 2020 to 66% in 2022 and shelf-space occupancy of locally manufactured products from 40% in 2017 to 85% currently.
- ✓ Economic empowerment and employment creation through a raft of measures such as promoting rural industrialization and devolution driven by resource endowment.

[www.mic.gov.zw](http://www.mic.gov.zw)

[@Min\\_of\\_IC](https://twitter.com/Min_of_IC)

"SADCAS CEO, Ms. Eve Christine Gadzikwa participated in a Press Conference and Panel Discussion in commemoration of World Accreditation Day hosted in Gaborone, Botswana on the 13th June 2023."



## ACCREDITATION SUPPORTING THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL TRADE

**"Accreditation: Supporting the Future for Global Trade"** was the theme for 2023 World Accreditation Day which was celebrated worldwide on 9 June 2023. This year's theme highlighted how accreditation and accredited conformity assessment activities support the ongoing global supply chain restrictions that continues to be a source of trade normalisation as organisations seek new markets and investment opportunities.

It also focused on how accreditation supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1,2,3,5,8,9,10,14, and 17. Accreditation – with its other quality infrastructure institutions such as metrology, standardisation, conformity assessment and market surveillance – is critical in supporting the SDGs and plays a pivotal role in supporting global trade by removing the technical barriers to trade.

The Southern African Development Community Accreditation Service (SADCAS) is a multi-economy accreditation body, with the primary purpose of ensuring conformity assessment service providers operating in those SADC Member States that do not have national accreditation bodies are subject to oversight by an authoritative body. The organisation services the accreditation needs of Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe by supporting organisations that perform calibration, testing (including medical testing), inspection, certification (personnel, product and management systems), and those that provide legal metrology services against international standards. SADCAS also offers training services on accreditation-related activities.

As the first multi-economy accreditation body in the world, SADCAS has proved to be a viable, cost-effective and sustainable model which optimises limited financial and human resources. Several other regions in the world such as the Gulf region and Economic Community of West African States have benchmarked on the "home-grown" SADCAS model. Seven out of SADCAS' nine accreditation schemes are internationally recognised, with over 310 SADCAS' accreditation certificates having been issued to 13 Member States and two in non-SADC countries.



For more information,  
please visit the SADCAS website [www.sadcas.org](http://www.sadcas.org)  
Contact our Communications and Public Relations Office at +267 3132909/10



## INFRASTRUCTURE IN SUPPORT REGIONAL INTEGRATION

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ❖ The Region achieved a 4.1 percent growth in the Energy Sector in 2021/22, compared to -3.1 percent in 2019/20 and 2020/21
- ❖ Access to internet in the region increased significantly from 81.2 percent in 2019/20 to 88% in 2021/22
- ❖ The Regional Road Network Infrastructure is relatively strong. The network increased from 903,672km in 2020/21 to 1.39 million km in 2021/22
- ❖ The SADC average population coverage by a mobile network is 88 percent
- ❖ Sixty-three of the population had access to safely managed drinking water in 2019/20 and 74 percent in 2020/21, representing good progress against the regional target of 80 percent by 2030. Piped water accounted for 55 percent overall, out of which the rural populations had access to 27 percent and 74 percent for urban populations.
- ❖ The Lobito Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency Agreement was signed by Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zambia; strides were made in the harmonisation of road transport laws, regulations, standards and systems that facilitate the cross-

border movement of persons and goods in the Eastern and Southern African parts of the SADC Region.

- ❖ Three cross-border projects are being implemented that include Kazungula water supply in Zambia; Lomahasha-Namaacha cross-border portal water project (Eswatini and Mozambique); and the Ramotswa Aquifer project (Botswana and South Africa) to support equitable access to water supply to the communities; and
- ❖ The Region continued to achieve increased connectivity coverage though 85 percent mobile penetration; 53.2 percent SADC average internet user penetration; 84 percent SADC 3G mobile network coverage; 68.7 percent 4G network coverage and 28 Internet Exchange Points (IXPs). The SADC Regional Computer Incident Response Team which is a regional collaboration platform to strengthen response, detection and mitigation of cyber incidents is being operationalised.
- ❖ The Region has reduced congestion and transaction costs at selected borders following the completion and functioning of the specific One-Stop-Border-Posts, namely:

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- Walvis Bay Container Terminal, Namibia
- The Kazungula Bridge and the One-Stop Border Post (OSBP), Botswana and Zambia
- The Mwami/Mchinji One-Stop Border Post, Malawi and Zambia
- Kasumbalesa One-Stop Border Post for DRC and Zambia-partially completed
- Nakonde/Tunduma One-Stop Border Post (Zambia/Tanzania). The Tanzania section was opened in 2019
- Rehabilitation of the Plumtree-Bulawayo-Gweru-Harare-Mutare Road, Zimbabwe

### Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan Short Term Action Plan II

The Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) Short Term Action Plan II (STAP II) was developed to deliver on the aspirations of the RISDP 2020-30 and key objectives of the RIDMP. The prioritised projects under the RIDMP STAP II are:

- (i) **Energy Sector Plan** – 23 projects have been prioritised, comprising five generation projects and 14 transmission/interconnector projects on the mainland and four Oceanic Member States projects.
- (ii) **ICT Sector Plan** – Prioritised projects include 18 new ICT projects, seven from SADC Digital Transformation Strategy (DTS) and the PIDA PAP 2 selected projects.
- (iii) **Meteorology Sector Plan** – Seven projects have been prioritised with four covering all Member States and three to be implemented in one or two Member States.
- (iv) **Transport Sector Plan** - Eleven priority projects have been identified.
- (v) **Water Sector Plan** –25 projects have been prioritised.

