



45^e Sommet de la SADC

45th SADC Summit

45.^a Cimeira da SADC

Madagascar, 17 August 2025

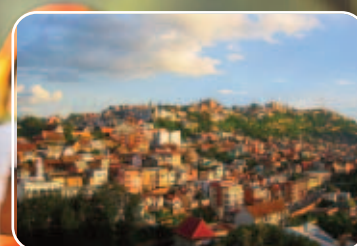






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45th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government

17 August 2025 Madagascar

Promouvoir l'industrialisation, la transformation du système agricole et la transition énergétique pour une SADC résiliente.

Advancing Industrialisation, Agricultural Transformation, and Energy Transition for a Resilient SADC.

Promover a Industrialização, Transformação Agrícola e Transição Energética para uma SADC Resiliente.



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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.

MESSAGE DE BIENVENUE



MESSAGE DE BIENVENUE DE SON EXCELLENCE MONSIEUR ANDRY RAJOELINA, PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE MADAGASCAR

AU NOM du peuple Malagasy, et en mon nom propre, je vous souhaite la bienvenue à Antananarivo, capitale de Madagascar, à l'occasion du 45ème Sommet des Chefs d'État et de Gouvernement de la SADC.

C'est un moment historique pour notre pays. Pour la première fois depuis notre adhésion à la SADC il y a 20 ans, nous avons le plaisir et l'honneur d'accueillir ce Sommet. Cet événement marque une étape importante dans notre engagement commun pour l'unité, la solidarité et l'intégration de notre région.

En accédant à la présidence du Sommet, je rends hommage à la vision de nos Pères Fondateurs, qui ont rêvé d'une Afrique australe libre, stable et prospère. Leur héritage nous guide encore aujourd'hui dans nos choix et nos actions.

La SADC est une famille de nations unies par des valeurs communes, une communauté de destin. À ce titre, chaque pays doit pouvoir faire entendre sa voix pour répondre aux besoins de sa population.

Je porterai un mandat axé sur l'unité dans la diversité, pour une SADC plus proche de ses citoyens, plus résiliente face aux crises, et plus ambitieuse dans l'accélération de son développement économique.

Dans un monde marqué par les tensions, les crises économiques, le changement climatique et l'insécurité alimentaire, nous devons plus que jamais rester solidaires. Notre force réside dans notre capacité à agir ensemble, avec audace et détermination.

Je saisis cette occasion pour saluer le leadership de Son Excellence le Président Emmerson Mnangagwa, dont l'engagement constant a permis à notre organisation de franchir des étapes importantes. Cette année, nous allons prolonger et poursuivre les avancées obtenues sous la présidence du Zimbabwe.

Le thème que nous avons retenu est : « **Promouvoir l'industrialisation par la transformation du système agricole et la transition énergétique pour une SADC résiliente.** » Cela reflète notre volonté d'agir sur les priorités qui nous unissent en s'inscrivant dans la continuité du Plan stratégique régional (RISDP 2020-2030).

C'est en modernisant notre agriculture et en investissant dans une énergie propre et durable que nous pourrons bâtir des pays plus forts, et une région plus forte, plus autonome.

La paix, la stabilité et la sécurité sont également des sujets qui me tiennent particulièrement à cœur, car sans elles, aucun développement durable n'est possible, ni même envisageable. Chers frères et sœurs africains,

Je vous invite à découvrir Madagascar, la plus grande île d'Afrique, avec nos paysages uniques, notre culture vivante et l'accueil chaleureux de notre peuple. Laissez-vous émerveiller par notre artisanat, notre biodiversité, notre cuisine et nos traditions.

Tongasoa, Bienvenue à Madagascar.

Vive la fraternité, l'unité et l'intégration régionale !

Son Excellence Andry Rajoelina
Président de la République de Madagascar

WELCOME MESSAGE



WELCOME MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY MR ANDRY RAJOELINA, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

ON BEHALF of the Malagasy people and in my own name, I extend a warm welcome to you to Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, on the occasion of the 45th Summit of the SADC Heads of State and Government.

This is a historic moment for our country. For the first time since joining SADC 20 years ago, we have the honour and pleasure of hosting this Summit. This event marks a significant milestone in our shared commitment to unity, solidarity, and regional integration.

As I assume the Presidency of the Summit, I pay tribute to the vision of our Founding Fathers, who dreamt of a free, stable, and prosperous Southern Africa. Their legacy continues to guide our choices and actions to this day.

SADC is a family of nations united by shared values — a community of common destiny. As such, each country must be able to make its voice heard in responding to the needs of its people.

My mandate will be centred on unity in diversity — fostering a SADC that is closer to its citizens, more resilient in the face of crises, and more ambitious in driving its economic development.

In a world marked by tensions, economic crises, climate change, and food insecurity, our solidarity is more vital than ever. Our strength lies in our ability to act together with boldness and determination.

I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the leadership of His Excellency President Emmerson Mnangagwa, whose unwavering commitment has enabled our organisation to achieve significant progress. This year, we shall build upon the gains made under Zimbabwe's Presidency.

The theme we have chosen is: **“Advancing industrialisation, agricultural transformation, and energy transition for a resilient SADC”**. This reflects our determination to act on the priorities that unite us, in alignment with the ongoing implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2020–2030).

By modernising our agriculture and investing in clean, sustainable energy, we can build stronger nations and a stronger, more self-reliant region.

Peace, stability, and security are also matters particularly close to my heart, for without them, sustainable development is neither possible nor even conceivable.

Dear African brothers and sisters,

I invite you to discover Madagascar, the largest island in Africa, with its unique landscapes, vibrant culture, and the warm hospitality of its people. Be enchanted by our craftsmanship, our biodiversity, our cuisine, and our traditions.

Tongasoa. Welcome to Madagascar.

Long live fraternity, unity, and regional integration!

His Excellency Mr Andry Rajoelina
President of the Republic of Madagascar

MENSAGEM DE BOAS-VINDAS



MENSAGEM DE BOAS-VINDAS DE SUA EXCELÊNCIA O PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DE MADAGÁSCAR, SENHOR ANDRY RAJOELINA

EM NOME do povo malgaxe e em meu próprio nome, desejo-vos as boas-vindas a Antananarivo, capital da República de Madagáscar, por ocasião da 45.^a Cimeira de Chefes de Estado e de Governo da SADC.

Este é um momento histórico para o nosso país. Pela primeira vez desde que nos juntámos à SADC há 20 anos, temos a honra e o prazer de acolher esta Cimeira. Este evento marca um marco significativo no nosso compromisso comum com a unidade, solidariedade e integração regional.

