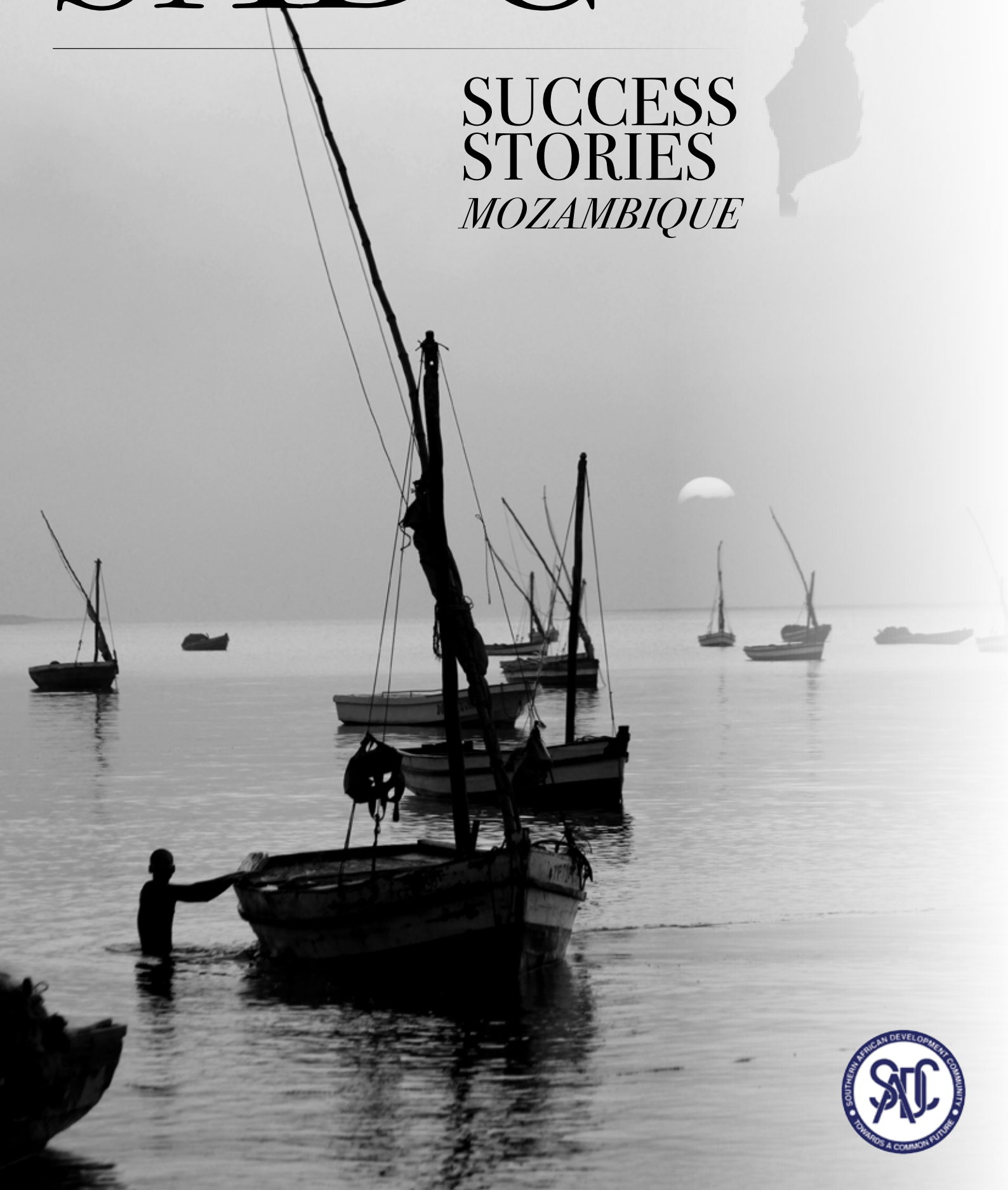


SADC

SUCCESS STORIES *MOZAMBIQUE*



978-99968-448-5-0 ISBN

The SADC Vision

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

Message from the Chairperson of CONSADC

As a member of SADC, Mozambique has worked hard towards its common goals to the benefit of its people and the people in the region. It is important that our citizens understand how Mozambique benefits from regional integration as well as how Mozambique contributes to the regional good.

This booklet captures some of the many real achievements in manufacturing, energy, transport, health, conservation, disaster management, water resources and trade.

For example, in telling the story of the Beira Corridor, we acknowledge that building an infrastructure network that stretches from the East Coast of Southern Africa to the western edge of the continent is one of the core aims of SADC's regional integration priorities.

The Beira Corridor is an important part of SADC's success story because without the installation of proper infrastructure; entrepreneurs in the region have limited prospects. In addition to the Transport Protocol, the community's leaders have approved a Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan.

Progress is ongoing. We will soon sign the revised Beira Development Corridor Memorandum of Understanding, which embeds industrialisation alongside transport integration and expands membership of the corridor beyond the founder members of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to include the DRC, Malawi and Zambia.

Mozambique's Energy Sector Plan (ESP) is in line with SADC's Protocol on Energy and the region's move towards self-sustainability in energy needs. Our energy story illustrates how SADC has made significant steps towards a comprehensive approach on energy, based on the recognition that access to energy is essential for industrialising the region as a stepping stone for economic growth and the alleviation of poverty.

SADC's industrial development plan is starting to bear fruit with new factories creating jobs.

But the benefits of regional integration are not just in transport, trade and infrastructure. There have been significant social successes too.

Our collective regional efforts to tackle HIV recognises that people within the region are mobile and only an integrated, regional approach will shift our health goals. Mozambique has registered significant successes in tackling and reducing HIV and we continue to work in partnership with our neighbours.

SADC's efforts to implement early warning systems has benefited Mozambique's coastal areas which are in particular danger from flooding rivers and increased sea levels due to global warming.

Regional efforts at conservation are breaking down barriers - literally and figuratively. As the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park takes shape, borders between South Africa and Mozambique are coming down and regional integration is happening at a practical level.

It is not just conservation that benefits from the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement. Under the Protocol on the Development of Tourism, SADC has made it a priority to bring more tourists to the region which, in turn, helps ensure that local communities benefit from tourism. The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park employs thousands of Mozambicans as rangers, security, administrators and in a range of other roles.

Our commitment to SADC protocols underscores their real impact on the region as we have illustrated in this SADC Success Stories edition with Mozambican citizens showing how they benefit from regional intergration. The booklet and supporting multimedia products were produced through the collaborative efforts of the SADC National Comission of Mozambique (CONSADC), frayintermedia, and "Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages in SADC" (SNRL), a partnership programme between SADC and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The German contribution to the programme is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

José Condugua António Pacheco

April 2018

Message from the Executive Secretary of SADC

When we first embarked on the SADC Success Stories initiative in 2015, it was intended to increase the public visibility of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

We believed then that the region was not sufficiently understood in terms of its mandate, programmes, activities and impact. The overwhelmingly positive response to that first edition showed that we were right in our assessment.

Our decision then to focus on individual countries is so that we can show how the community benefits from regional integration at national level.

The story of Mozambique aptly illustrates the challenges and progress made within the SADC region. It is a story of ensuring that the region has sufficient infrastructure to broaden the prospects for entrepreneurs and provides opportunity for trade across the region.

Unpinning these practical implementation steps are key protocols, agreements and plans. These include, for example, the Trade Protocol, the Transport Protocol and the Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan that promote the Beira Corridor in Mozambique which then, in turn, benefits its landlocked neighbours.

This is one of many stories told in this Mozambican edition of the SADC Success Stories.

Mozambique was a critical player when SADC started out in 1980 as the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in Lusaka, Zambia. We have travelled a long journey since then.

From this solid foundation, significant progress has been made to strengthen cooperation in various thematic areas, including the development of legal instruments and institutional arrangements to support the regional integration programme.

As this booklet shows, we have slowly transformed into a cohesive community that collectively has been able to improve the lives of its citizens.

This is largely due to the progress in our pursuit of regional integration agenda. Since its formation, SADC Member States have signed 27 protocols and a number of declarations, charters and memoranda of understanding on various matters. To date 24 of these protocols have come into force.