### 1) Promotion of Integrated, Seamless Infrastructure

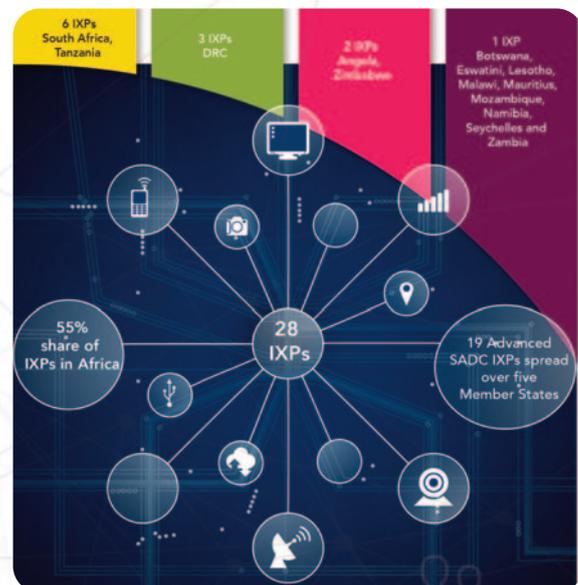
#### ICT Sector

The SADC ICT Observatory Web Portal and Database System has been developed to automate the collection and dissemination of ICT indicators. The system will allow for secure online data entry, validation and report generation and will provide a comprehensive view of the SADC ICT sector.

The review of the SADC Data Protection Model Law, includes implementation guidelines and a schedule in line with international, continental and regional best practices, was completed during the year.

The SADC Digital Transformation Strategy was developed to drive and accelerate the strategic adoption of digital technologies by and in all Member States, digitally empowering citizens' businesses and institutions, and therefore maximising the economic, social and political impact of the use of digital technologies for the benefit of SADC people's quality of life and fulfilment of the SADC regional development agenda.

SADC now has 28 Internet Exchange Points (IXPs), which accounts for 55 percent share of IXPs in Africa, with South Africa and Tanzania each having six IXPs, DRC has three, Angola and Zimbabwe each have two while Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles and Zambia all have one. There are 19 Advanced SADC IXPs spread over five Member States.



28 Internet Exchange Points established across SADC

Ministers of Finance and Investment endorsed the SADC Digital Financial Services (DFS) Guidelines which highlight the role that ICT regulators play to increase access to DFS and encourages coordination among regulators contributing towards deployment and access to DFS, inclusive, competitive, middle- to high-income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being.



## Energy Sector

The Committee of Ministers Responsible for Energy approved the SADC Energy Regional Gas Masterplan 2023-2038 as an infrastructure investment blueprint that presents an opportunity to advance creation of industries and projects using natural gas as feedstock, potentially through large-scale projects which anchor demand such as gas-to-power, petrochemical complexes, gas-to-liquid facilities, or fertiliser projects.

To enhance security of energy supply and address the power generation deficit, the region commissioned 2,047 megawatts in 2022/23, contributed by Angola, Malawi, Mozambique,

Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Regional Transmission Infrastructure Financing Facility which is expected to unlock challenges such as transmission congestion and bottlenecks for power trading in the SADC region, was approved.

The facility will play a key role in the implementation of the following transmission projects whose feasibility studies have been completed, through coordination by the Secretariat and the Southern African Power (SAPP):

- Tanzania-Zambia interconnector which aims to connect SAPP and the East-ern Africa Power Pool;
- Mozambique- Zambia interconnector project;
- Zimbabwe-Zambia- Botswana-Namibia interconnector;
- Angola-Namibia interconnector project;
- Solwezi-Kolwezi interconnector between DRC and Zambia;
- Botswana-South Africa Interconnector
- Alaska-Sherwood which is part of the Central Transmission Corridor.



### 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.

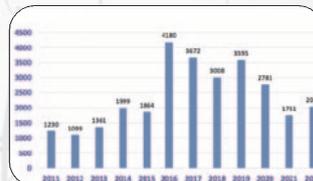


with operating capacity of 48,736 MW against a demand and reserve of 56,628

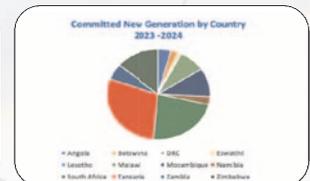
- MW resulting in a generation capacity shortfall of 7,893 MW. However excess generation of up to 1,895 MW in Angola could not be accessed due to lack of transmission interconnections to other SAPP countries.
- A total of 6,283 MW generation capacity is planned to be commissioned in the SAPP region within the next 2 years from 2022 to 2023 of which the highest growth of 29% is from Tanzania.

The SAPP currently has 19 members from the 12 mainland SADC countries who are in the following categories:

- National power utilities (12)
- Operating members (5)
- Market participants (2)



New generation capacity commissioned



Committed new generation capacity

### 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

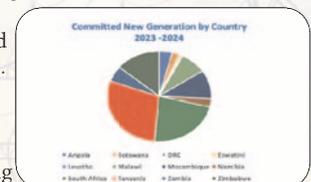
- A total of 2,045 MW of new generation capacity was commissioned in 2022.
- Installed generation capacity for all 12 SAPP countries was 80,958 MW

### 5. Competitive Electricity Market in SAPP

The SAPP Competitive Electricity Market highlights are:

A total of 1,591 GWh of electrical energy was traded on the SAPP competitive power market in 2022/23 compared to 1,439 GWh traded in 2021/22

- This represents a 11% increase from the previous year.
- 24% of the energy was traded through the SAPP Auction Markets in 2022/23.
- The graph below shows how traded volumes have increased in 2022/23.
- Current portfolios are Forward Physical Market Monthly, Forward Physical Market Weekly, Day-Ahead, Intra-Day and the Balancing Market.
- The Market Surveillance Unit carries out monitoring to ensure market integrity and fairness.