Ao assumir a Presidência da Cimeira, presto homenagem à visão dos nossos Pais Fundadores, que sonharam com uma África Austral livre, estável e próspera. O seu legado continua a guiar as nossas escolhas e acções até os dias de hoje.

A SADC é uma família de nações unidas por valores compartilhados - uma comunidade com um destino comum. Assim, cada país deve poder fazer ouvir a sua voz para responder às necessidades da sua população.

O meu mandato centrar-se-á na unidade na diversidade — promovendo uma SADC mais próxima dos seus cidadãos, mais resiliente face às crises e mais ambiciosa na promoção do seu desenvolvimento económico.

Num mundo marcado por tensões, crises económicas, alterações climáticas e insegurança alimentar, a nossa solidariedade é mais vital do que nunca. A nossa força reside na nossa capacidade de actuar em conjunto com ousadia e determinação.

Aproveito esta oportunidade para prestar homenagem à liderança de Sua Excelência o Presidente Emmerson Mnangagwa, cujo compromisso inabalável permitiu à nossa organização alcançar progressos significativos. Este ano, iremos dar continuidade aos progressos alcançados sob a liderança do Zimbabwe.

O lema que escolhemos é: “Promover a industrialização, transformação agrícola e transição energética para uma SADC resiliente”. Isto reflecte a nossa determinação em agir de acordo com as prioridades que nos unem, em consonância com a implementação em curso do Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional (RISDP 2020-2030).

Ao modernizar a nossa agricultura e investir em energia limpa e sustentável, podemos construir nações mais fortes e uma região mais forte e auto-suficiente.

A paz, a estabilidade e a segurança também são questões que particularmente levo muito a peito, pois sem elas o desenvolvimento sustentável não é possível nem sequer concebível.

Caros irmãos e irmãs africanos,

Convido-vos a descobrir Madagáscar, a maior ilha de África, com as suas paisagens únicas, cultura vibrante e a calorosa hospitalidade do seu povo. Deixem-se encantar pelo nosso artesanato, pela nossa biodiversidade, pela nossa gastronomia e pelas nossas tradições.

Tongasoa. Bem-vindo a Madagáscar.

Viva a fraternidade, a unidade e a integração regional!

Andry Rajoelina
Presidente da República Do Madagáscar

SADC DAY MESSAGE

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY EMMERSON D. MNANGAGWA PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE AND SADC CHAIRPERSON ON SADC DAY, 17 AUGUST 2025

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, Heads of State and Government of SADC Member States,
Fellow SADC Citizens,

Today marks a historic occasion as we commemorate SADC Day. This day marks the beginning of a new era of unity, peace, solidarity, integration and cooperation. We reaffirm these values which have continued to define our regional community. As the peoples of the SADC region, let us celebrate and honour our visionary Founding Fathers by re-committing to our shared vision of an integrated, industrialised, prosperous, and peaceful SADC region.

In the past year, we have witnessed remarkable achievements and faced head-on, challenges that called for our joint efforts and greater collaboration. This is the hallmark of our community.

In line with the 44th SADC Summit theme, the duty before us is to realise an industrialised SADC. We must scale up our collective efforts to value add and benefit our natural resources. Increased trade in what we produce within our respective countries is critically important in our quest to accelerate regional integration.

The youth, women and our skilled human capital are key catalysts to unlocking sustainable development and industrialisation of the region. As such, innovation and entrepreneurship, among these demographic groups must be encouraged and deliberately promoted. Skills development and education systems that recognise our unique cultural and rich natural resources must equally be more integrated so that our SADC block is ready for the world of the future.

Industrialisation is not just a goal, but is necessary for creating jobs, increasing intra-regional trade, promoting technological advancement as well as improving lives and livelihoods of the peoples of the region. By fostering a culture of innovation across our Member States, we are laying the foundation for a competitive, resilient, and prosperous SADC region.

To facilitate inclusive and sustainable growth, integration of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and Agenda 2063 into our national developmental plans should remain a priority. Additionally, more effort towards promoting cross-border projects in energy, Information Communication Technologies and transport infrastructure development are essential areas of focus.

It is pleasing that, as SADC, we have initiated several regional infrastructure projects under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) and the SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP). These are set to enhance connectivity and promote regional integration and industrialisation towards creating a more interconnected and stable region.

Energy supply remains a critical factor in our industrialisation efforts. The region has set an ambitious goal for universal energy access by 2040, with a significant focus on renewable energy sources. By leveraging our vast solar and wind potential, we can power our industries and also lead the way to a greener future, while creating new opportunities and leading the way to a higher quality of life for our people.

The role of SADC in consolidating peace, security, constitutionalism and democracy is paramount. A stable and secure Southern Africa is better positioned to attract investment, foster innovation, and create diverse opportunities.

To date, we continue to make progress towards silencing the guns in our region and continent. Our region is playing its part in the SADC-East African Community joint efforts to bring about a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

As we look ahead, let us draw inspiration from our shared history and the progress we have made together, thus far. The path to peace and industrialisation may have hurdles, however, let us remain emboldened by our unity, solidarity and unwavering dedication to our shared vision of an integrated SADC region. The onus to build, develop, industrialise and ensure full integration of our region lies with us. No country in our region must be left behind.

Therefore, I call upon us, the people of SADC, to renew our collective determination to attain the vision that saw the founding of this august organisation. Let us, therefore, work together with greater unity of purpose as we foster peace, security and a prosperous Southern Africa for both present and future generations. The SADC we want shall be built by its people.

I wish us all a happy and memorable SADC Day.

Long live SADC. Long live our Unity. Long live our Solidarity.

I thank you.



Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE AND SADC CHAIRPERSON

LA JOURNÉE DE LA SADC

DÉCLARATION DE SON EXCELLENCE EMMERSON D. MNANGAGWA LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU ZIMBABWE ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA SADC, À L'OCCASION DE LA JOURNÉE DE LA SADC, LE 17 AOÛT 2025

EXCELLENCES chefs d'État et de gouvernement des États membres de la SADC,
Chers citoyens de la SADC,

Aujourd'hui marque une occasion historique alors que nous commémorons la Journée de la SADC. Cette journée marque le début d'une nouvelle ère d'unité, de paix, de solidarité, d'intégration et de coopération. Nous réaffirmons ces valeurs qui ont continué de définir notre communauté régionale. En tant que peuples de la région de la SADC, célébrons et honorons nos Pères fondateurs visionnaires en nous engageant autour de notre vision commune d'une région de la SADC intégrée, industrialisée, prospère et pacifique.