Although there is still a long way to go, we believe that these and other initiatives have improved the lives of SADC citizens. We share common goals on a range of issues including trade, mining, infrastructure, gender, water, and health.

All of these ensure that we move towards the SADC vision of a common future that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement in the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice, and peace and security for the people of Southern Africa.

We thank the Federal Republic of Germany through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH for its support in capturing these critical stories.

Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax
SADC Executive Secretary
April 2018



contents

Transport: The Beira Corridor comes of age	3
Energy: Gas, electricity and alternative energy in Mozambique	8
HIV/AIDS: Signs of success in the battle against HIV/AIDS	13
Industry: Adding value leads to new jobs and exports	18
Disaster prevention: Mozambique's early warning systems pay off	22
Conservation: Conservation thrives as park breaks barriers	27
Trade: Small business takes off in Mozambique	34

The SADC Success Stories Mozambique is co-published by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat; the National SADC Commission of Mozambique (CONSADC); and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The contents of the publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the authors or co-publishers.

The information in this publication can be reproduced, used and shared for awareness purposes with full acknowledgement of the co-publishers. The publication is available in English and Portuguese.



The Beira Corridor comes of age

Building an infrastructure network that stretches from the East Coast of Southern Africa to the western edge of the continent is one of SADC's regional integration priorities.

One of Mozambique's most experienced trucking company owners stands in front of his 18-wheeled giant. Victor Miguel is upbeat about how his business has grown. "You cannot speak of Beira without speaking about the Beira Corridor," said Mr Miguel. As the owner of a small industrial cargo transportation company based in

the bustling port city of Beira, he can testify to the benefits of the corridor.

"I live for trucking," he said. Still driving rigs daily, he serves the Malawi and Zimbabwe routes and is considering expanding to Zambia next.

A properly operating Beira port and corridor is crucial to Mozambique and its economy, particularly as it services the

SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology

Member states want to establish transport, communications and meteorology systems which provide efficient, cost-effective and fully integrated infrastructure and operations which best meet the needs of customers and promote economic and social development while being environmentally and economically sustainable.

needs of landlocked neighbouring states such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

The Beira Corridor is much more than a road. Its success has come from integrating the port, a railway and a highway that connect other member states. It is an important part of SADC's success story because without the installation of proper infrastructure, entrepreneurs in the region have limited prospects. In the devastating El Niño-induced drought ravaging the region, it has become a lifeline for transporting critical humanitarian relief cargo to desperate communities in Malawi and Zimbabwe.

"Expanding the ability to receive and load products in Beira has led to things such as the large stopover for truckers which will bring easier access," said Augusto Ferro, Beira Corridor Project Manager at the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

"Our problem remains the competitiveness of our ports and improving the handling time so some operators prefer the port of Durban (in South Africa)," said Mr Ferro, adding that infrastructure to facilitate access to the port is one of the areas in which further improvement is needed.

Investors from across the globe have pinned their hopes on the continued growth of the Mozambican economy. Beira has benefitted from modernisation as the result of international investments. The road to the Zimbabwe border is now being fully rehabilitated.

Such investments are crucial for SADC's efforts to improve infrastructure. In addition



A safety worker managing the heavy Beira traffic

to the Transport Protocol, the community's leaders have approved a Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan.

The 15-year plan includes infrastructure investments of around \$500 billion across the SADC region.

It includes the Beira Corridor where more than \$500 million has already been spent over the last decade on the railway line

running alongside it.

Mr Ferro pointed out that a corridor is more than just objects moving along a road or railway line: "We must look at the corridor as a living body in which various organs work simultaneously," he said. "Each organ plays a role or has a specific function which in an integrated manner contributes to the healthy functioning of various national economies."

“Besides the pump station we have a restaurant, a convenience shop, and parking for trucks. 150 trucks can be accommodated. The park offers to drivers the possibility of bathing, washing clothes and eating. Very important for drivers.”

*Rachel Magalhaes
Manager of Nkomazi Station, Dondo*



Products moving along the roads and railways include granite, fertilisers, wood and lumber, grains and oilseeds, tobacco, minerals, especially coal and copper, and natural gas condensate. All of these are transported through the port of Beira.

Another crucial good moving along the route and vital to the regional economy is fuel. There is only one pipeline serving Zimbabwe from the port of Beira, managed jointly by both governments. But the DRC, Malawi and Zambia depend in part on trucks and tankers delivering fuel through the Corridor.

While industrial and development corridors are nothing new globally, Mozambique is a leading example for their successful implementation in the SADC region. The Beira Corridor and others connecting the country with its neighbours play an important role in strengthening the region's economy.

Trucking company owners say a number of other initiatives under the SADC protocols would

improve things still further. Their priorities include improving the flow of traffic and concrete action to reduce non-tariff trade barriers.

Part of the success so far has been the emergence of new garage owners – a class of entrepreneur previously unseen in Mozambique. These fuel stations can be found all the way from Beira to the border town of Dondo. While the total number of new stations is hard to estimate, some owners are preparing for a situation virtually unknown in Beira – excessive fuel supply.

“We were growing quickly but recently there's been a decline of fuel revenue,” said Rachel Magalhaes. She is from a family that wants to run a string of service stations along the corridor. “The decline has been partially offset by parallel activities we perform,” she said from her business just outside Maputo.

“We started in Matola and this is our second garage. It's the most complete because we offer various services ranging from the supply of gasoline, diesel and oils

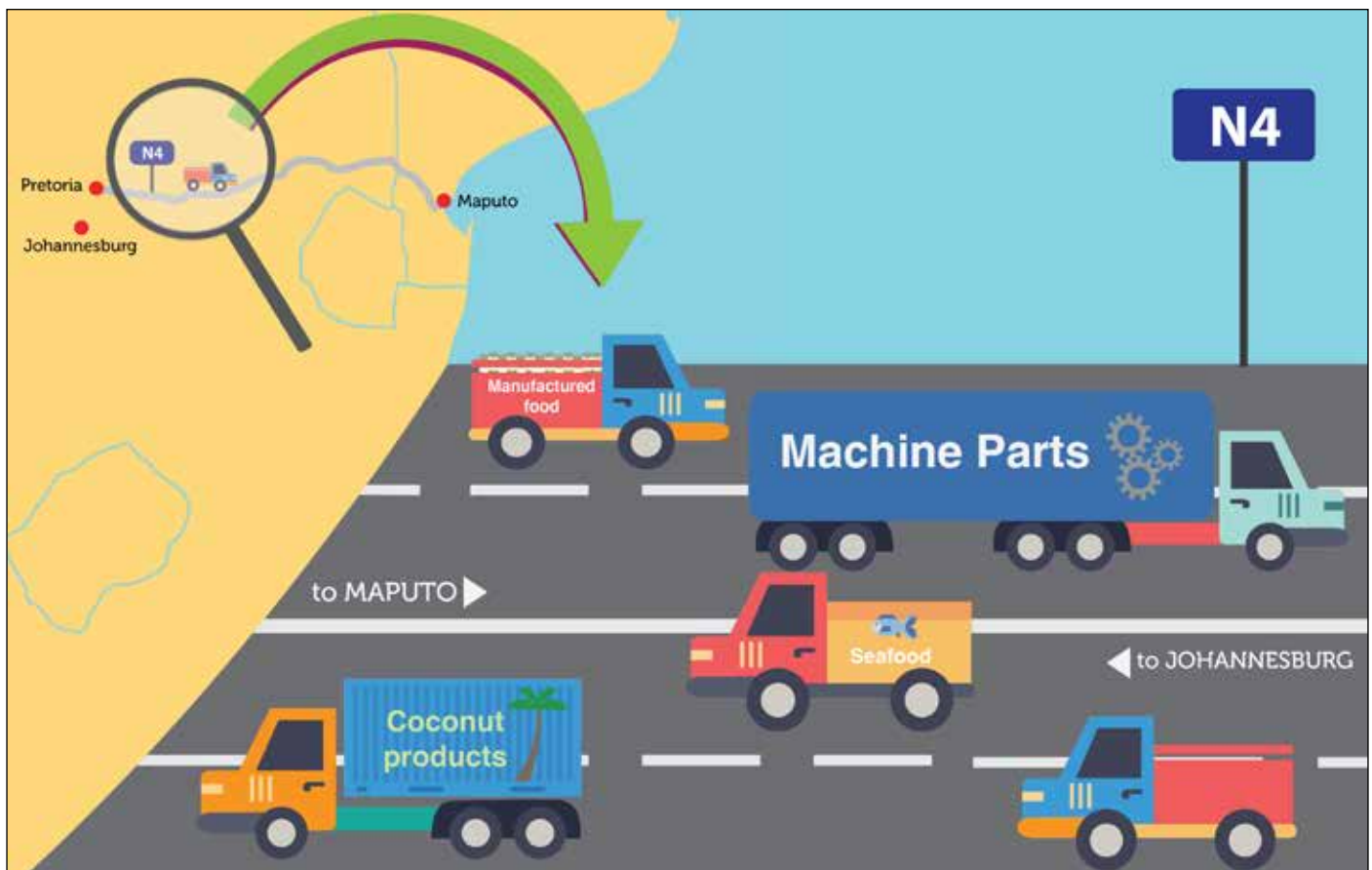
as well as restaurants, parking, and washing passenger cars and trucks,” she explained.

