



# 6TH ANNUAL SADC INDUSTRIALISATION WEEK

 1 - 5 August 2022

 Parliament Chamber, Kinshasa  
Democratic Republic of Congo



## **THEME:**

Promoting industrialisation through natural resources transformation, agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and regional value chains development for inclusive and resilient post-Covid-19 economic growth.

## CONCEPT **NOTE**

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## BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1. The SADC region is endowed with diverse natural resources, including almost all of the key minerals for feedstocks into regional manufacturing, agriculture, construction, power and other sectors. That notwithstanding, the SADC region has not been able to industrialize and achieve structural transformation. The share of manufacturing to GDP for the SADC region has actually declined from 17.6% in 1990 to 13% in 2013.
2. In addition in part due to lack of productive capacity, increasing intra SADC trade through the SADC Free Trade Area has not been possible, as the value of intra-SADC trade has remained very low, at only 17% of total SADC trade. Exports from the region remain dominated by unprocessed or minimally processed products, mainly from the agricultural and mineral sectors providing very low value returns.
3. In light of the above, the 34th SADC Heads of State and Government Summit, in August 2014 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe adopted the Summit Theme: **“SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region’s Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition”**. This theme reflected the urgent need for beneficiation and value addition to the region’s natural resources. Summit also directed the Secretariat to develop the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

### **SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap**

4. The SADC Industrialisation Strategy (SIS) and Roadmap (2015-2063) was approved in Harare, Zimbabwe, in April 2015. In order to give impetus to the industrialisation process, Summit also approved the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, which prioritises Industrial development and market integration and places industrialisation at the centre of the regional’s economic agenda.
5. Summit also directed the Secretariat to develop a Costed Action Plan for implementing the Industrialisation Strategy. The Action Plan was approved in March 2017.
6. The SIS seeks to economically and technologically transform the economy of the SADC region through beneficiation and value addition to the region’s diverse resources. It seeks to address the development challenges of the region by progressively moving from a factor-driven development phase to investment and efficiency-driven phase, and ultimately to a high a regional economy driven by knowledge, innovation and business sophistication.
7. The SIS is anchored on three pillars: **Industrialisation, Competitiveness and Regional Integration**. It covers the years 2015 to 2063, which is a deliberate policy decision to align it with the African Union Agenda 2063. The Phase I of the period covers the period of (2015-2020) and constitutes a period of active frontloading of the Industrial Development and Market Integration component of the RISDP and related infrastructure and services to support industrialisation.

8. The Action Plan identifies a number of milestones that must be implemented by 2020, including the development of at least 10 regional/global value chain and value adding strategies from the following 6 areas: agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, agro-processing, consumer goods, capital goods and services.
9. The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap acknowledges the central role of various stakeholders including but not limited to Member States, financiers, technical partners, think tanks and academia. It is against this background that In August 2015, Summit, among others, took a decision urging Member States to popularize the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap at national level.

### **Aims of the SADC Industrialisation Week**

- i. Disseminate information on the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap
- ii. Commemorate the Africa Industrialisation Day in the region in a much more effective way
- iii. Intensify engagement and develop partnerships with development partners and other third parties to promote the SADC Industrialisation Strategy at national and regional level
- iv. Identify challenges faced by businesses in the region in the development and strengthening of Regional Value Chains (RVCs)
- v. Engage policy makers, private sector, academia, researchers, and other key stakeholders in policy dialogue to enhance work on industrialisation at both national and regional levels
- vi. Increase engagement on industrialisation strategy at national and regional level
- vii. Share progress on the implementation of the previous SIW declarations and success stories