Au cours de l'année écoulée, nous avons été témoins de réalisations remarquables et nous avons fait face à des difficultés qui ont nécessité des efforts conjoints et une collaboration accrue. C'est ce qui caractérise notre communauté.

Conformément au thème du 44^e sommet de la SADC, nous devons viser à industrialiser la SADC. Nous devons intensifier nos efforts collectifs pour valoriser nos ressources naturelles et en tirer avantage. Nous devons absolument accroître le commerce des produits fabriqués localement par nos pays respectifs afin d'accélérer l'intégration régionale.

Les jeunes, les femmes et notre capital humain qualifié servent de catalyseurs clés pour activer le développement durable et l'industrialisation de la région. Par conséquent, nous devons intentionnellement encourager l'innovation et promouvoir l'esprit d'entreprise parmi ces groupes démographiques. Nous devons intégrer davantage les systèmes de développement des compétences et d'éducation qui reconnaissent nos ressources culturelles uniques et naturelles riches, car notre bloc SADC doit être prêt pour le monde du futur.

L'industrialisation ne constitue pas seulement un objectif, elle s'avère nécessaire pour créer des emplois, accroître le commerce intrarégional, promouvoir le progrès technologique et améliorer les conditions de vie et les moyens de subsistance des peuples de la région. En encourageant une culture de l'innovation dans nos États membres, nous jetons les bases d'une région de la SADC compétitive, résiliente et prospère.

Pour faciliter une croissance inclusive et durable, l'intégration du Plan indicatif régional de développement stratégique (RISDP) et de l'Agenda 2063 dans nos plans nationaux de développement devrait rester une priorité. En outre, nous devons nous concentrer sur des efforts accrus pour promouvoir des projets transfrontaliers. Ceux-ci peuvent concerner l'énergie, les technologies de l'information et de la communication ainsi que le développement des infrastructures de transport.

Il est réjouissant que, en tant que SADC, nous avons lancé plusieurs projets d'infrastructure régionaux. Ces derniers font partie du Programme de développement des infrastructures en Afrique (PIDA) et du Plan directeur régional de développement des infrastructures (PIDM) de la SADC. Ils visent à renforcer la connectivité et à promouvoir l'intégration régionale et l'industrialisation en vue de créer une région plus interconnectée et plus stable.

L'approvisionnement énergétique reste un facteur critique de nos efforts d'industrialisation. La région s'est fixé un objectif ambitieux d'accès universel à l'énergie d'ici 2040, en mettant l'accent sur les sources d'énergie renouvelables. En tirant parti de notre vaste potentiel solaire et éolien, nous pouvons alimenter nos industries. Nous pouvons aussi ouvrir la voie à un avenir plus vert, tout en créant de nouvelles opportunités et en améliorant la qualité de vie de nos employés.

Le rôle de la SADC dans la consolidation de la paix, de la sécurité, du constitutionnalisme et de la démocratie est primordial. Une Afrique australe stable et sûre est mieux placée pour attirer les investissements, favoriser l'innovation et créer des opportunités diverses.

À ce jour, nous continuons de progresser en vue de faire taire les armes dans notre région et notre continent. Notre région participe activement aux efforts conjoints de la SADC et de la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique de l'Est pour parvenir à un règlement pacifique du conflit dans l'est de la République démocratique du Congo.

En regardant vers l'avenir, inspirons-nous de notre histoire commune et des progrès que nous avons réalisés ensemble jusqu'à présent. La voie de la paix et de l'industrialisation peut comporter des obstacles, mais restons enhardies par notre unité, notre solidarité et notre dévouement inébranlable à notre vision commune d'une région SADC intégrée. La responsabilité de construire, de développer, d'industrialiser et d'intégrer pleinement notre région nous incombe. Aucun pays de notre région ne doit être mis de côté.

Par conséquent, je demande à nous, peuples de la SADC, de renouveler notre détermination collective à réaliser la vision qui a abouti à la création de cette auguste organisation. Œuvrons donc ensemble avec une plus grande unité d'objectif alors que nous favorisons la paix, la sécurité et une Afrique australe prospère pour les générations présentes et futures. Le peuple de la SADC construira la SADC que nous voulons.

Je vous souhaite à tous une heureuse et mémorable Journée de la SADC.

Vive la SADC. Vive notre unité. Vive notre solidarité.

Merci.



Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa
PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU ZIMBABWE ET PRÉSIDENT DE LA SADC.

MENSAGEM DO DIA DA SADC

MENSAGEM DE SUA EXCELÊNCIA EMMERSON D. MNANGAGWA, PRESIDENTE DA REPÚBLICA DO ZIMBABWE E PRESIDENTE EM EXERCÍCIO DA SADC, ALUSIVO AO DIA DA SADC, AOS 17 DE AGOSTO DE 2025

EXCELÊNCIAS, Senhores Chefes de Estado e de Governo dos Estados-Membros;
Caros cidadãos da SADC.

O dia de hoje assinala uma ocasião histórica em que comemoramos o Dia da SADC. Este dia marca o início de uma nova era de unidade, paz, solidariedade, integração e cooperação. Reafirmamos estes valores que continuam a definir a nossa comunidade regional. Enquanto povos da região da SADC, celebremos e honremos os nossos visionários Pais Fundadores, comprometendo-nos novamente com a nossa visão comum de uma região da SADC integrada, industrializada, próspera e pacífica.

No ano passado, assistimos a realizações notáveis e enfrentámos de frente desafios que exigiram os nossos esforços conjuntos e uma maior colaboração. Esta é a marca da nossa comunidade.

De acordo com o lema da 44.^a Cimeira da SADC, o nosso dever é construir uma SADC industrializada. De acordo com o lema da 44.^a Cimeira da SADC, o nosso dever é construir uma SADC industrializada. O aumento do comércio do que produzimos nos nossos respectivos países é extremamente importante para acelerar a integração regional.

Os jovens, as mulheres e o nosso capital humano qualificado são catalisadores fundamentais para desbloquear o desenvolvimento sustentável e a industrialização da região. Como tal, a inovação e o espírito do empreendedorismo entre estes grupos demográficos devem ser encorajados e promovidos de forma deliberada. O desenvolvimento de competências e os sistemas de ensino que reconhecem a nossa cultura única e a riqueza dos nossos recursos naturais devem igualmente ser mais integrados para que o nosso bloco da SADC esteja preparado para o mundo do futuro.