Competitive Market Monthly Traded Volumes



## Transport Sector

### Implementation of Harmonised Tripartite Road Transport Instruments

Following the adoption of legal instruments by the Tripartite Sectoral Ministerial Committee on Legal Affairs Member/Partner States have been customising model laws and regulations with support from the Tripartite Transport and Transit Facilitation Programme (TTTFP). Countries that have so far received such support are Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

### Pilot Implementation of the Corridor Trip Monitoring System

Pilot implementation of the Corridor Trip Monitoring System (CTMS) is happening along the North-South, Trans Kalahari, Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi, Dar es Salaam, Trans Orange, and Trans Cunene corridors. Introduced in 2020 with support from the EU, the CTMS was designed as a COVID-19 mitigation measure in the short-term and to provide corridor performance monitoring as part of the smart corridor concept in the long-term. It is used to monitor driver health and track the movement of drivers and trucks.



## Water Sector

A number of projects in aimed at strengthening the implementation of the regional water programme such as the

launch of the SADC WASH Boxes which is the water sector's response to the fight against COVID-19 and diseases such as cholera and typhoid in the population passing through the busy border crossing points and the convening of a multi-stakeholder dialogue which explored the issue of integrated infrastructure development and identified strategies to the productive capacities for Water Energy and Food (WEF) in the region.



## Meteorology Sector

Convened the Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-26) in August 2022 where 50 climate experts from Member States were trained on how to produce seasonal forecasts using the Climate Forecasting Tool and Climate Predictability Tool.





## SADC-GMI Supports Implementation of Projects Promoting Sustainable Groundwater Management and Development in the SADC Member States

In response to diverse water challenges that Member States are facing, SADC GMI facilitated the implementation of small scale, national level pilot projects that provided infrastructure solutions to groundwater challenges in 10 SADC Member States during Phase 1 of the project on Sustainable Groundwater Management in SADC Member States. Member States that benefited from the sub-grant scheme included Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the World Bank Group funded the implementation. The pilot projects that were implemented at the time (2016 – 21) ranged from groundwater monitoring networks, groundwater database integration, deep aquifer exploration and monitoring, aquifer identification and development for urban groundwater supply, and solar powered groundwater supply. The projects benefited approximately 83,437 people from all 10 SADC Member States.

### Lesotho, Malawi, ESwatini, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe

In Lesotho, Malawi, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Tanzania and Zimbabwe groundwater monitoring networks projects were implemented to facilitate the monitoring of the groundwater resource to help policy makers and planners to make evidence-based decisions when planning sustainable interventions for their respective countries.

### Botswana

In Botswana, the Integrated Groundwater Resources Data Management System project to facilitate the sharing of data between the government and other key stakeholders was implemented. The project integrated the National Geoscience Information (NIGIS) database model with the Hydrogeo Analyst (HGA) into one web-based system accessible to the Department of Water and Sanitation and other key stakeholders who take keen interest in groundwater issues.

### Malawi

In response to Malawi's acute water challenges, a 100m deep borehole was drilled and equipped with a motorised electric pump, reticulating water to 10 communal-style distribution points, culminating in water supply to approximately 15,000 inhabitants in the Chimbiya Community, in Dedza District, located approximately 60 km from Lilongwe.

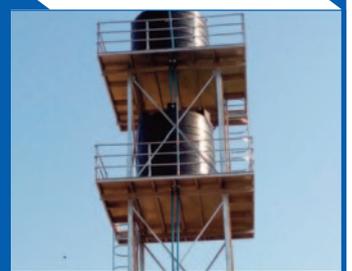
### Zambia

In Chongwe District, Zambia, a Groundwater Mapping and Development project was successfully implemented. The project included the identification and characterization of a local aquifer with sufficient capacity to be used for settlement level water supply and to develop a wellfield to supplement the existing wellfield developed by the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company. Three additional boreholes were also drilled to augment existing water reticulation system supplying clean water to people who live in Chongwe village.

### Botswana, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe

In the face of climate change where reliable water supply for domestic and agricultural use is becoming more prominent, in 2019, SADC-GMI embarked on an initiative to rehabilitate water supply projects in Gobojango and Tsetsebjwe villages in Botswana and Dite and Whunga villages in Zimbabwe. The rehabilitation included refurbishing water infrastructure and fencing the community gardens that were developed to support local communities in both countries. During the same period another water supply project was implemented in Muchocolate village in Mozambique where approximately 200 people benefited from the project.

SADC-GMI is currently rolling out Phase 2 of the project on Sustainable Groundwater Management in SADC Member States and will continue to implement innovative infrastructure projects compliant with environmental and social safeguards with the purpose of promoting sustainable groundwater management practices.





## 2) Strengthened Regional Capacity to Package Infrastructure Projects



### ICT Sector

The EU-funded Tripartite Enhancement of Governance and Enabling Environment in the ICT Sector Programme has completed a stakeholder mapping exercise and a baseline study on e-commerce which established the status of ICT development and diffusion of e-commerce in the 29 countries in the Eastern, Southern and Indian Ocean (EA-SA-IO) region. The policy recommendations, regulations and investments will improve the availability and affordability of ICT services.