### **History of the SADC Industrialisation Week**

10. In its March 2016 meeting, Council, the SADC Council of Ministers directed the SADC Secretariat in coordination with the Member States to intensify engagement with the Private Sector in order to accelerate the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. The Council also endorsed that the SADC Industrialisation Week (SIW) be convened annually, alongside the SADC Ordinary Summit.
11. The inaugural annual SIW was held in Matsapha, Eswatini in the margins of Council on 23 – 26 August 2016 under the theme “Resource Mobilization for Investment in Sustainable Energy Infrastructure for Inclusive SADC Industrialisation for the Prosperity of the Region. The second event (SIW2017) was held on 10 – 14 July 2017 at Sunninghill in South Africa in the margins of the 37<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit of Heads of State And Government under the theme “Partnering with the Private Sector in Developing Industry and Regional Value-Chains”.
12. The third SIW was held in Windhoek, Namibia in 2018 as a precursor to the 38<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit of Heads of State And Government under the theme “Promoting Infrastructure and Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development” while the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> SIW events were held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania (2019) and in the Republic of Malawi in November 2021.
13. This year, SIW 2022 will be held in Kinshasa, in the Democratic Republic of Congo(DRC) as a precursor to the 42<sup>nd</sup> SADC Summit of Heads of State And Government. The five SIW events culminated into the Esibayeni, Sunninghill, Windhoek, Dar es Salaam and Lilongwe Declarations.

14. The declarations call for specific actions on how the region can develop and fund infrastructure required to catalyse industrialisation, and to develop corridors in addressing issues relating to trade facilitation, non-tariff barriers and movement of skills and innovation.
15. Further, the declarations identifies sector specific proposals dealing with the pharmaceutical sector, agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and development of regional value chains. They emphasise the importance of private sector in the development of key regional plans and policy documents, including the SADC Industrialization Action Plan.
16. The SIW declarations statements are submitted to the SADC Industrial Development Forum (IDF) for noting and prioritisation of issues for resolution and policy development and to the SADC Senior Ministers Meeting and the SADC Council of Ministers.
17. It is against this background that Council in March 2017 in the Kingdom of Eswatini, directed the Secretariat in coordination with Member States to intensify engagement with the Private Sector in order to accelerate the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap and the key elements of the Esibayeni Declaration. Council also endorsed that the SADC Industrialization Week be convened annually, alongside the SADC Ordinary Summit.

## PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

18. The commemoration of the 2022 SADC Industrialisation Week will aim to achieve the following objectives:
  - i. It is *Spreading knowledge among the SADC community at large, including Governments, private sector, academia, research institutions and think tanks, members of the public, etc. to ensure wider understanding and acceptability of the SIS*
  - ii. Eliciting action from various stakeholders, including the regional, continental and international private sector on the implementation of the SIS
  - iii. Building coalitions to ensure understanding and cooperation among stakeholders on how to implement the Industrialisation Strategy including the development of RVCs (Pharmaceuticals, mineral beneficiation, and Agro-processing)
  - iv. Increasing engagement on the industrialisation strategy at national and regional level
  - v. Engage private sector on the preparedness and opportunities from the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as they relate to the SIS
  - vi. Formulating practical next steps which will involve kick-starting private sector led working groups, projects and programmes
  - vii. Popularise the SIS and identify industrialization projects that can be implemented jointly by public and private sector within the SADC member states

## FRAMEWORK FOR THE SADC INDUSTRIALIZATION WEEK 2020

19. The 2022 Annual SADC Industrialisation Week will be commemorated in Kinshasa, DRC on the margins of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Heads of State and Government Summit.

### THEME

20. The theme for the 2022 Industrialisation Week will be **“Promoting Industrialization through natural resources transformation, agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, and regional value chains development for inclusive and resilient post COVID-19 economic growth”**