“Our convenience stores include pastry which we produce in our own bakery.”

The diverse needs of regional and national trucking also gave rise to retreading service industries. Because Mozambique is a developing economy, people are adept at retreading tyres and even grinding their own parts. Spares sometimes have to come from South Africa or other international suppliers, so a local business that's grown is the spare part manufacturing industry.

“We are happy to note that Mozambique's national transport strategy is based, among others, on the need to provide transport and trade access to global markets for landlocked neighbours through Mozambique ports and corridors,” said Lovemore Bingandadi, Senior Transport Advisor to the SADC Secretariat.

“This enhances transport security and competitive choices to Malawi, Zimbabwe, DRC and Zambia. In the process of constructing such infrastructure and providing the requisite



Locomotives in Beira

transport and logistics services, spatial development is catalysed along the corridor, benefiting local communities,” Mr Bingandadi said.

“It’s a win-win situation for Mozambique and her neighbours.”

Mr Bingandadi described it as the essence of regional integration, which would be marked with the signing of the

revised Beira Development Corridor Memorandum of Understanding, which was approved by SADC transport ministers in 2016.

The revised memorandum embeds industrialisation alongside transport integration and expands membership of the corridor beyond the founder members of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to include the DRC,

Malawi and Zambia.

Mozambique has changed remarkably from the country of twenty years ago. It has seen a number of home-grown transport companies which understand the needs of local businesses and promoted a regional group of empowered entrepreneurs. Today’s businessmen and women have a broader reach than their predecessors and think in regional and even international terms. They are quick to explain how quality standards may shift from country to country and how they deal with this.

Gone are the days when fuel was trucked through Mozambique by foreign companies. There are now a slew of success stories all linked to the intervention of SADC and the effect of regional integration planning.

And few are more aware of that than Rachel Magalhaes and Victor Miguel.



Gas, electricity and alternative energy in Mozambique

Mozambique is moving quickly to becoming self-sustainable in all its energy needs. The discovery of gas in the north of the country will have positive effects on the entire SADC region.

SADC Protocol on Energy

Member states strive to harmonise national and regional energy policies, strategies and programmes on matters of common interest based on equity, balance and mutual benefit.

They co-operate in the development of energy and energy pooling to ensure security and reliability of energy supply and the minimisation of costs. The protocol also calls for co-operation in the research, development, adaptation, dissemination and transfer of low cost energy technologies.

Mozambicans who gathered at the Victory Day Parade in August 2016 were in no doubt that the recent gas discovery in the north of their country was creating a new wave of income and energy for the entire SADC region.

24 year-old Maputo resident Celso Ernesto explained how important the new resource was for his country.

“Natural gas currently has more influence in the urban area because people here use gas bottles for the kitchen. Thanks to the further development of the Anadarko projects in the Rovuma area, I think the gas will be spread

to all the cities and the rural population,” he said.

The find is one of the most significant natural gas fields to have been discovered in the last 10 years and will have a significant benefit for Mozambique. It has already supported efforts in the provision of electricity as businesses and government combine their skills and strategies to facilitate the development of the country.

Investors have lined up to sign agreements with the Mozambican government to exploit the natural resource, which is an exciting development for SADC as a whole.

The development of gas is

part of the Energy Sector Plan (ESP) designed to address four key strategic objectives: energy security, access to modern energy services, tapping the region’s abundant energy resources, and achieving financial investment and environmental sustainability. Collectively, these factors contribute to the SADC energy goal of achieving adequate, reliable, lowest cost, environmentally sustainable energy services for economic growth and poverty eradication.

One of the first gas-related projects was Rompco, a joint venture of Sasol, iGas and Companhia Mozambicana de Gasoduto.



The joint venture operates the 865 kilometre cross-border gas pipeline connecting the Pande and Temane gas fields in Mozambique to Sasol's operations in South Africa. It is already in its second stage in what is known as the Loop 2 project, which heralds increased gas flows between Mozambique and South Africa.

In another venture, Empresa Nacional de Hidrocarbonetos E.P. (ENH), the national oil and gas company of Mozambique, and a Mozambican private sector consortium cooperate with South African and Chinese partners. The idea is to pipe the gas from the Rovuma fields over 2,600 kilometres to Johannesburg.

On the ground the changes are being noted by citizens who live in both countries.

"Energy is good here in our country, water is also good. Gas, yes, is coming and we want them to help us by supplying directly to cities. It hasn't arrived yet but it's coming," said Cândida Simeão, a resident of Maputo.

There is a direct link between SADC's Protocol on Energy and the region's move towards self-sustainability in energy needs. The protocol was guided by the principles of using energy to support economic growth and development, alleviate poverty and promote self-reliance amongst member states.

One of Mozambique's international partners in accessing its natural resources is Sasol, a South African energy and chemical company that is a shareholder in the Rompco

project. Former Sasol CEO David Constable highlighted Mozambique's role as an energy leader in the region. "The Mozambican gas industry is playing an increasingly important role in the regional energy landscape, and (Rompco) represents a major milestone in further developing natural resources, which will significantly benefit Southern Africa," he said.

The gas discovery in Northern Mozambique has a secondary and less reported result: Environmentalists say it will have a considerable and positive effect on Mozambique's forests which are currently being cut down to be used as firewood in this rapidly urbanising country.

SADC has made significant steps towards a comprehensive

“The Poupa Lenha stove came to change my life. I do not need a lot of firewood for cooking, a little bit of coal and wood solves everything. I don’t have money every day to buy coal so this makes a big difference.”

*Txonia
Poupa Lenha beneficiary in Nhangau*



approach on energy based on the recognition that access to energy is essential for industrialising the region as a stepping stone for economic growth and the alleviation of poverty.

Today Mozambique is sharing its electricity surplus with its neighbours through the Southern African Power Pool. The SAPP was created with the primary aim to provide reliable and economical electricity supply to the consumers of each of the SAPP members. The members of the SAPP are creating a common market for electricity in the SADC region that gives their customers better access to power.

While authorities continue to work on the future of SADC power systems, on the ground people are finding their own solutions for the present. In Mozambique various initiatives are helping bridge the gap for those who need electricity or some form of heating and light right now.

One indigenous solution, which combines developed and developing nation know-how, are the “Poupa Lenha” (“Save Firewood”) stoves. Manufactured



in Nhangau, on the outskirts of Beira, by local development organisation LEDA, it has the blessing of the Mozambican government and the backing of a range of international partners.

The Poupa Lenha stove is made of clay which is fired later in traditional ovens and hardened. These stoves use very little coal or wood in comparison to the grills employed now in Mozambique. “The introduction of this technology in this community brought gains in spending charcoal and firewood used for cooking in families,” said community activist Vengai Rufu. “A small amount of firewood is already sufficient to cook for the whole family.”

This is the kind of initiative SADC’s leadership had in mind when they drew up the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). The principle of delivering local solutions with joint partnership is already paying off.

The SADC region is creating an enabling environment by delivering infrastructure requirements by 2027 in order to facilitate sustainable regional socio-economic development and integration within SADC’s Infrastructure Vision 2027.