A industrialização não é apenas um objectivo, mas é necessária para criar empregos, aumentar o comércio intra-regional, promover o avanço tecnológico e melhorar a vida e os meios de subsistência dos povos da região. Ao promover uma cultura de inovação nos nossos Estados-Membros, estamos a lançar as bases para uma região da SADC competitiva, resiliente e próspera.

Para facilitar o crescimento inclusivo e sustentável, a integração do Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional da SADC (RISDP) e da Agenda 2063 nos nossos planos nacionais de desenvolvimento deve continuar a ser uma prioridade. Além disso, é essencial envidar mais esforços para promover projectos transfronteiriços nos domínios da energia, das tecnologias da informação e da comunicação e do desenvolvimento de infra-estruturas de transportes.

Apraz-nos constatar que, enquanto SADC, iniciámos vários projectos de infra-estruturas regionais no âmbito do Programa de Desenvolvimento de Infra-estruturas em África (PIDA) e do Plano Director de Desenvolvimento de Infra-estruturas Regionais da SADC (RIDMP). Estas medidas destinam-se a melhorar a conectividade e a promover a integração regional e a industrialização, tendo em vista a criação de uma região mais interligada e estável.

O fornecimento de energia continua a representar um factor crítico nos nossos esforços de industrialização. A região estabeleceu um objectivo ambicioso de acesso universal à energia até 2040, com uma ênfase significativa nas fontes de energia renováveis. Tirando partido do nosso vasto potencial solar e eólico, podemos alimentar as nossas indústrias e liderar o caminho para um futuro mais verde, criando simultaneamente novas oportunidades e abrindo caminho a uma melhor qualidade de vida para os nossos cidadãos.

O papel da SADC na consolidação da paz, da segurança, do constitucionalismo e da democracia é fundamental. Uma África Austral estável e segura está mais bem posicionada para atrair investimentos, promover a inovação e criar diversas oportunidades.

Até à data, continuamos a registar progressos no sentido de silenciar as armas na nossa região e no nosso continente. A nossa região está a desempenhar o seu papel nos esforços conjuntos da SADC-Comunidade da África Oriental para encontrar uma solução pacífica para o conflito no leste da República Democrática do Congo.

Ao olharmos para o futuro, inspiremo-nos na nossa história comum e nos progressos que fizemos juntos até então. O caminho para a paz e a industrialização pode ter obstáculos, no entanto, devemos manter-nos encorajados pela nossa unidade, solidariedade e dedicação inabalável à nossa visão comum de uma região da SADC integrada. A responsabilidade de construir, desenvolver, industrializar e assegurar a plena integração da nossa região recai sobre nós. Nenhum país da nossa região deve ser deixado para trás.

Por conseguinte, apelo a nós, povos da SADC, para que renovemos a nossa determinação colectiva de alcançar a visão que orientou à fundação desta augusta organização. Trabalhem, pois, em conjunto, com maior unidade de objectivos, promovendo a paz, a segurança e uma África Austral próspera para as gerações presentes e futuras. A SADC que queremos deve ser construída pelo seu povo.

Desejo a todos nós um feliz e memorável Dia da SADC.

Viva a SADC. Viva a nossa Unidade. Viva a nossa Solidariedade.

Muito obrigado.





His Excellency Advocate Duma Gideon Boko President of the Republic of Botswana



ADVOCATE DUMA GIDEON BOKO was sworn-in as the sixth President of the Republic of Botswana, following the 2024 general elections, which ushered the Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC) party's historic victory.

Before his assumption to the Presidency, Advocate Boko held key national leadership positions, including serving as the Leader of Opposition and Member of Parliament for the Gaborone Bonnington North Constituency (2014-2019).

In addition to his extensive political experience and contributions towards democracy and nation building, President Boko is a seasoned international, human rights, constitutional and family law expert. His legal work spans over 25 years, where he championed human rights, and has been a staunch advocate for social justice and the rule of law. He practiced as an attorney with the Courts of Botswana, and also privately, at his law firm, Duma Boko and Co where as Senior Partner, he was instrumental in providing strategic leadership for the practice, as well as, advocating for access to justice for all Batswana, particularly the marginalised communities.

President Boko's legal work also covered the academia, where for over eight years, he taught law at the University of Botswana, and contributed to the training and equipping of Botswana's future lawyers. His contributions to the legal profession in Botswana, are further encompassed in his scholarship and published works on various issues, including human rights law, and gender and development.

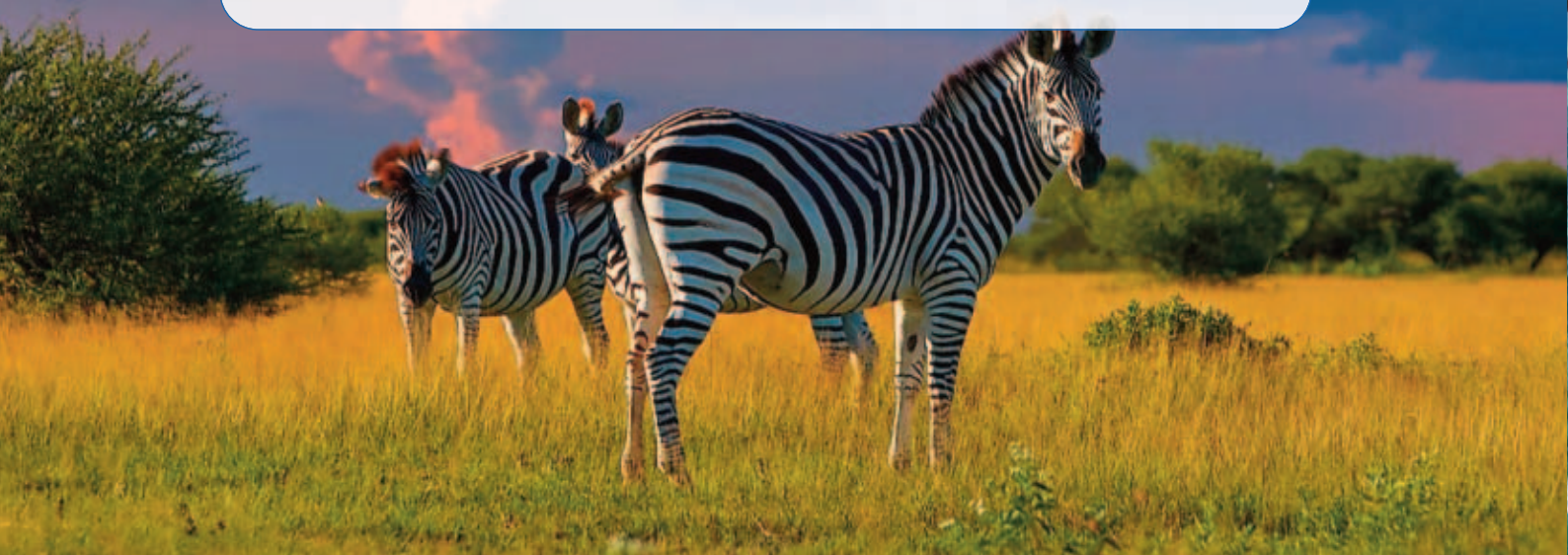
Moreover, through his policy and legislative advisory role, President Boko has contributed to Botswana's national agenda, including the development of the Children's Act No. 8 of 2009.