### FOCUS AREAS

21. The 2022 Industrialisation Week discussions will focus but not limited on the following priority areas and themes:
  - i. Update on the implementation of SADC the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap – progress and challenges
  - ii. Updates on SADC Regional Value Chains- success stories from the SADC region, challenges and required solutions for value chain development
  - iii. SIPS Grants Official Launch – Promoting Agro-processing and Pharmaceutical value chains
  - iv. Opportunities for financing regional value chains
  - v. Cross border investments in the SADC region: Zimbabwe-Zambia Agro Industrial Park
  - vi. Infrastructure development in support of regional value chains
  - vii. Prioritizing the SADC Trade in Services Protocol to strengthen services key to support industrialisation in SADC
  - viii. Update on Regional Gas Masterplan phase 2
  - ix. Tax regulation and harmonisation
  - x. Building a sustainable and inclusive Tourism Private Sector platform in SADC
  - xi. Role of Business Associations in the implementation of the trade and industrialisation strategies.
  - xii. Strengthening medicines regulatory harmonisation in the region for public health and investment
  - xiii. 4IR, Science, Technology, and Innovation in support of industrialisation
  - xiv. Facilitating trade in the region through resolving NTBs – Success stories from companies assisted
  - xv. Update on the AfCFTA trading, negotiations, and private sector participation in the continental trade area
  - xvi. Mineral Beneficiation for inclusive and resilient post-Covid-19 economic growth
  - xvii. Circular Economy Session
  - xviii. Success stories on building sustainable linkages between MSMMEs and MNCs for value chain development in SADC
  - xix. Economic Empowerment of SMEs, Women and Youth Entrepreneurs to realise region’s Industrialisation.

#### 4. PARTICIPANTS/STAKEHOLDERS

### ATTENDEES INCLUDE

- SADC Member States
- Private Sector
- Strategic and Cooperating Partners
- Donor agencies and DFIs
- Leading industry experts
- Multinational corporations
- Research institutions and academia
- Small and Medium Enterprises
- Civil Society from the SADC region

#### 5. NATURE OF THE ACTIVITIES

Seminars,  
Meetings and  
Workshops



SIW hosts  
SADC Gala  
Dinners



SIW hosts  
week-long  
exhibitions



SIW facilitates  
Factory site visits



## 6. PROPOSED TARGET SECTORS

### SESSION FOCUS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  Mineral beneficiation       |  Women and youth                  |
|  Gas and energy              |  Battery Value Chains             |
|  Agro-processing             |  Infrastructure                   |
|  Pharmaceuticals             |  Tourism development              |
|  SMMEs                       |  Trade Facilitation               |
|  Circular Economy            |  Non-Tariff Barriers              |
|  Public-Private Partnerships |  Fast-Moving Consumer Goods       |
|  4IR and Digitilisation      |  Tax Regulation harmonisation     |
|  AfCFTA update               |  Cross border investments in SADC |

## 7. DRAFT PROGRAMME OUTLINE

### DAY 1

Opening session and keynote addresses  
 Plenary Sessions  
 SADC Updates on Regional Industrialisation  
 Value Chains: Why value chains matter, key principles and interventions  
 CORKTAIL DINNERS

### DAY 3: Break-Away Sessions

**Morning Sessions:**  
 Update on Regional Gas Masterplan  
 SADC Trade in Services Protocol  
 SADC Tourism Private Sector platform

**Mid-morning sessions**  
 4IR, Science, Technology

Role of Business Associations in the implementation of the trade and industrialisation strategies  
 Strengthening medicines regulatory harmonisation in the region for public health and investment

**Afternoon sessions**  
 NTBs in regional trade  
 Industrialisation and value chain in response to COVID  
 Policy coherence and incentive framework for the promotion of pharmaceutical manufacturing

### DAY 2 PLENARY SESSION

SIPS Grants Official Launch  
 Cross-border investments  
 MINERAL BENEFICIATION

### DAY 4: Break Away Sessions

**Morning Sessions**  
 Update on the AfCFTA trading  
 Circular Economy  
 Mineral beneficiation

**Mid-morning session**  
 Tax regulatory harmonisation  
 SMMEs  
 4IR

**Afternoon sessions**  
 Round table  
 Reading of declaration  
 Closing Ceremony

**DAY 5**  
 Factory Visits

END

## ANNEXURE 1. DECLARATIONS

### Esibayeni Declaration (Eswatini 2016)

The Esibayeni SIW declaration statement notes the following to promote industrialisation in SADC:

- i. Acknowledges that; to improve trade and industrialisation , hard and soft infrastructure Shortcomings must always be addressed together. Governments and private sector must Complement each other on this. Government must provide an enabling environment for private sector to participate in infrastructure development and investment
- ii. Policy certainty, including stability, predictability, consistency and transparency is prerequisite to attract investment for regional industrialisation regardless of sector or scale. This includes certainty and stability on the use of tariffs, fees and levies at border posts; Predictable export regimes; and consistent and transparent land use rights.
- iii. Prioritization and sequencing are key to successful implementation of industrial policies. Prioritization should consider geographical links, opportunities for incremental Implementation to allow for short term gains, and industry specific requirements for value chain
- iv. Enabling trade through the removal on Non-Tariff Barriers, coordinated border management and a solid regional transit system is a prerequisite for industrialisation

## ANNEXURE 2. DECLARATIONS

### Sunninghill Declaration (Johannesburg 2017)

The Sunninghill SIW declaration notes the following to promote industrialisation in SADC:

- i. Acknowledge the inequalities that exist within member states and that only through genuine Deeper regional integration can smaller and weaker economies overcome their limitations
- ii. That regional protocols, strategies and plans must be implemented at domestic level subject to the sensitivity to the changing socio political, economic and technological environments
- iii. That it is essential to develop common awareness among the public and private sectors on The main elements of quality of infrastructure for SADC assessing the net long term benefits This include standards of efficiency, safety and resilience, environment, social and gender inclusion.

## ANNEXURE 3. DECLARATIONS

### Windhoek declaration (Namibia 2018)

The Windhoek declaration statement notes the following to promote industrialisation in SADC:

- i. That the process of registering and marketing new medicines in the region is long (up to 5yrs)  
Private sector urged member states to shorten the lead times in the registration of Pharmaceutical products to attract new investments in the pharmaceutical sector
- ii. A call for SADC Ministers of Energy to issue a statement of Intent on Cooperation on Development on Regional Gas
- iii. Request for the establishment of a Regional Gas Committee which will include private sector  
And develop a Regional Gas Master Plan
- iv. An agreement by private sector to proceed with the establishment of the SADC Business Council as the overarching structure to engage with SADC public sector
- v. Request for the finalization of the SADC Regional Mining Vision to provide policy guidance  
In positioning the region as a global player in mining value chains

## ANNEXURE 4. DECLARATIONS

### Dar es Salaam declaration (United Republic of Tanzania, 2019)

The Dar es Salaam declaration notes the following to promote industrialisation in SADC

- i. SADC to invest in developing RVCs targeting priority sectors (pharmaceuticals, mineral beneficiation, agro-processing and related capital goods and service value chains) to drive regional industrialisation and development.
- ii. Engage the private sector regularly in developing regional value chains (RVCs). The private sector owns the resources required to industrialise. Its involvement and buy in at policy level are crucial for effective creation and implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Policy and Strategy.
- iii. Harmonise medicine registration policies and make use of the ZAZIBONA medicine registration process to speed up registration and distribution of essential medicines and create a pathway for speedy registration of innovative medicines.
- iv. Identify barriers (technical and non-technical) to developing RVCs through SADC Secretariat mechanisms including established forums such as the SADC Industrial Development Forum meetings.
- v. Improve infrastructure (including energy, transport, water and ICT) as a basis for successful value chain development in the region.
- vi. Prioritise skills development, research and development, technology and innovation, and attractive incentive regimes as way of supporting regional industrialisation.
- vii. Invest in adequate infrastructure project preparation and reduce risk to attract meaningful funding opportunities from DFIs and the private sector.
- viii. Consult the private sector in a structured manner to identify and sustainably solve NTBs that pose obstacles to industrial development.
- ix. Align national strategies and policies with continental trade frameworks to cater for market opportunities created by the African Continent Free Trade Area.