While the proposed targets are ambitious, the region has the potential to sustain the envisaged development requirements through commitment and continued collaboration.

But these all form part of an integrated strategy — from Mozambique’s Energy Sector Plan’s integration into regional efforts such as the SAPP right up to the Energy Protocol — that bring power to the region.

And that is good news for citizens in Mozambique and the entire SADC region.

SADC Energy Agreements

1994

Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) Inter-Utility Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

The purpose of this inter-utility MoU is to establish the basic principles under which the SAPP will operate and objectives which it aims to achieve.

These are based on the need for all Members to co-ordinate and co-operate in the planning and operation of their systems to minimise costs while maintaining reliability and to fully recover their costs and share equitably in the resulting benefits

Among its benefits are reductions in required generating capacity, reductions in fuel costs and improved use of hydro-electric energy.

1996

Protocol on Energy in the SADC Region

Member states will, among others:

Use energy to support economic growth and development, alleviation of poverty and the improvement of the standard and quality of life throughout the region

Use energy to promote collective self-reliance among member states

Ensure that the development and use of energy takes cognisance of the gender realities of the region

Encourage the development and transfer of science and technology related to energy through the promotion of research and development and the evolution and use of comparable methods and standards

Promote and encourage the direct participation of citizens and communities in the development and use of energy

Ensure that the development and use of energy is environmentally sound

Create a conducive environment for the private sector to participate fully in energy development in the region

Ensure that sectoral and subsectoral regional energy policies and programmes are in harmony with the overall policies and programmes of SADC and with the strategies and programmes of other SADC sectors

2010

SADC Regional Energy Access Strategy and Action Plan

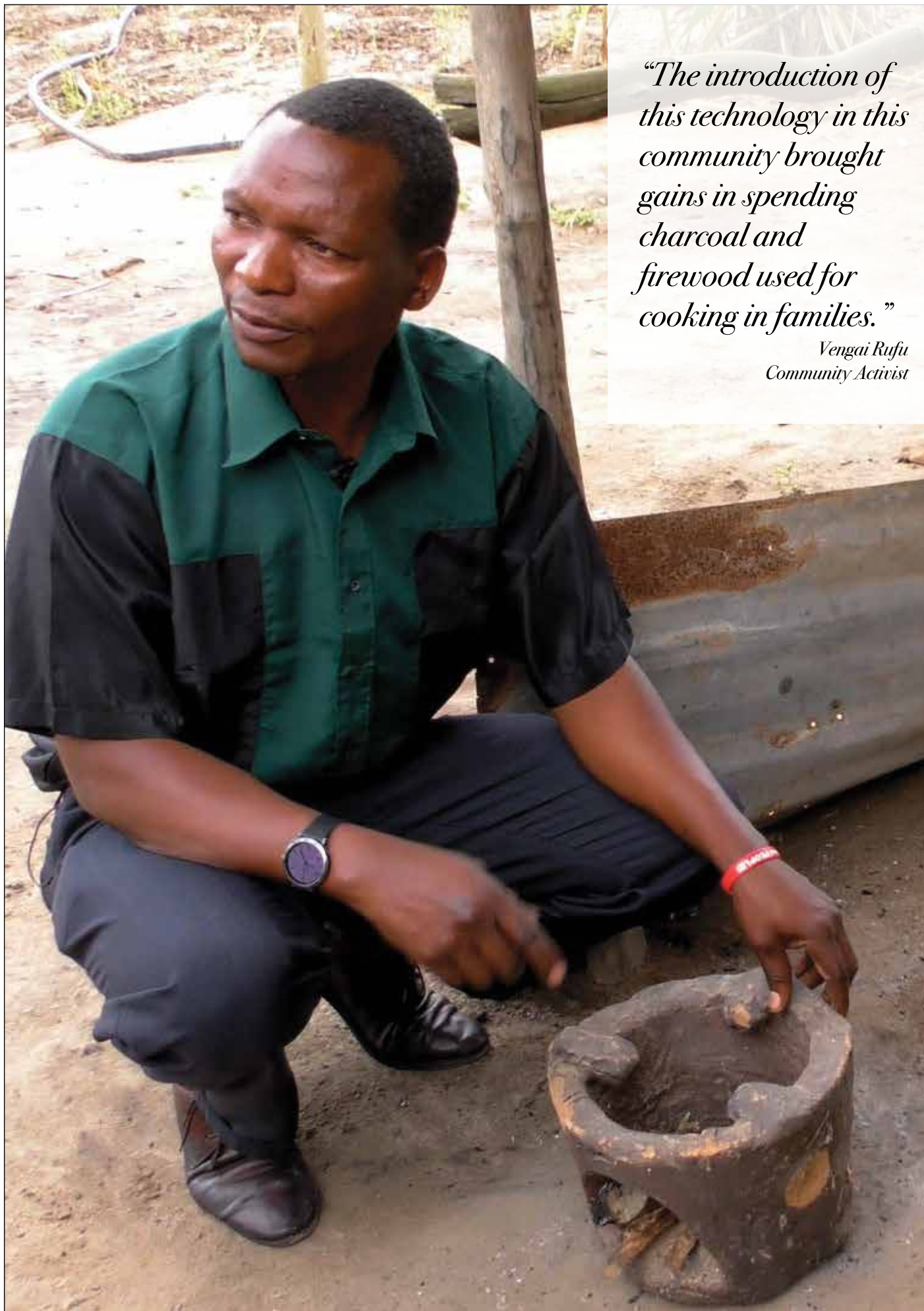
Member states have as a strategic goal the harnessing of regional energy resources to ensure, through national and regional action, that all the people of the SADC region have access to adequate, reliable, least cost, environmentally sustainable energy services.

The operational goal is to endeavour to halve the proportion of people without such access within 10 years for each end use and halve again in successive 5-year periods until there is universal access for all end uses.

2012

Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan: Energy Sector Plan (ESP)

This sector plan is part of the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) whose aim is to define regional infrastructure requirements and condition to facilitate the realisation of key infrastructure in numerous sectors by 2027. This will enable the region to attain regional integration, economic growth and poverty eradication.



“The introduction of this technology in this community brought gains in spending charcoal and firewood used for cooking in families.”

*Vengai Rufu
Community Activist*

Signs of success in the battle against HIV/AIDS

SADC's regional commitments to fight HIV and AIDS are bearing fruit at the local level.

The SADC Region is the epicentre of the global HIV epidemic. The region acknowledged the negative impact of HIV and AIDS on the social and economic development of the region and agreed to respond jointly and forcefully to the challenges posed by the epidemic.

To this end, the region agreed to address HIV and AIDS through a number of regional, continental and global commitments (see box).

The 2010-2015 HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework is guided by the vision of a common future with no threat of HIV and AIDS to public health and to sustained socio-economic development in SADC.

The regional framework guides

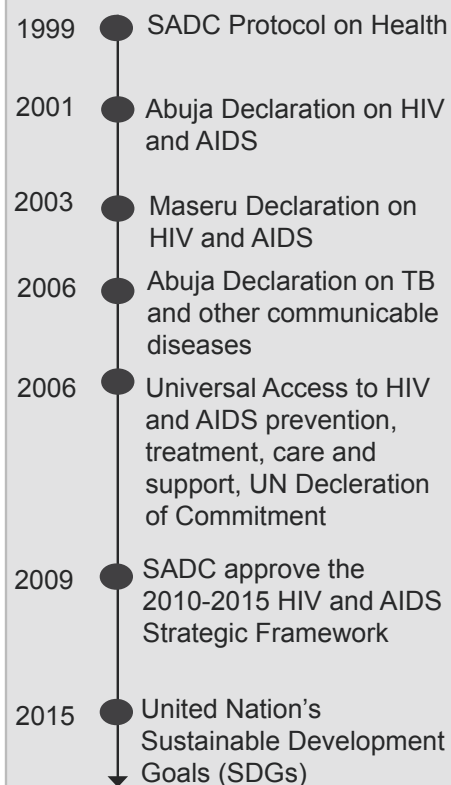
the member states' response to HIV and AIDS, especially to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015, and to achieve universal access to HIV and AIDS treatment for all those who need it. Preventing new infections was a key priority and Member States were expected to reduce the rate of new infections by 50% by 2015.