A stakeholder mapping has been conducted through the ClimSA programme and this enabled the establishment of an efficient stakeholder database management system at SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) to ensure optimal service delivery. The database is useful for reporting, engagement with stakeholders and tracking of stakeholder engagement over time. Furthermore, the data collected will be used

for analyses to identify potential risks and opportunities, as well as to inform SADC CSC decision-making and project/activities/event planning.

The region has developed the SADC Postal Strategy 2022-2025 that will be the catalyst for postal reform and modernisation and responds to the consumer and business postal service needs that are affordable, quality and supportive to economic growth and development in the region.



### Water Sector

A pipeline of WEF nexus projects was developed for three SADC Oceanic States (Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles), and project proposals were prepared, for submission to GEF for funding support. Five additional border water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) projects were implemented at the border posts of Songwe/Kasumulu (installation of three SADC WASH Boxes in Malawi and Tanzania) and Nakonde/Tunduma (two WASH Boxes in Zambia and Tanzania).



## SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

### Implementation of Pro-employment policies in SADC Member States

The SADC region continues to actively implement pro-employment policies by placing a priority on cooperation to strengthen labour market information systems at regional and national levels. The SADC Employment and Labour Sector is currently working towards establishing a Labour Market Observatory that will improve the production and analysis of labour market data for effective policy implementation.

The SADC Secretariat conducted a training on Pro-employment Macroeconomic Policies and Sectoral Strategies for SADC Member States in June 2023 which strengthened the capacities of Member States to design and implement pro-employment macroeconomic policies and sectoral strategies that promote productive employment creation, through longer-term structural transformation processes.

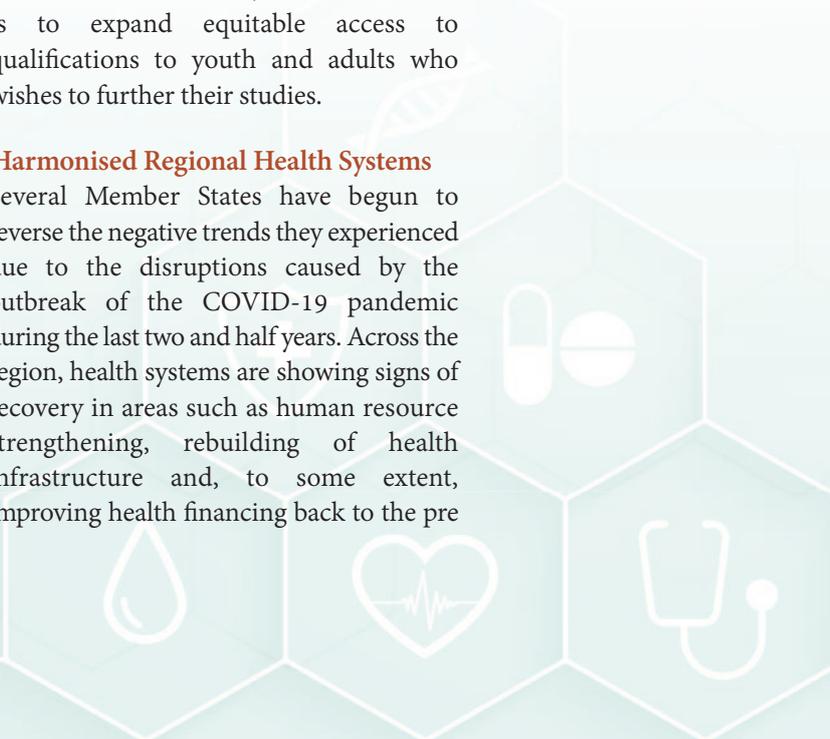
SADC adopted Draft Protocol on Employment and Labour, marking a significant milestone towards the

establishment of a regional cooperation framework on Employment and Labour and adoption of minimum labour standards and fundamental labour guarantees.

Open Distance Learning Strategic Plan and Implementation Framework 2021-2030 and the Review Report on the Implementation of the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADC QF) were endorsed by the Joint Meeting of Ministers of Education and Training and Science, Technology, and Innovation in Malawi in June 2022. The aim is to expand equitable access to qualifications to youth and adults who wishes to further their studies.

### Harmonised Regional Health Systems

Several Member States have begun to reverse the negative trends they experienced due to the disruptions caused by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic during the last two and half years. Across the region, health systems are showing signs of recovery in areas such as human resource strengthening, rebuilding of health infrastructure and, to some extent, improving health financing back to the pre





pandemic levels. The downward trend in the COVID-19 numbers in the region has paved the way for countries to focus on services that were disrupted during the pandemic. For example, there has been a return to the pre-pandemic rates in the routine programme of immunisation in 10 Member States, while the number of TB notifications has increased by two-fold since the end of 2021 in eight Member States. A similar trend has been observed for malaria and other communicable diseases where prevention and curative activities have fully resumed.

#### **Improved Food and Nutrition Security**

Member States continued to implement key nutrition programmes on infant and young child nutrition, maternal nutrition, largescale food fortification including adopting and domesticating regional nutrition guidelines and strategies.

Large-scale food fortification has been one of the key interventions to address micronutrient deficiencies in the region. A landscape analysis was conducted in Botswana and Mauritius to determine the current state of food fortification in these Member States. The process to assess

readiness for a food fortification programme in Angola is underway. In addition, Namibia and Zimbabwe have developed and reviewed their food fortification strategies. Lesotho and Zimbabwe have also drafted guidelines for monitoring and enforcement of fortification programmes.

Six Member States – Botswana, Malawi, Seychelles, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia – have developed national food-based dietary guidelines, while other Member States are working towards finalisation of the guidelines, which are useful in informing change in eating habits so that people make the best health choices.