## ANNEXURE 5. DECLARATIONS

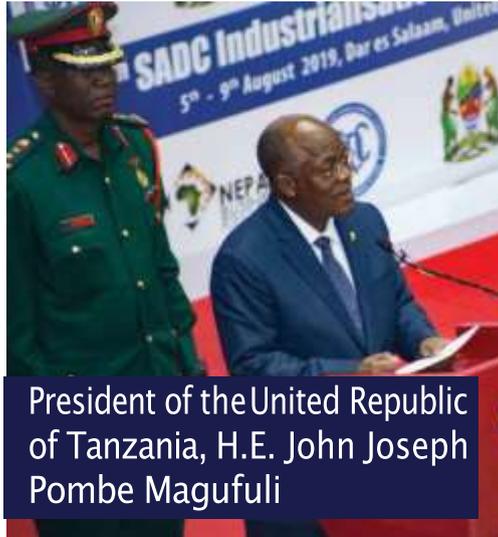
### Lilongwe declaration (Republic of Malawi, 2019)

The Lilongwe declaration notes the following to promote industrialisation in SADC

- i. Member states recognize SADC BC as a regional National Focal Point (NFP) for NTBs and co-explore ways to make the NTB reporting mechanism and associated structures work better
- ii. SADC BC and SADC to explore ways in which the Tax Regulatory platform and FIC Directorate can work closely together to achieve mutual objectives
- iii. SADC Pharmaceutical Working Group that has been established and provides an ecosystem to coordinate and collaborate between the public sector, private sector and aligned partners should be supported
- iv. SADC Secretariat to work together with member states and private sector to ensure that the use of any data to make assertions on Illegal Financial Flows (IFFs) are based on facts
- v. The development of agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture value chains in the region to be supported by addressing supply-side constraints
- vi. Good progress has been made in the commencement of the Regional Gas Masterplan Phase 2 study and Gas will play a significant role in Energy Transition because it is categorised as a low-carbon source of energy
- vii. Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) to ensure that the achievement of the continents' industrialization goals is done in a sustainable manner by providing funding solutions to support the decarbonisation efforts of commercial and industrial energy users
- viii. Foster high-impact and opportunity-driven entrepreneurship in the SADC region in order to bolster productive capacities and accelerate inclusive industrial transformation
- ix. Support the growth of the SADC RTGS to ensure value of the platform for the benefit of trade and recipients of remittances
- x. Establish centres of excellence focusing on digital technologies, investment in digital skills, technology transfer and Intellectual Property



Hosted on the margins of the annual SADC Heads of State and Government Summit



President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. John Joseph Pombe Magufuli

Executive Secretary of SADC  
Dr Stergomena Lawrence



President of the Republic of Zanzibar H.E. Ali Mohamed Chache

Officiated by Heads of State/sitting Presidents and the SADC Executive Secretary



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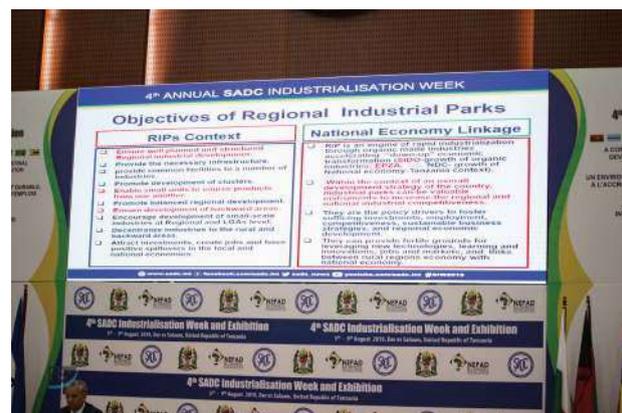
SIW is the largest consultative body for Industrialisation in SADC



Facilitator of multiple sector and industry site visits in each SADC country



SADC's largest business exhibition event of the year that supports SMME's and local entrepreneurs



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