For Mozambicans like Olga Alexandra, the impact of these efforts has been tangible.

Ms Alexandra survived a national tragedy only to find out she was HIV positive. But Mozambique's commitment to the SADC framework for dealing with HIV and AIDS means she has not only overcome great challenges but is thriving.

The 57-year-old grandmother

Signs of success in the battle against HIV and AIDS





Olga Alexandra and her grandchildren

lives in Maputo's Chiango neighbourhood with five children and two grandchildren.

"I arrived in this area in 2009 after the accident in 2007. Since 2015 I am head of ten houses in this neighbourhood," said Ms Alexandra, who was injured when a former military weapons armoury exploded on the outskirts of Maputo in March 2007. She is one of hundreds of women who were relocated to safe areas which give protection to HIV-positive persons.

"People who have been resettled and especially mothers and young orphans at the start received support from the Association Reunion that gave food," she said. In addition, Ms Alexandra supports her family by buying and selling foodstuffs.

"The SADC region made tremendous progress in responding to the HIV and AIDS epidemics," said Dr Alphonse Mulumba, Senior Programme Officer HIV and AIDS at the SADC Secretariat.

"HIV prevention efforts in the region have started yielding positive results with significant

declines in new HIV infections among both children and adults, although the decline is much more pronounced among children," he said. New HIV infections have declined from 130 000 in 2010 to 81 000 in 2015 (source: UNAids).

In addition, coverage of prevention of mother-to-child transmission has increased significantly. Fourteen member states provide coverage for more than 60% of citizens living with HIV, according to the 2016 SADC HIV Epidemic Report.

Mozambique had an estimated 1.5 million people living with HIV in 2015 with a 11.5% prevalence rate among adults aged 15 to 49. The country has an estimated 110,000 children aged 14 and younger living with HIV while a further 590,000 are orphaned due to the epidemic. In response, the country has developed policies, strategies and plans that, among several objectives, intend to contribute to the response to the HIV and AIDS pandemic and increase awareness. And it seems to be working in many parts of the country.

SADC Protocol on Health

Member states will co-operate in addressing health problems and challenges facing them through effective regional collaboration and mutual support to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify, promote, co-ordinate and support those activities that have the potential to improve the health of the population with the region
- Co-ordinate regional efforts on epidemic preparedness, mapping prevention, control and where possible the eradication of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Promote and co-ordinate the development, education, training and effective utilisation of health personnel and facilities
- Facilitate the establishment of a mechanism for the referral of patients for tertiary care
- Foster co-operation and co-ordination into the area of health with international organisations and co-operating partners
- Promote and co-ordinate laboratory services in the area of health
- Develop common strategies to address the health needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups
- Progressively achieve equivalence, harmonisation and standardisation in the provision of health services in the region
- Collaborate and co-operate with other relevant SADC sectors

Mozambique set ambitious goals in reducing mother-to-child transmissions of HIV and AIDS and focused on women who bear the brunt of cases in the country and are infected at earlier ages. Young women between 15 and 24 are particularly vulnerable to becoming infected because of biological reasons and social and economic factors. Women are less informed about HIV prevention and therefore less able to insist on safer sex. They're also more likely to have older sexual partners who are infected already.

HIV prevention initiatives in Mozambique have also prioritised migrants and mobile populations and integrating prevention into reproductive and child health.

Since 2000, there has been a major improvement in funding national HIV and AIDS programmes. This has transformed the opportunities for scaling up programmes.

Using public awareness campaigns, Mozambique succeeded in reducing mother-to-child transmission to less than one in 20 newborns. More than 90% of Mozambicans living with

QUICK LOOK: HIV in Mozambique

HIV PREVALENCE

11.5%

of population
15-49 years

Estimated number of
people living with HIV



1 500 000

People on ARV
treatment

2010

218 991

2013

497 455

2016

892 163



“With the truck drivers, it’s not as easy as working with the girls because they are always moving. It is not easy to get to one, and test him and get results.”

*Sebastiana Cumbe
Médecins Sans Frontières Patient Support Supervisor, Beira*



HIV and AIDS are now covered by some form of treatment apart from ARVs, according to UNAIDS.

In 2013, the Ministry of Health initiated universal access to all children under 5 who are HIV-infected. By the end of the year, 36% of eligible children received treatment. By 2014, almost half were being treated, and the positive trend continues.

Overall, Mozambique insignificantly reduced new infections, which now average around 440 a day, and improved the quality of life for people living with HIV. It is also implementing treatment and care projects which reduced AIDS mortality to 20% in 2014.

In Beira, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Patient Support Supervisor Sebastiana Cumbe says the programme is showing positive results.

“By combining the two strategies of test and treatment plus educating women, things are getting better. Girls are not getting infected,” she said. “And with the work we do with truck drivers and sex workers... I believe that good

results are coming.”

Truckers have long been associated with HIV’s expansion across Southern Africa.

Ms Cumbe explains that the greatest challenge they have is that the truckers move across the region. “We issue transfer papers so that they can get treated when they get home. But following up is difficult because they can move around so much and take different routes.”

Following the implementation of strategic guidance platforms, the government recently renewed its commitment to fight HIV and AIDS in the country. In 2015, the new National Strategic Plan for Multisectoral Response to HIV and AIDS was approved, or what is known as PEN IV. This is in line with Mozambique’s commitment to develop national policies on HIV and AIDS in line with the regional frameworks.

Ms Alexandra, who is open about her status, appreciates the country’s progress and urges her peers to get tested. “The most important part is how each receives the message and seeks treatment. You have to have

courage to face the disease,” she says. “With so many hospitals across the country it’s easier to get treatment and antiretrovirals.”

She has big plans for her future. She has purchased a few ducks and they have laid eggs. “Here in my backyard I rear ducks and I’m saving up to build a large shelter.”





Adding value leads to new jobs and exports

New factories creating jobs and a plan to develop Mozambique's manufacturing sector are signs that SADC's industrial development plan is starting to bear fruit.

The decision to build an aluminium post-production factory in Mozambique next door to the Mozal smelter has led to a remarkable investment success.

Since 1998, the Mozal smelter has received raw bauxite which was smelted into aluminium ingots before then being exported out of Africa. Since its construction in 2014, Midal, a beneficiation project next door to Mozal, has begun receiving 10% of the ingots produced by Mozal, which are smelted into aluminium products for sale throughout Africa.

That is because Midal — which is based in the Gulf state of Bahrain and has operations around the world — selected Mozambique as a gateway to Africa and began production of aluminium rods, wire and conductors in 2014 for markets in Africa and Europe.


The new Midal factory directly employs Mozambicans who were sent to Bahrain for initial skills training. Alfredo Mario

was one of the first to bring his skills back to Mozambique, setting an example for the entire region.

In Mozambique, the government and Midal signed an agreement to localise high-level skills. As a result, some of the first technicians who were trained in Bahrain are now in supervisory positions and share their skills and know-how with workers in Mozambique.

Standing in the middle of Midal's large wire and cable making facility, Orlando Marques, Midal's marketing manager, said he's looking to the future. "The first phase of the product was just to see how the lines behaved, and also to interact with the machines. We looked at basic quality control and then gained more experience. We were able to market our products both internationally and locally and now our factory runs 24 hours a day to cope with demand," he recalled.

If you take the effect of Midal on the local marketplace, more than a thousand jobs have been created.



“Yes, we feel it since we started, we feel the growth because in the first phase, in the commissioning phase, our production was just to see how the lines behaved.”

*Alfredo Mario
Aluminium plant worker, Midal*



“Indirectly we are talking about security services, catering, cleaning, transportation and suppliers of various industrial maintenance services, pallet suppliers,” Mr Marques said.

“Being part of SADC is an obvious benefit,” he added. “We trade our products on a duty-free basis throughout SADC and we have a large market for our goods in the region. Then there’s the South African market by itself which is very large. We also sell in Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa, Namibia (and) Botswana. It has all gone very successfully.”

“We believe that all SADC countries will grow in the medium and long term,” he said. “And that strengthens our strategic position in Mozambique.”