#### **Education and Skills Development**

The region continues to take steps to strengthen implementation of the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADCQF), a regional mechanism for promoting comparability and recognition of educational qualifications, creation of regional standards and facilitation of quality assurance in qualifications. Established in 2016, the SADCQF capitalises on the outcomes of completed the first phase of implementation (2017–21) and the second



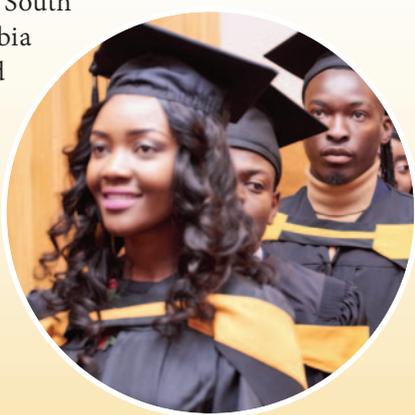
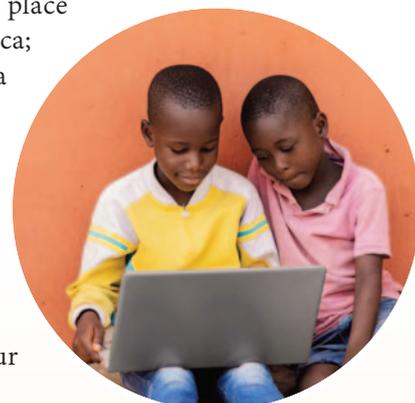
phase is focusing on promoting the development of national qualifications frameworks aligned with SADCQF and work on complementarity with other tools supporting recognition of qualifications across the region, including the SADC Credit Accumulation and Transfer System, the SADC Recognition Manual, Guidelines for Recognition of Prior Learning and SADCQF Quality Assurance Guidelines. The Secretariat is developing a roadmap delineating the various activities which will be implemented over the next four years to expedite the implementation of the SADCQF.

National policy dialogues were held in 11 Member States to support the implementation of the Regional Strategic Framework on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through the development of national ESD strategies. The strategic framework which was endorsed by sectoral ministers in June 2022, responds to the aspirations enunciated in the RISDP 2020–2030 that endorses sustainable development and ESD.

### **Towards Job Creation in the Region**

Member States have adopted measures to strengthen joint sector coordination in efforts to address job creation challenges in the region as per the resolutions of the Joint Sector Ministerial Dialogue on Employment

Policies held in July 2022 in Malawi. They have committed to ensure that employment is mainstreamed in national development plans as a clear macroeconomic policy objective to facilitate enhanced implementation and monitoring of coordinated sectoral policies, including those on industrialisation, which can foster the required structural transformation for sustainable job creation. Member States are strengthening collaboration on labour migration management through the continued domestication of the SADC Labour Migration Action Plan (2020-2025). Bilateral engagements that included labour migration issues took place involving Malawi and South Africa; Botswana and Namibia; Namibia and Zimbabwe; South Africa and Zimbabwe; Comoros and Madagascar; Madagascar and Mauritius; and Lesotho and South Africa. Lesotho, Namibia, Seychelles and Zimbabwe are already implementing national labour migration policies, while Eswatini, Malawi, South Africa and Zambia are at an advanced stage towards adoption of such policies.





## CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES



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The socio-economic and political transformation of the SADC region is also dependent on a number of issues, which cut right across each of the preceding pillars. Cross cutting issues are central to ensuring that the formulation and implementation of regional protocols, strategies, policies and programmes are undertaken in a manner that does not marginalise sections of the population, particularly those who were previously disadvantaged, environmental concerns and climate change, disaster and risk management, health issues and youth engagement, gender and reliable data which informs its orientation towards regional integration.

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- ❖ Developed a Handbook to promote effective Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention initiatives in the SADC Region.
- ❖ Disseminated the SADC Strategy for Addressing GBV and the SADC Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) to all Member States. Capacity building initiatives were conducted on Support to Peace and Security on GBV.

- ❖ Finalised the Regional Multi-Hazard Contingency Planning Framework (2023-23) as well as the Regional Multi Hazard Contingency Plan for 2022/23.
- ❖ Produced the 2022/2023 Annual Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report to inform preparedness and response planning as well as anticipatory action.

### Women in Politics and Decision-making

The representation and participation of women in politics and decision-making positions is enshrined in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development under Article 5 (Special Measures), Article 12 (Representation) and Article 13 (Participation), with the aim of achieving gender parity in this area. However, progress towards the equal participation of women and men in politics and decision making continues to be slow and uneven, with some Member States showing constant positive trends, while others are losing previous gains.

A regional research was conducted on “Women in Politics and Decision-Making”, resulting in the production of the 2022 SADC Gender and Development Monitor



that documents the status and shares key recommendations towards achieving gender parity in political and decision-making positions. A regional meeting was held with Member States in November 2022 to disseminate results of the research and discuss the status of women in politics and decision-making positions. The results of the research, together with experiences from the region, will inform the revision of the SADC Framework for Achieving Gender Parity in Political and Decision-Making Positions, following its expiry in 2015.

#### **Promoting Economic Empowerment of Women**

As part of promoting the participation of women-owned businesses and female entrepreneurs in regional value chains, the Secretariat, with support from the German Government, launched the SADC “Challenge Fund” in 2022 to support capacity building of women entrepreneurs. The Fund provides grants to non-profit making organisations to build the capacity of women entrepreneurs by improving their skills in business and product development and to grow and expand their businesses.