He has also served with key national bodies and held different portfolios such as Chairperson of the Law Society of Botswana and Board Chairperson of the Botswana Network on Ethics, Law and HIV/AIDS (BONELA).

On the global platform, President Boko has among others, promoted international justice issues through his role as an Observer for the International Bar Association and as Leader of the Delegation for the Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa, which addressed human rights violations affecting legal practitioners and human rights defenders.

He has also gained international recognition for his work in human rights and diplomacy. Most recently, in June 2025, he was conferred with an honorary black belt by the International Judo Federation for his service in promoting sports diplomacy.

President Boko is a graduate of Harvard University, where he obtained his Master of Laws (LLM) Degree (1995), and the University of Botswana, where he attained his Bachelor of Laws (LLB) Degree (1993). He also holds a Diploma in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (1997), from Lund University.





The Honourable Dr Navinchandra Ramgoolam Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius



DR THE HONOURABLE NAVINCHANDRA RAMGOOLAM GCSK, FRCP was sworn in as Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius on 13 November 2024, following his landslide victory in the National Assembly Elections. He is serving his fourth term as Prime Minister since December 1995. He also serves as Minister of Defence, Home Affairs and External Communications; Minister of Finance; and Minister for Rodrigues and Outer Islands. During his past tenures, he also held the portfolio of Finance and Economic Development and Civil Service and Administrative Reforms.

He became the Leader of the Opposition from 1991 to 1995. He was then elected Prime Minister for a first time in 1995 until 2000. He served as Leader of the Opposition from 2000 to 2005. He was re-elected Prime Minister in 2005 and again in 2010 until 2014. He has now been returned for a fourth term as Prime Minister on 13 November 2024. Dr Ramgoolam is the leader of the Mauritius Labour Party.

He studied at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin, Ireland in 1968 and qualified as a medical doctor in 1975. He undertook his internship in St Laurence's Hospital in Dublin before returning to Mauritius to practise as a Medical Doctor. He also worked as Clinical Assistant in Cardiology at the University College Hospital, London from 1977 to 1982. Dr Ramgoolam later worked as Resident Medical Officer at The Yorkshire Clinic, West Yorkshire from 1982 to 1984.

Following a successful medical career, he took up legal studies and enrolled at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). In 1990, he completed his LLB with Honours and then followed a Vocation Course at the Inns of Court School of Law. He was called to the United Kingdom Bar, Inner Temple in 1993.

Dr Ramgoolam has received many prestigious awards such as Grand Commander of the Order of the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean (GCSK) (Mauritius); Grand Officier de la Légion d'honneur (France); Honorary Fellow of the LSE; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (FRCP), London; Overseas Benchers of the Inner Temple, UK; The Prix Louise Michel (France); Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award from the Government of the Republic of India; and Honorary Doctor by Staffordshire University, UK.

Dr Ramgoolam is married to Veena Brizmohun since 1979.





His Excellency Daniel Francisco Chapo President of the Republic of Mozambique



PRESIDENT DANIEL FRANCISCO CHAPO was born on 6 January 1977 in the Administrative Post of Inhaminga, Cheringoma District in Sofala province. The son of Francisco Chapo (deceased) and Helena dos Santos Chiremba, President Chapo is the sixth-born child in a family of 10 siblings, and a practicing Christian. His father was an employee of the publicly owned Mozambique Railways Company, while his mother stayed at home with the growing family. Due to armed conflict, the Chapo family was forced to leave Inhaminga for the district of Dondo, where he spent his childhood and completed his primary education at the Josina Machel Primary School.

President Chapo completed the 10th grade at Dondo Secondary School in 1996, before moving to Beira City where he completed secondary school at Samora Machel Secondary School. He worked as an announcer at Radio Miramar where he hosted a sports programme between 1997 and 1999, and during the same period, he attended pre-university classes. He moved to Maputo in 1999 to study Law at Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM), the country's largest and oldest higher education institution.

While in Maputo, he was seconded to Televisão Miramar due to his previous collaboration with Radio Miramar in Beira. At the headquarters of that television station, he became a reporter and presented a television programme titled, "A Voz do Povo" (The People's Voice).

He completed his degree in 2004 but immediately pursued a course in Registry and Notary at the Centre for Legal and Judicial Training in Matola, Maputo province.

In 2005, he was appointed Registrar and Notary in the City of Nacala-Porto in Nampula province, thus beginning his professional career in this field until 2009. At the invitation of the Nampula delegation of the Pedagogical University, Nacala-Porto division, Daniel Chapo became a lecturer at that higher education institution, teaching Constitutional Law and Political Sciences.

In 2009, due to his work and political engagement, he was appointed Administrator of the Nacala-a-Velha District where, without discrimination, he promoted the creation of employment opportunities for young people, as well as liaising with the installation of large-scale investments.

Even with a busy schedule due to his position as District Administrator, Daniel Chapo decided to further his studies, enrolling for a Master's degree in Development Management at the Catholic University of Mozambique in Nampula in 2014. He concurrently completed an internship at the Mozambican Bar Association where he was affiliated as Member Number 544, but later voluntarily suspended the membership due to the incompatibility of duties.

He was appointed Administrator of Palma District in the Cabo Delgado province in 2015. His mission in Palma was brief as he was appointed Governor of Inhambane by then President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi in 2016, a position he held until 2024. In April 2019, Mozambique's parliament passed a new legislative package, which stipulated that provincial governors will now be elected.

In this context, President Chapo led Frelimo's campaign in Inhambane and the party won the October 2019 elections, making him the first elected governor in the province.