Such a positive perception of the economic climate in Mozambique and the region is in part due to the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment. One of its goals is to improve the investment climate in each member state and to catalyse foreign and intraregional investment flows. At the same time, it mandates all members to

SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap

The primary orientation of the strategy is the necessity for the structural transformation of the SADC region by way of industrialization, modernization, upgrading and closer regional integration. The strategic thrust must shift from reliance on resources and low cost labour to increased investment and enhanced productivity of both labour and capital.



Midal Factory Premises, Matola

improve economic management and performance through regional cooperation.

Midal also benefits from regional initiatives that prioritise industrialisation and growth. Providing the energy to power the region, for example, is a key objective of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), said Mr Marques, while the recent emphasis on power has excited Midal's investors and workers alike.

Alfredo Mario has seen his life change based on Mozambique's strategic location and its commitment to implementing SADC initiatives that benefit the entire region.

Midal invested over half a billion US dollars in its local plant with a belief that the region



has a vast growth potential.

The new plant, which will be completed in less than two

years, is likely to be a source of employment for hundreds more Mozambicans.

“We have seen a huge suite of related projects that will grow and happen in the next two, three, four, ten years.”

*Orlando Marques
General Marketing Manager, Midal*





Beira Estuary rehabilitation project

Mozambique's early warning systems pay off

Coastal areas in Mozambique are in particular danger from flooding rivers and increased sea levels due to global warming but SADC has taken steps to minimise the effect through an early warning system.

Mozambique is prone to cyclones and heavy flooding with large powerful rivers that drain into the Indian Ocean through flatlands hundreds of kilometres wide. The removal of vegetation to grow crops and build houses has had a negative impact on the environment's ability to absorb the shock of

sudden drenching rains. A range of regional initiatives deals with the need to manage floods and related emergencies in the SADC region. When rains fall in the highlands of Angola, for example, and flow through the rivers such as the Zambezi to Mozambique, a series of warnings along the way enable Mozambicans to move to higher ground.

Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation

The objective of this protocol that relates to Disaster Risk Reduction encourages member states to "enhance regional capacity in respect of disaster management and co-ordination of international humanitarian assistance."



Matola River Farmer, Orlando Silvestre

The early warning system has led to an increased awareness by officials and citizens along the rivers in the region that it is vital to share information. As SADC officials communicate their message throughout the region, Mozambique is able to take direct and concerted action which has led to remarkable success.

The experience of a group of farmers living in a rural area south of Maputo gives credence to the effectiveness of Mozambique's implementation of regional efforts.

Farmer Orlando Silvestre has seen many floods in his many years of working the land along the Matola River and says people watch the rainfall level closely.

"There are warnings that they give to the people, for those who have their home here so that they can remove their pumps, tractors and move to a safe place. And they also warn us when volumes

are high at the dam upriver, the Cufera, so when they open the sluices we move our harvested crops to reduce losses," said Mr Silvestre.

The "they" he refers to are officials operating under the umbrella of the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC), which coordinates the decentralised early warning system in Mozambique. The country has, for example, established and trained local disaster risk management committees and developed their capacity.

People living along the river not only benefit from INGC's information but actively share it. "I get my emergency flood warnings from Twitter, Facebook and the radio," said Mr Silvestre. "I prefer the radio, but everyone around here," he said waving his hands at the nearby homes, "gets

the news and passes it on."

Mr Silvestre knows that upriver there are men and women like him who are now relaying information to those downstream. This early warning system was instituted under the terms of the Protocol on Politics, Defense and Security Co-operation signed by SADC leaders in 2001.

The region's efforts were renewed after heavy floods displaced more than a million people in Southern Africa in 2007, resulting in the formation of a Disaster Risk Reduction Unit at the SADC Secretariat. The unit is responsible for coordinating regional preparedness and response programmes for trans-boundary hazards and disasters.

Up the coast in Beira, the effect of river flooding and coastal storms is growing worse. There the sea level rise and violence of summer thunderstorms has

“Because Beira is so flat and has such a wide tidal range, when combined with heavy rain this can cause flooding, and life can get very tough for inhabitants of low cost housing in low areas.”

*David Rowe
Resident Engineer, Drainage Rehabilitation
Works for the Chiveve River in the Beira City*



seen the beach eroded and waves lapping against buildings which, a decade ago, were over a hundred meters from the shore. An extensive coastal renewal project is under way to rebuild mangrove swamps and wetland that buffered the port from the worst mother nature could throw at people living in the area.

These efforts are part of the major themes established by SADC to manage disaster risks and adapt to a rapidly changing climate.

David Rowe is the resident engineer of the drainage rehabilitation works for the Chiveve River in the city of Beira and has spent years looking at the issue.

“Beira is a flat city with two drainage systems, one for rainwater and one for sewerage,” he said. “In the port, there is the question of the tide.”



The coastal city has one of the biggest tidal ranges on the entire African East coast.

During spring tides, the level difference is nearly eight meters.

Towns and cities like Beira — and their high risk to flooding — benefit particularly from SADC's regional disaster risk management efforts.

Today each small village along the length and breadth of Mozambique's riverine systems is linked via social media and mobile phones, as well as through radio and TV broadcasts.

The concerted action in Mozambique is aided by the Disaster Risk Reduction Unit at the SADC Secretariat. It has revolutionised the planning for floods and other natural disasters. The unit holds annual meetings before the rainy season to ensure that regional and national plans are in place and up to date.

The response to a disaster like flooding is also linked to health.

"Usually after a flood, diseases such as diarrhoea are present," said farmer Orlando Silvestre.

"So always the Ministry of Health ... have a team that travels here by helicopter and also by boats. The INGC also makes a boat available for the children who are on the other bank," he said, pointing across the Matola River, "because the school is there. We benefited many times and we are happy about this, and the assistance has really helped."

Officials on the ground in Mozambique are building on their experience over the last ten years and say the national contingency plan to deal with both drought and floods is highly advanced.

"We have seen many things



improve when it comes to disaster management," said Paulo César Selemane, International Relations Technician at the National Directorate of Water Resources Management of MOPHRH. Mr Selemane said climate change has led to a reappraisal of response measures by SADC.

"This has created the relationship that developed with neighbouring countries.

Today there is a very good basis that allows for concerted action in terms of readiness and preparedness to deal with disasters and extreme weather events," he said.

Member states are sharing information on extreme weather events across borders, thus giving their relevant authorities time to prepare and warn citizens who may be in harm's way.



“Today there is a very good basis that allows for concerted action in terms of readiness and preparedness to deal with disasters and extreme weather events.”

*Paulo César Selemene
International Relations Technician at the National Directorate
of Water Resources Management of MOPHRH*



Conservation thrives as park breaks barriers

It is not often that countries take down fences, but that is precisely what happened on the border between South Africa and Mozambique as the Transfrontier Park takes shape.

It is a cool day in Massingir, on the southern border of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park close to the Massingir Dam. The transfrontier park was established in 2002, linking Kruger National Park in South Africa, Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe and Limpopo National Park in Mozambique.

The western perimeter of Limpopo National Park borders on South Africa and then stretches in a north-south direction for around 200 kilometers. In the north it abuts the Zimbabwean border. The great Limpopo River runs along its eastern boundary, whilst the Olifants River and Massingir Dam form the boundary to the south.

It is this dam which provides nearby fields with welcome irrigation. A government canal project is underway below the high wall which arches away across the landscape. Nearby Jaime Jevias Ringane stood near his impressive home in the town receiving guests.

Mr Ringane has an important role to play in the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park. As a leader of the Macavene community, he convinced the villagers he

represents to move from their ancestral home inside the Park to a buffer zone newly created by the Mozambican government.

“We are short of water,” said Mr Ringane “but at least we now have this special pump and these pipes,” he said as he pointed at the materials nearby. “The drought has made it hard though.”

One of the worst droughts in living memory has left its mark on the SADC region. Four years of dry weather have created severe hardships for citizens, despite the acceleration of emergency measures by the Mozambican government and its partners.

Under the Protocol on the Development of Tourism, SADC has made it a priority to bring more tourists to the region. Member states intend to use tourism as one vehicle for sustainable development. The protocol seeks to optimise the use of the region’s resources and to foster the tourism industry.