A total of 14 grants of about EUR20,000 each were provided to projects in 14 Member States.

The Draft Gender Action Plan for the SADC Strategy on Financial Inclusion and SME Access to Finance, and the Draft Toolkit for the Financial Sector on Financial Inclusion of Women in SADC were developed during the past year to strengthen regional efforts to promote financial inclusion of women. These are to be presented to the SADC Financial Inclusion Committee for endorsement.

#### **Gender Mainstreaming**

To strengthen the regional capacity to mainstream gender in the policies and programmes, the Secretariat revised the SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit to include 10 stand-alone sector-specific modules targeting the priority sectors of regional integration. The Revised Gender Mainstreaming Kit provides practical guidance to Member States and the Secretariat on gender mainstreaming in each sector to facilitate inclusive programming and implementation of regional and national initiatives.



### **Women, Peace and Security**

Six Member States – Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa – have developed national action plans on Women, Peace and Security (WPS). In 2022, the Secretariat, in collaboration with different partners implemented advocacy and capacity building activities for Member States and SADC staff on the WPS Agenda to strengthen implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in the SADC Region. A regional consultative meeting on implementation of the WPS Agenda was convened in July 2022, and came up with key recommendations on accelerating implementation of the agenda in SADC. As a result of this, four SADC Member States – Botswana, Eswatini, Mauritius and United Republic of Tanzania—are in the process of developing their WPS national action plans.

### **Gender-Based Violence**

To support implementation of effective GBV prevention interventions in the region, a Regional Handbook to Promote Implementation of Effective GBV Prevention Initiatives was developed. The handbook draws upon sound public health principles and available global and regional evidence on risk factors of GBV and the effectiveness of prevention programmes to outline how prevention strategies that are tailored to settings, needs, capacities and resources can be developed and implemented.

To monitor the status of GBV in the SADC region, data from Member States is compiled annually and a GBV status report is produced and shared with Member States. To strengthen monitoring of the SADC

Strategy for Addressing GBV, a Draft GBV Scorecard has been developed for monitoring implementation of this strategy.

### **Youth Development**

Member States finalised consultations and adopted the draft SADC Youth Empowerment Policy Framework in March 2023. The draft policy framework seeks to operationalise the Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment in SADC of 2015 and provides key interventions in the four priority areas of youth policy harmonisation; youth skills and employment; youth health and wellbeing; and youth leadership. The policy framework is expected to reverse the culture of youth exclusion and marginalisation in Member States and facilitate the realisation of the demographic dividend arising from the region's youthful population, whereby three-quarters of the population is under 35 years of age.

### **Statistics**

The Regional Strategy for Development of Statistics 2020-30 which is expected to enhance statistical harmonisation in the region was approved by the Statistics Committee in June 2022. Regional statistical publications on macroeconomic statistics and trade were developed and disseminated, providing statistical analytical information on Pillar 1 of the RISDP (Industrial Development and Market Integration). In addition, a regional statistical database was produced in 2022 and disseminated.

On capacity building, the Secretariat developed statistical methodological guidelines to assist in the production of

economic and agricultural statistics and conducted training in the field of poverty statistics. Methodological reviews in prices statistics were undertaken in Lesotho and Seychelles.

### **HIV and AIDS Interventions**

The SADC Region has continued to register commendable progress in addressing HIV and AIDS over the past 12 years, with new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths having halved.

Significant strides have been made in the HIV and AIDS response, across the key areas of prevention, treatment, care and support and impact mitigation. With respect to Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT), as of 2021 eleven Member States had reached 80 percent or higher coverage. Approximately 620,000 women received Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) during pregnancy for the year 2022 resulting in averting more than 135,000 new HIV infections among infants and children in the SADC region.

Botswana, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe have met all the 95-95-95 targets for treatment meaning that 95 percent of population know their HIV status, 95 percent of people living with HIV are receiving ART and 95 percent of the people who are living with HIV and are receiving ART, have sustained suppressed viral loads.

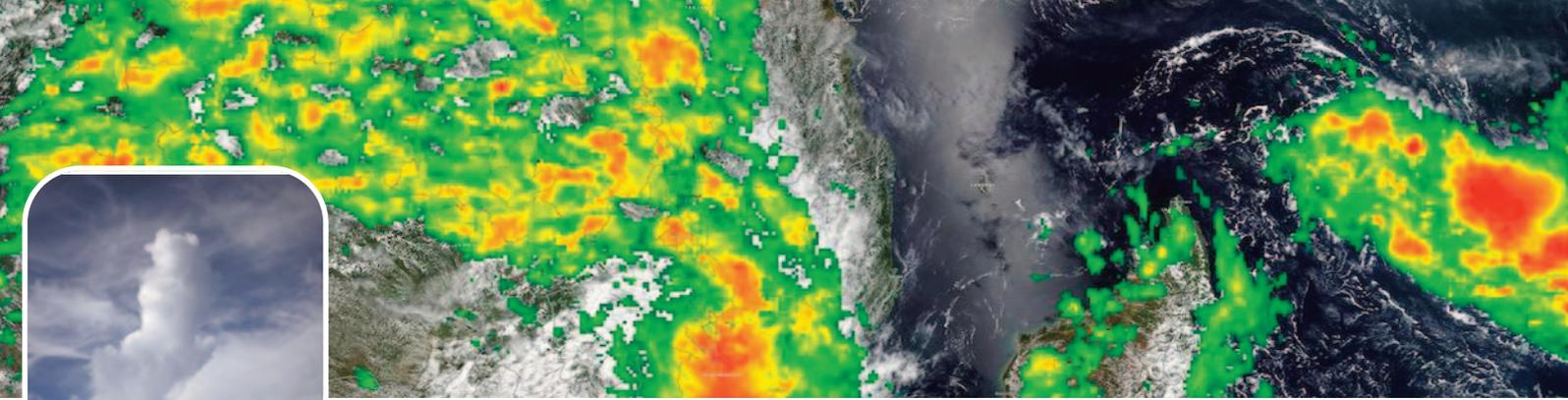
### **Disaster Risk Reduction**

There was significant progress during the year towards the operationalisation of the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre (SHOC). This included endorsement by Summit of the Memorandum of Agreement for the SHOC. The Agreement has so far been signed by Mozambique, Namibia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Other milestones were the signing of the Hosting Agreement for the SHOC between the SADC