Daniel Francisco Chapo was elected by FRELIMO's Central Committee in May 2024 to be the party's presidential candidate in elections held on 9 October 2024. He became Mozambique's Fifth President after a landslide victory in the elections, following in the footsteps of Samora Machel, Joaquim Chissano, Armando Guebuza and Filipe Nyusi.

President Chapo is married to Gueta Selemene Chapo. They have three children together. He plays basketball and football. He speaks Xi-Cena, Xi-nDau, Matsua, Portuguese and English fluently.



Her Excellency Dr. Netumbo Ndemupelila Nandi-Ndaitwah President of the Republic of Namibia



BORN ON 29 OCTOBER 1952 AT ONAMUTAI, Oshana Region, Dr. Netumbo Ndemupelila Nandi-Ndaitwah brings to Namibia's political landscape a milestone that will be cherished for generations – the first woman President of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) Party and the first woman President of the Republic of Namibia. A torchbearer, a caring mother, a compassionate and passionate leader who has held various high-level political and ministerial positions as well as various responsibilities within the SWAPO Party and its Government over an uninterrupted period of 57 years.

Dr Nandi-Ndaitwah possesses a strong academic foundation in diplomacy, governance and international relations, acquired through diverse global institutions. Her qualifications include a Master's Degree in Diplomatic Studies and a Diploma in International Relations from the University of Keele (United Kingdom); a Postgraduate Diploma in Public Administration and Management from Glasgow College of Technology (Scotland); and a Diploma in the Work and Practice of the Communist Youth League from the Lenin High Komsomol School (Russia).

Her political career began in 1966 when she joined SWAPO at a young age. From 1972-1974, she led the SWAPO Youth League in northern Namibia. Arrested in 1973 for her political activities, she received a three-year suspended sentence before going into exile in 1974 to join the liberation struggle. She became a member of the SWAPO Central Committee (1976–1987), and played a pivotal role in liberation diplomacy, serving as Deputy SWAPO Chief Representative for Central Africa in Zambia (1976–1978) and later as Chief Representative (1978–1980). From 1980 to 1986, she represented SWAPO in East Africa and at the OAU Liberation Committee, in Tanzania. Since 1991, she has served on both the SWAPO Party Central Committee and its Political Bureau, reinforcing her central role in party governance. She was Deputy Secretary General (2000–2002), Secretary for Information, Publicity and Mobilisation (2002–2007), and Vice President of SWAPO from 2017 until March 2025. On 9 March 2025, she assumed the presidency of the SWAPO Party, affirming her leadership at a critical juncture in Namibia's political evolution.

A seasoned diplomat and public administrator, Dr. Nandi-Ndaitwah championed Namibia's liberation on the global stage. While in exile, she actively participated in key international meetings. In 1974, she addressed the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation as part of the SWAPO delegation to the UN General Assembly. As SWAPO Chief Representative for East Africa and the OAU Liberation Committee, she became a familiar presence at Frontline States meetings, earning the trust and respect of regional leaders, including Tanzania's Founding Father, President *Mwalimu* Julius Nyerere, who affectionately called her "Mama wa SWAPO" and reserved a permanent seat on his plane wherever he went for the meetings. She was part of the SWAPO negotiation team on the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Post-independence, she has held several ministerial positions, including Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (1990-1996); Director General of the Department of Women Affairs (ministerial rank) in the Office of the President (1996-2000); Minister of Women Affairs and Child Welfare (2000-2005); Minister of Information and Broadcasting (2005-2010); Minister of Environment and Tourism (2010-2012); Minister of Foreign Affairs (2012-2015); Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation (March 2015-February 2024); Vice President of the Republic of Namibia (4 February 2024-20 March 2025), and President of the Republic of Namibia (21 March 2025-20 March 2030).

In 1995, Dr. Nandi-Ndaitwah served as the Rapporteur General of the Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, China. During the preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, she served as the Chief Negotiator for the African Group.

As Namibia's first Minister of Women Affairs and Child Welfare, she played a pivotal role in advancing gender equity through key legislation, including the Married Persons Equality Act (1996) and the Combating of Domestic Violence Act (2003). At the global level, she initiated the UN Security Council debate that led to the unanimous adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security on 31 October 2000. As President of the Namibian National Women's Organisation, she worked with the Law Reform Commission of Namibia to strengthen national legislations safeguarding the rights of women and children.

As Minister of Environment and Tourism, she served as Africa's Chief Negotiator on the Nagoya Protocol, advocating for fair and equitable benefit-sharing of genetic resources under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Dr. Nandi-Ndaitwah has been honoured with several prestigious accolades, including the Namibia Order of the Eagle; the Francisco de Miranda Primera Classe (Venezuela); the Order of Simon of Cyrene (Anglican Church in Southern Africa); and an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Dar es Salaam, in recognition of her leadership and commitment to public service.

Dr Nandi-Ndaitwah is married to Lieutenant-General (Rtd) Epaphras Denga Ndaitwah, former Chief of Defence Force of the Republic of Namibia and they are blessed with three sons and five grandchildren.





SADC

VISION 2050

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

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

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

Cross Cutting Issues/ Questions transversales/ Questões Transversais

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

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

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



**Industrial Development
and Market Integration**

**Développement
industriel et
intégration des
marchés**

**Desenvolvimento
Industrial e
Integração de
Mercado**



**Infrastructure
Development in
Support of Regional
Integration**

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

**Desenvolvimento
de Infraestrutura
de Apoio
à Integração
Regional**



**Social and Human
Capital Development**

**Développement
du capital social
et humain**

**Desenvolvimento
do Capital Social
e Humano**



Peace, Security, and Good Governance

Paix, sécurité et bonne gouvernance

Paz, Segurança e Boa Governança





FOREWORD

It is with great pride and anticipation that I welcome you to the 45th Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) hosted by the Republic of Madagascar under this year's visionary theme: *“Advancing Industrialisation, Agricultural Transformation, and Energy Transition for a Resilient SADC”*. This theme captures our collective determination to build a dynamic, diversified and forward-looking Community, capable of navigating global challenges while fostering sustainable economic and social resilience.

Over the years, SADC has made commendable progress in accelerating industrialisation. Member States have launched special economic zones, strengthened regional value chains, and enhanced manufacturing capacities. These initiatives have driven innovation, stimulated economic diversification, and generated employment, positioning the Region as a competitive industries hub that connects local markets with global opportunities.