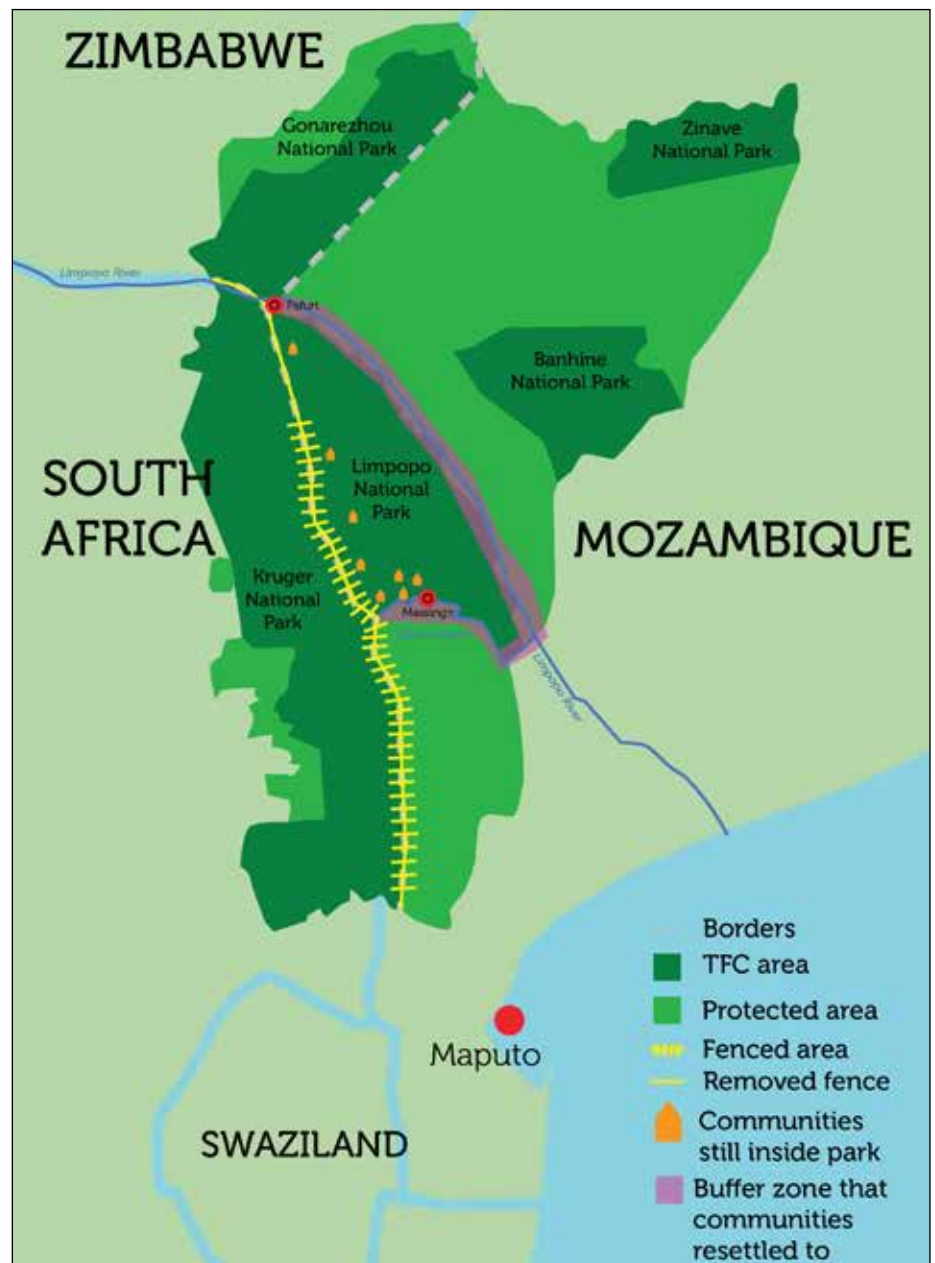
This goal is related to the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement, which establishes a common framework for conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in the region.



SADC Protocol on the Development of Tourism

Under this protocol, member states agree to:

- Use tourism as a vehicle to achieve sustainable social and economic development through the full realisation of its potential for the region
- Ensure equitable, balanced and complementary development of the tourism industry region-wide
- Optimise resource usage and increase competitive advantage in the region via-a-vis other destinations through collective efforts and co-operation in an environmentally sustainable manner
- Ensure the involvement of small and micro-enterprises, local communities, women and youth in the development of tourism throughout the region
- Contribute towards the human resource development of the region through job creation and the development of skills at all levels in the tourism industry
- Create a favourable investment climate for tourism within the region for both the public and private sectors, including small and medium scale tourist establishments
- Improve the quality, competitiveness and standards of service of the tourism industry in the region
- Improve the standards of safety and security for tourists in member States and to make appropriate provision for disabled, handicapped and senior citizens in their respective countries
- Aggressively promote the region as a single but multifaceted tourism destination capitalising on its common strengths and highlighting individual member state's unique tourist attractions
- Facilitate intra-regional travel for the development of tourism through the easing or removal of travel and visa restrictions and harmonisation of immigration procedures
- Improve tourism service and infrastructure in order to foster a vibrant tourism industry



Its implementation has helped harmonise the management of wildlife and the establishment of management programmes as well as the creation of a regional database of wildlife.

“We now allow the movement of wildlife through the park, including elephants,” said Limpopo Park warden Antonio Abacar. Through a voluntary resettlement programme, the core area of the park is planned to be free from the presence of humans and human movement to improve the movement of wildlife between the member states’ parks. While some are moving

into a buffer zone inside the park, others like the Macavene villagers are resettling outside the park’s boundaries.

Villagers moving to the new areas have better accommodation and improved access to health and education services. They also experience improved grazing for livestock, thus addressing hunting of animals for meat, a traditional pastime for those living inside the park.

The Mozambican government is clear that its commitment to the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park requires it to protect wildlife resources and habitats and to



Massingir Dam



Government Offices - Massingir



Jaime Ringane, Community Leader

prevent the overexploitation and extinction of wildlife.

The Mozambican government asked the Peace Parks Foundation for assistance in the development of the transfrontier park in line with SADC initiatives. Local Peace Parks co-ordinator, Peter Leitner, is based at the park headquarters in Massingir.

“It’s a process of negotiation,” Mr Leitner said. “That’s something which we’ve all had to learn. It takes time and all those involved, from local chiefs and leaders to NGOs, have to be able to understand that these things move

at their own pace.”

In Mozambique, the first signs of success are visible. More than 50 kilometres of the fence that once marked the border between Kruger Park on the South African side and the Limpopo National Park in Mozambique have been taken down. Rangers and wardens on both sides of the border are now working together to combat the crime syndicates implicated in poaching and the illegal trade of rhino horn.

“We have had a bad few years,” said Mr Abacar, the warden. These affected the rhino and elephant

populations but “it’s better now than two years ago – we have aircraft and more police and soldiers involved in the anti-poaching project,” he added. Around 30 new rangers look after poaching-prone areas and the results are promising.

“From about 2015 onwards we started realising that the movement of poachers had reduced quite a lot and we started hearing from Kruger National Park officials that the movement of poachers into that part (of the transfrontier park) had gone down,” he added.

Back in Massingir, Mr Ringane described the move from his original home to the town.

“We were provided with money for buildings, food, and livestock. Look around at the buildings,” he said, pointing at the rows of neat homes. “These were all built starting in 2011.”



Antonio Abacar, Limpopo Park Warden



While access to electricity and water remain a challenge, Mr Ringane is happy with the support the Mozambican government has provided.

His view is shared by Philemon Ngobeni, president of the irrigation association in the settlement of Chibotile which is an hour's drive outside the park.

In Chibotile, more than 1,400 families have found a new home along the Olifants River. While the region-wide drought is a challenge, the river continues to flow and the government has provided pumps to irrigate corn, cabbage, tomatoes and tobacco.

"There are about 40 families here directly working in this field," Mr Ngobeni said, as he walked towards the pumping station at the river. "We are very happy with the support we get and understand the role of biodiversity," he added.

Nearby, women hoed irrigation furrows which have been dug along the six hectare field, dotted with pawpaw and mango

trees. Other women tended a fire cooking their daily lunch of vegetables and maize.