Secretariat and the Government of Mozambique, and the recruitment of the interim staff. A Ministerial Conference on Early Warning Systems was convened October 2022 to strengthen early warning and early action in response to the call by the United Nations for a new initiative that will provide every citizen on the planet with early warning systems by 2027. The conference culminated in the Southern African Ministerial Declaration on Early Warning as well as finalisation of the Regional Disaster Preparedness Strategy and Action Plan 2022-2030 to guide the region's regional disaster risk management.

SADC provided US\$300,000 to the Republic of Malawi for Humanitarian Assistance, following the devastating Tropical Cyclone Freddy which triggered heavy rains and flooding and led to loss of lives and extensive damage to infrastructure in March, 2023. On 18th March, 2023, the SADC Executive Secretary travelled to Malawi to deliver condolences on behalf of SADC and to appreciate and assess the extent of the damage caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy.





## CLIMATE CHANGE

### Strengthened Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

The Secretariat with support from the EU-funded Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GGCA+) Project, engaged Member States on sourcing climate finances. Other activities included capacitating universities in the region to improve their skills in addressing climate change-related challenges, and the development and implementation of climate change pilot projects in Member States, including climate smart agriculture.

### Sustainable Utilisation and Conservation of Natural Resources

To facilitate sustainable utilisation and conservation of natural resources, the region developed:

- ❖ The Law Enforcement and Anti-Poaching (LEAP) Strategy 2023-2030, its Costed Action Plan and Monitoring Tool which lays down relevant steps to combat wildlife poaching in the region.
- ❖ The Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy Framework and the CITES Engagement Strategy, with a view to ensure that wildlife conservation issues are adequately captured in national and regional economic development plans, and better defend the interests of the region in the protection of its abundant wildlife resources while promoting their sustainable exploitation for the benefit of the regional economy and local communities.

- ❖ The Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) Financing Facility continued to provide financial support, under cooperation with the German Government, in the form of Covid-19 Response Grants to address conservation challenges created by the pandemic in the SADC TFCAs. Eighty percent of the funds were allocated to the Kavango Zambezi, Great Limpopo and Malawi-Zambia TFCAs.

The SADC Charter on Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance entered into force on 8 April 2023 after reaching the two-thirds threshold of signatures. The signatory countries include Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

The SADC Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordinating Centre (MCSCC) was operationalised during the year to coordinate regional fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance data and information-sharing services. The MCSCC is in the interim housed at the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries of Mozambique, with funding for its operations coming from the AfDB and SADC. The operationalisation of the MCSCC is expected to strengthen cooperation in the fight against illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing and related fishing crimes to maximise incomes for SADC economies and livelihoods of local communities, while protecting and conserving aquatic natural resources.



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- ✓ Limpeza e recolha de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos
- ✓ Varredura manual
- ✓ Aluguer de sanitários móveis
- ✓ Recolha e transporte de resíduos hospitalares
- ✓ Manutenção de espaços verdes (Jardins)
- ✓ Sucção de fossas e limpeza de sarjetas
- ✓ Incineração de produtos e medicamentos deteriorados
- ✓ Recolha e transporte de resíduos comerciais e industriais
- ✓ Reparação de colectores
- ✓ Corte e poda de árvores
- ✓ Recolha de monstros (mobiliares, electrodomésticos, ou material ferroso)
- ✓ Desassorramento e desobstrução de valetas e sarjetas



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## SADC MEDIA AWARDS WINNERS 2023

The 2023 SADC Media Award winners will receive total prize money of US\$3,500 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 countries.

The 28th meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee on the SADC Media Awards met virtually from 19-22 June 2023. 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. Outgoing SADC Chairperson, President Félix Antoine Tshisekedi Tshilombo of the Democratic Republic of Congo, will announce the award winners in the categories of print, radio, television and photo journalism during the 43<sup>rd</sup> Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government to be held in Luanda, Angola on 17 August 2023.



### PRINT JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Mr. Venceslau Mateus and Ms. Francisca Augusto from Angola were jointly awarded the first prize for their entry, which focused on the importance of the Lobito Corridor in the socio-economic development of the SADC region.



The runner-up is Mr. Mbongeni Mguni from Botswana whose entry analysed the response by Botswana and the SADC region towards accelerating the transition to green energy while being dependent on and possessing significant coal and other fossil fuel resources.



### RADIO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The winner is Mr. Luís Maria Lourenço Mamana from Angola whose entry showcased the ancient Kongo Kingdom, which is a World Cultural Heritage Site being used by other SADC Member States as a model to have their cultural heritage sites recognised as UNESCO-protected sites.

The second prize was awarded to Mr. Lesooana Moeti from the Kingdom of Lesotho for a story on the implementation of the SADC Cyber Infrastructure Framework, particularly focusing on the significance of reviewing SADC Cyber Infrastructure and High-Performance Computing.