Agricultural transformation continues to be a cornerstone of our development agenda. We recognise that agriculture is more than a means of livelihood – it is the foundation of food security, rural development and economic stability. To ensure a resilient and sustainable future, we must intensify efforts to modernise farming techniques, upgrade infrastructure, and enhance value chains. By adopting climate-smart, technology-driven approaches, Member States can effectively transition from subsistence farming to a dynamic and competitive and sustainable agriculture sector that meets regional and international demands.

The third pillar of this Summit's theme, energy transition, reflects our commitment to a sustainable, low-carbon future. As climate change presents unprecedented challenges, SADC is embracing renewable energy solutions by harnessing the Region's vast solar, wind and hydropower resources. Collaborative projects are already underway to modernise infrastructure, improve energy efficiency, and expand access to affordable and reliable power, unlocking new pathways to inclusive growth and social development.

This publication outlines the progress made since the 44th Summit, held in Harare Zimbabwe, in August 2024. It presents key achievements in industrialisation, agricultural, and energy transition, and highlights progress in implementing the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030. It captures significant milestones, summarising the Region's ongoing work to achieve our shared goals.

The 45th Summit also takes place at a pivotal moment in the Region's history, marked by peaceful leadership transitions in several Member States, notably the Republics of Botswana, Mozambique and Namibia. These transitions reaffirm SADC's reputation as a champion of democratic governance. A dedicated section features the profiles of the newly elected leaders, and their visions for continued regional cooperation and stability.

We are honoured to have the Republic of Madagascar host this year's Summit, with His Excellency President Andry Rajoelina assuming the role of Chairperson of SADC for the 2025/26 period. A dedicated section profiles the Republic of Madagascar as both the Host Nation and Chair, setting the tone for this important chapter for regional leadership.

I also wish to express sincere gratitude to His Excellency President Dr Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of the Republic of Zimbabwe, for his stewardship as SADC Chair over the past year. Likewise, we thank Her Excellency President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania, for her leadership as Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Their exemplary leadership has been instrumental in advancing our regional agenda.



Recognising the critical role of media in shaping public discourse and enhancing regional awareness, SADC continues the tradition of facilitating the SADC Media Awards, which recognise outstanding journalistic contributions to regional development. This publication includes the winners of the 2025 SADC Media Awards, testament to power of storytelling in promoting integration, cooperation and socio-economic development.

In fostering youth engagement, SADC hosts the annual Secondary Schools Essay Competition aimed at cultivating a deeper understanding of regional integration among young leaders. This year's winning entries are announced in this publication, reflecting the perspectives of tomorrow's changemakers.

I trust that this publication will serve as a valuable resource, providing insights into SADC's ongoing achievements, strategic priorities and regional aspirations. My sincere appreciation to our knowledge partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), for their dedication in compiling this important edition.

It is my pleasure to present the 45th SADC Summit Brochure.

H.E. Elias Mpedi Magosi
SADC Executive Secretary
August 2025



PROPOS LIMINAIRES

C'est avec beaucoup de fierté et d'impatience que je vous souhaite la bienvenue au 45^{ème} Sommet de la Communauté de développement de l'Afrique australe (SADC), accueilli par la République de Madagascar, sous le thème visionnaire pour cette année : « *Promouvoir l'industrialisation, la transformation agricole et la transition énergétique pour une SADC résiliente* ». Ce thème reflète notre détermination collective à construire une communauté dynamique, diversifiée et tournée vers l'avenir, capable de relever les défis mondiaux tout en favorisant une résilience économique et sociale durable.

Au fil des ans, la SADC a réalisé des progrès louables dans l'accélération de l'industrialisation. Les États membres ont lancé des zones économiques spéciales, renforcé les chaînes de valeur régionales et amélioré les capacités de production. Ces initiatives ont favorisé l'innovation, stimulé la diversification économique et créé des emplois, faisant de la Région un pôle industriel compétitif qui relie les marchés locaux aux opportunités mondiales.

La transformation agricole reste la pierre angulaire de notre Programme de développement. Nous reconnaissons que l'agriculture est plus qu'un moyen de subsistance - c'est le fondement de la sécurité alimentaire, du développement rural et de la stabilité économique. Pour garantir un avenir résilient et durable, nous devons intensifier nos efforts pour moderniser les techniques agricoles, améliorer les infrastructures et renforcer les chaînes de valeur. En adoptant des approches intelligentes sur le plan climatique et fondées sur la technologie, les États membres peuvent passer efficacement d'une agriculture de subsistance à un secteur agricole dynamique, compétitif et durable qui réponde aux demandes régionales et internationales.

Le troisième pilier du thème de ce Sommet, la transition énergétique, reflète notre engagement en faveur d'un avenir durable et à faible émission de carbone. Alors que le changement climatique pose des défis sans précédent, la SADC adopte des solutions en matière d'énergies renouvelables en exploitant les vastes ressources solaires, éoliennes et hydroélectriques de la Région. Des projets de collaboration sont déjà en cours pour moderniser les infrastructures, améliorer l'efficacité énergétique et élargir l'accès à une énergie abordable et fiable, ouvrant ainsi de nouvelles voies à la croissance inclusive et au développement social.

Cette publication décrit les progrès réalisés depuis le 44^{ème} Sommet, qui s'est tenu à Harare (Zimbabwe) en août 2024. Elle présente les principales réalisations en matière d'industrialisation, d'agriculture et de transition énergétique, et met en exergue les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre du Plan stratégique indicatif de développement régional (RISDP) 2020-2030. Il expose les étapes importantes et résume les travaux en cours dans la Région pour atteindre nos objectifs communs.

Le 45^{ème} Sommet se tient également à un moment charnière de l'histoire de la Région, marqué par des transitions pacifiques à la tête de plusieurs États membres, notamment la République du Botswana, la République du Mozambique et la République de Namibie. Ces transitions réaffirment la réputation de la SADC en tant que championne de la gouvernance démocratique. Une section spéciale présente les profils des dirigeants nouvellement élus, ainsi que leur vision de la poursuite de la coopération et de la stabilité régionales.

Nous sommes honorés que la République de Madagascar accueille le Sommet de cette année et que son Excellence Andry Rajoelina, Président de la République, assume la fonction de Président de la SADC pour la période 2025/26. Une section dédiée présente la République de Madagascar en tant que pays hôte et qui assume la présidence, donnant le ton de ce chapitre important pour le leadership régional.



Je souhaite également exprimer ma sincère gratitude à Son Excellence Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, Président de la République du Zimbabwe, pour son exercice de la Présidence de la SADC au cours de l'année écoulée. De même, nous remercions Son Excellence Samia Suluhu Hassan, Présidente de la République unie de Tanzanie, pour son leadership en tant que Présidente de l'Organe de coopération en matière de politique, de défense et de sécurité. Leur leadership exemplaire a permis de faire avancer notre Agenda régional.