One key goal of SADC's initiative for transfrontier parks is to also allow local communities to benefit from tourism. The tourism protocol's investment incentives for the private sector, for example, are being considered throughout the Mozambican side of the Great Limpopo National Park, said Mr Abacar.

The protocol also stresses that local communities should be used as the providers of goods and services in order to benefit the development of tourism.

In Mozambique, this is certainly the case. The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park employs thousands of Mozambicans as rangers, security, administrators and in a range of other roles. And as the region develops its tourism sector and efforts to protect Mozambique's biodiversity continue, many more are destined to join them.





Massingir Dam wall



Olifants River Irrigation project



Market gardens on the outskirts of Maputo catering for Mozambique's growing population



Small business takes off in Mozambique

It is not only big business that drives growth as the entrepreneurs of Mozambique are showing with the growth of trade between the country and its neighbours.

There are few places in the world like Mozambique's largest fruit and vegetable market, Zimpeto, located on the outskirts of the capital, Maputo. Hundreds of hawkers ply their trade here and deal in food of all types. Piles of oranges, apples and pawpaw are stacked high

alongside a small walkway through which prospective buyers and sellers make their way in the hot sun. Nuts of all types are on sale. In each section of the market, specialists offer virtually any type of fruit or vegetable found locally.

Much of what is sold here is brought into the country

from nearby South Africa, but other goods are produced locally. Standing watching the movement closely is the Chairperson of the Informal Traders of Mozambique, Sudekar Novela.

"Today everything is easy, because it is no longer necessary to use a visa," he said.



Sudekar Novela, Chairperson of the Informal Traders of Mozambique



Zimpeto Market Scenes

Now with one stamp in their passport, traders can travel to South Africa's Nelspruit and back in one day. "Even to Johannesburg, (traders) can return by the second day to Maputo," added Mr Novela. "There are no problems."

Fellow traders doing business with Malawi and Zimbabwe experience the same benefits. Much of the business takes place along the various newly laid road corridors, connecting Mozambique's coastal centres with neighbouring countries.

Cassava, coconuts, sweet potatoes and other vegetables are exported to South Africa, for example, and traders like Mr Novela bring back potatoes, onions and other goods.

At Zimpeto, trucks offloading goods come from as far afield as Malawi and Tanzania, with the drivers parking their vehicles and waiting for the goods to be sold.

The small enterprise marketplace in Mozambique is thriving and has always held an important place in the economy of the region. SADC's role in facilitating the movement of goods and services began in the

early days of the community.

The SADC Protocol on Trade has driven the creation of the SADC Free Trade Area and continues to mandate member states to make it easier for goods and services to be traded across borders. The protocol also seeks to improve the production of a range of products and to create a climate which facilitates investment while enhancing economic diversification.

Twelve SADC member states are already part of the Free Trade Area. Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe currently provide special protections for some emerging national industries through tariff readjustments. The Free Trade Area is a key step in the region's integration agenda and seen as a cornerstone to promote the sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that SADC aspires to.

The Mozambican economy depends heavily on SADC countries. More than 50% of the country's imports come from other SADC members and over 20% of its exports go to the region. The shift in trade development is easily

SADC Protocol on Trade

Under this protocol, member states agreed to:

- Further liberalise intra-regional trade in goods and services on the basis of fair, mutually equitable and beneficial trade arrangements, complemented by Protocols in other areas
- Ensure efficient production within SADC reflecting current and dynamic comparative advantages of its members
- Contribute towards the improvement of the climate for domestic, cross-border and foreign investment
- Enhance the economic development, diversification and industrialisation of the Region
- Establish a Free Trade Area in the SADC Region

visible in Pemba, the centre of Cabo Delgado province in Mozambique's north, where Tanzania is the main source of products for local informal traders. Businessmen and women there are keenly aware of the Free Trade Agreement that underpins their operations.

Now it is crucial that its road, rail and port developments keep pace with the growth in regional trade and demand,



“Operators can make conscious choices for their loading and unloading, handling operations, therefore the efficiency is in the reduction of standing time and transportation time .”

*Jorge Tinga
Manager of the Maputo Corridor Project*



says Jorge Tinga, the manager of the Maputo Corridor Project. The Corridor connects the Mozambican capital with Gauteng, South Africa’s economic powerhouse.

The port of Maputo is currently being dredged, explained Mr Tinga, “which will increase the capacity by up to three times in order to receive high-tonnage vessels.”

The one-stop border post with South Africa, Ressano Garcia, is being expanded as well. The goal is to process greater quantities of cargo in shorter time and to make the ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala more competitive.

That is precisely the effect which is evidenced by the hubbub at the Zimpeto market.

Men and women of all ages have specific stall areas assigned

through a license. Buyers can travel from rural towns and villages to buy goods at wholesale prices and then return home to make their living selling fresh produce.

As the noise in the market grows, Mr Novela is constantly phoned by would-be buyers of his products. He has specialised in a range of goods, but this season focuses on onions.

Part of SADC’s aim is to improve diversification of trade between member states. The strategy is to increase intra-African trade by using the integration model coupled with the reduction in tariffs which is so vital.

Despite some implementation challenges, the SADC trade protocol has ensured that tariff levels have dropped to their

lowest point since the 1990s.

His knowledge of SADC regulations has allowed Mr Novela to take full advantage of the new opportunities. “Since I got my (law) degree, we have less trouble at the border because the officials know that I understand the law,” he laughed. “I can also meet with my members and pass on some of that knowledge.”

Mr Novela is highly aware how important inter-regional trade is for his business and his country. Based on SADC’s trade liberalisation and infrastructure initiatives based on the Maputo Corridor’s success, Mr Novela is looking ahead with a great deal of optimism.

“We believe that, in the future, we will have even better conditions than these,” he said.

With thanks

SADC Secretariat's Public Relations Unit and
the "Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages" (SNRL) Programme
Antonio Abacar - GLTFP Park Warden
Olga Alexandre - Maputo Resident
Charles Chidamba - Technical Assessor, EnDev
Celia Claudina - HIV/Aids Media Monitoring
Luis de Como - Truck Servicing, Beira
David Constable - Former South Africa Sasol CEO
Pedro José Cossa - Head of CONSADC Documentation Department
Sebastiana Cumbe - MSF Patient Support Supervisor, Beira
Augusto Ferro - Ministry of Transport & Communications Beira Corridor Project Manager
Jaime Jevias Ringane - Leader, Macavene People
Peter Leitner - GLTFP Peace Parks Coordinator
Rachel Magalhaes - Manager, Dondo Filling Station
Alfredo Mario - Midal Mozambique worker
Orlando Marques - GM Midal Mozambique
Victor Miguel - Cargo Company, Beira
Philemon Ngobeni - President, Chibotile Irrigation Association
Benedito Ngomane - National Council to Combat HIV/AIDS head of communications
Sudekar Novella - Chairperson of the Informal Traders of Mozambique
Davide Rowe - Beira Estuary rehabilitation project Resident engineer
Vengai Rufu - Community Activist, Nyangau
Paulo Selemene - Mozambique Public Works Manager Maputo
Orlando Silvestre - Farmer
Jorge Tinga - Maputo Corridor Project Manager, Ministry of Transport & Communications
The people of Mozambique

Production Team

Des Latham - Project leader
Luis Nhachote - Journalist
Noe Nhantumbo - Journalist
Campbell Easton - Videographer
Keegan Latham - Videographer
Samina Anwary - Design and Layout
Nasya Smith: Layout and Proofing
Candice Wagener: Layout and Proofing
Paula Fray - Editorial oversight
Project management- **fray**intermedia

**SADC Secretariat
Plot 54385 New CBD
Private Bag 0095
Gaborone, BOTSWANA
www.sadc.int
registry@sadc.int or prinfo@sadc.int
Tel: 00267 3951863**

**CONSADC:
Mr. Alfredo Nuvunga
SADC National Contact Point
Director for Regional and Continental Integration
Director for CONSADC
Tel: +258 21485246
Fax: +258 21492285/21327029
Email: nuvunga2305@gmail.com
Email: consadc@yahoo.com**

978-99968-448-5-0 ISBN

**© SADC
www.sadc.int**