### TELEVISION JOURNALISM CATEGORY

Another Angolan journalist, Mr. Ernesto Elias Bartolomeu is the winner in the television category for his entry on the construction of the CAFU Canal in Cunene Province in Angola, which is helping to fight drought in the southern part of Angola and some neighbouring SADC Member States, including Namibia.



Mr. Theophilus Chuma from Zimbabwe is runner-up for his entry that provided an in-depth analysis of the impact of climate change on Southern Africa and how the SADC region is working together to address the adverse effects of climate.

### PHOTO JOURNALISM CATEGORY

The winner for this category is Mr. Thompson Keobaletswe from Botswana whose entry captured events at the 42nd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in August 2022 in DRC under the theme “Promoting Industrialisation through Agro-Processing, Mineral Beneficiation and Regional Value Chains for Inclusive and Resilient Economic Growth.”



The runner-up is Ms. Lisa Kadango Malango from Malawi whose entry focused on the relaxation of border restrictions between Malawi and Zambia following the opening of the Mchinji/Mwami One-Stop Border Post between the two SADC Member States by President Dr Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera of Malawi and President Hakainde Hichilema of Zambia.



## SADC MEDIA WINNER FOR PRINT JOURNALISM



### Benguela Boosts Economy with Lobito Corridor Infrastructure

by Francisca Augusto e Venceslau Mateus

Luanda – Known for its tourism and agri-food potential since the colonial era, Benguela province continues to "take steps" to assert itself as one of the main levers of the Angolan economy, offering, through the Lobito Corridor, multiple opportunities for national and foreign investors.

Located on the south coast, the province has a natural harbour, the Benguela Railway (CFB), Catumbela International Airport and the Industrial Pole, which give it an important geostrategic position in the national and regional contexts.

The Lobito Corridor, for example, has a set of infrastructures that link Benguela to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zambia.

With rail, air, sea and land outlets, it is part of the regional integration project and that of the African Union, so it can/will facilitate the emergence of more sustainable economic and financial circulation for Angola and neighbouring countries.

<https://media.angop.ao/product/corredor-do-lobito/>

## SADC SECONDARY SCHOOL ESSAY COMPETITION 2023

THE SADC Secondary School Essay Competition is held annually pursuant to a Council Decision of August 2000 held in Namibia and another convened in August 2004 in Mauritius to raise awareness about SADC values, activities and programmes.

Secondary School learners are given a topic on which to write an essay of 900 to 1000 words. The topic for the 2023 SADC Secondary School Essay Competition was: ***“How Can SADC Promote Industrialisation for Inclusive, Resilient and Sustainable Economic Growth?”*** The topic was derived from the theme of the 42nd Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Kinshasa on 17th August 2022, which was; ***“Promoting Industrialisation Through, Agro-Processing, Mineral Beneficiation and Regional Value Chains for Inclusive and Resilient Economic Growth”***.

### WINNERS

<b>1st Prize</b>	US\$1500.00 was awarded to <b>Keletso Mantswe</b> from Botswana
<b>2nd Prize</b>	US\$1000.00 was awarded to <b>Luyanda Simelane</b> from the Kingdom of Eswatini
<b>3rd Prize</b>	US\$750.00 was awarded to <b>Hollo Kadala</b> from the United Republic of Tanzania

The three winners will be recognised and officially announced during the 43rd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government to be held in Luanda, Angola on 17 August 2023.



## SADC TERTIARY INSTITUTION ESSAY COMPETITION 2022

**THE ADJUDICATION** for the SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition was held virtually from 29 May-2 June by a panel of education experts. The competition is organised pursuant to the SADC Council Decision of August 2020 in Maputo, Mozambique that urged Member States to operationalise the Mechanism in Honour of the Founders of SADC in honour of their contribution to the SADC regional integration agenda.

In the 2023 SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition, students were asked to write an essay of up to 4,000 words under the topic was: “**Describe the Roles that the Founding Fathers Might Have Played in Developing the Vision for the Regional Integration**”. The topic was designed to raise awareness among the youth regarding the legacy of the Founders of SADC in pursuit of a regional integration agenda. It provided students with an opportunity undertake evidence-based research of the historical genesis and process of regional integration and the pivotal role played by Founders of SADC.

The Founders of SADC were the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The leaders of these nine Member States met in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980 and established the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) – the precursor to SADC – after a series of consultations by representatives of the Frontline States to forge closer alliance.

This golden generation of selfless leaders included the founding Presidents of Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia – respectively Sir Seretse Khama, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda – who delayed the economic development of their countries to ensure that the rest of the region achieved political independence. They formed the core leadership of the Frontline States. Since its establishment, SADC has achieved a number of milestones aimed at advancing political and economic integration.

### WINNERS

1st Prize	US\$2000.00 was awarded to <b>Viveck Chimwasa Orlando</b> from Malawi
2nd Prize	US\$1500.00 was awarded to <b>Nthabiseng Grietjie Motshedi</b> from Botswana
3rd Prize	US\$1000.00 was awarded to <b>Chilobwa Emmanuel Makasa</b> from Zambia

The winners will be announced during the 43rd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in Luanda, Angola on 17 August 2023.



## 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.

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## 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 ANTEPASSADOS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A CONCRETIZAÇÃO  
DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA SOLIDARIEDADE  
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC  
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.







**Capital humano e financeiro: os principais factores para a industrialização sustentável na região da SADC**

**Le capital humain et financier: vecteur principal de l'industrialisation durable dans la région de la SADC**

**Human and financial capital: the key drivers for sustainable industrialisation in the SADC region**



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