Reconnaissant le rôle essentiel des médias dans l'élaboration du discours public et dans le renforcement de la prise de conscience régionale, la SADC perpétue la tradition d'organiser les prix des médias de la SADC (*SADC Media Awards*), qui récompensent les contributions journalistiques exceptionnelles au développement régional. Cette publication comprend les lauréats des *SADC Media Awards 2025*, qui témoignent du pouvoir de la narration dans la promotion de l'intégration, de la coopération et du développement socioéconomique.

Afin d'encourager la participation des jeunes, la SADC organise chaque année le concours de dissertation des écoles secondaires, qui vise à faire mieux comprendre l'intégration régionale aux jeunes dirigeants. Les travaux gagnants de cette année sont annoncés dans cette publication, reflétant les perspectives des acteurs du changement de demain.

Je suis persuadé que cette publication constituera une ressource précieuse, offrant un aperçu des réalisations actuelles de la SADC, de ses priorités stratégiques et de ses aspirations régionales. Je remercie sincèrement notre partenaire en matière de connaissances, le Centre de recherche et de documentation d'Afrique australe (SARDC), pour le dévouement dont il a fait preuve en compilant cette importante édition.

J'ai le plaisir de vous présenter la brochure du 45^{ème} Sommet de la SADC.



S.E. Elias Mpedi Magosi
Secrétaire exécutif de la SADC
Août 2025



PREFÁCIO

É com grande honra e satisfação que apresento as boas-vindas à 45.^a Cimeira da Comunidade de Desenvolvimento da África Austral (SADC), organizada pela República de Madagáscar, sob o lema visionário deste ano: “*Promover a Industrialização, Transformação Agrícola e Transição Energética para uma SADC Resiliente.*” Este lema reflecte a nossa determinação colectiva em construir uma Comunidade dinâmica, diversificada e voltada para o futuro, capaz de enfrentar os desafios globais e, ao mesmo tempo, promover uma resiliência económica e social sustentável.

Ao longo dos anos, a SADC registou progressos notáveis na aceleração da industrialização. Os Estados-Membros criaram zonas económicas especiais, reforçaram as cadeias de valor regionais e melhoraram as capacidades de produção. Estas iniciativas impulsionaram a inovação, estimularam a diversificação económica e geraram emprego, posicionando a região como um pólo industrial competitivo que liga os mercados locais às oportunidades globais.

A transformação agrícola continua a ser uma pedra angular da nossa agenda de desenvolvimento. Reconhecemos que a agricultura é mais do que um meio de subsistência - é a base da segurança alimentar, do desenvolvimento rural e da estabilidade económica. Com vista a assegurar um futuro resiliente e sustentável, é necessário intensificar os esforços para modernizar as técnicas agrícolas, melhorar as infra-estruturas e reforçar as cadeias de valor. Ao adoptarem abordagens inteligentes do ponto de vista climático e assentes na tecnologia, os Estados-Membros podem passar eficazmente de uma agricultura de subsistência para um sector agrícola dinâmico, competitivo e sustentável que satisfaça as exigências regionais e internacionais.

O terceiro pilar do lema desta Cimeira, a transição energética, reflecte o nosso compromisso para com um futuro sustentável e com baixos níveis de carbono. À medida que as alterações climáticas apresentam desafios sem precedentes, a SADC adopta soluções de energia renováveis, aproveitando os vastos recursos solares, eólicos e hidroeléctricos da região. Estão já em curso projectos colaborativos para a modernização das infra-estruturas, melhoria da eficiência energética e expansão do acesso à energia fiável e a preços acessíveis, abrindo novas vias para o crescimento inclusivo e o desenvolvimento social.

Esta publicação descreve os progressos alcançados desde a 44.^a Cimeira, realizada em Harare, Zimbabwe, em Agosto de 2024. Apresenta as principais realizações nos domínios da industrialização, da agricultura e da transição energética e destaca os progressos registados na implementação do Plano Estratégico Indicativo de Desenvolvimento Regional (RISDP) 2020-2030. Regista os marcos significativos, resumindo o trabalho em curso da Região visando alcançar os nossos objectivos comuns.

A 45.^a Cimeira também se realiza num momento crucial da história da Região, marcado por transições pacíficas de liderança em vários Estados-Membros, nomeadamente no Botswana, em Moçambique e na Namíbia. Estas transições reafirmam a reputação da SADC como defensora da governação democrática. Os perfis dos dirigentes recém-eleitos e as suas visões para uma cooperação e estabilidade regionais contínuas são apresentados numa secção específica.

Temos a honra de contar com a República de Madagáscar como anfitriã da Cimeira deste ano, com Sua Excelência o Presidente Andry Rajoelina a assumir o papel de Presidente da SADC para o período 2025/26. É dedicada uma secção ao perfil da República de Madagáscar como país anfitrião e presidente, dando o mote para este importante capítulo de liderança regional.



Gostaria também de expressar a minha sincera gratidão a Sua Excelência o Presidente da República do Zimbabwe, Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, pela sua liderança enquanto Presidente da SADC durante o último ano. De igual modo, gostaríamos de manifestar o nosso agradecimento a Sua Excelência a Presidente Dr.^a Samia Suluhu Hassan, da República Unida da Tanzânia, pela sua liderança enquanto Presidente do Órgão de Cooperação nas Áreas da Política, Defesa e Segurança. A sua liderança exemplar tem sido fundamental para promover a nossa agenda regional.

Reconhecendo o papel crítico dos meios de comunicação social na moldagem do discurso público e no reforço da consciência regional, a SADC continua a tradição de facilitar os Prémios de Jornalismo da SADC, que reconhecem as contribuições jornalísticas extraordinárias para o desenvolvimento regional. A presente publicação inclui os vencedores dos Prémios de Jornalismo da SADC de 2025, testemunho do poder da narração de histórias na promoção da integração, da cooperação e do desenvolvimento socioeconómico.

No âmbito da promoção da participação dos jovens, a SADC organiza anualmente o Concurso de Redacção das Escolas Secundárias com o objectivo de cultivar uma compreensão mais aprofundada da integração regional entre os jovens líderes. Os trabalhos vencedores deste ano são anunciados nesta publicação, reflectindo as perspectivas dos agentes de mudança de amanhã.

Estamos confiantes de que a presente publicação constituirá um recurso valioso, facultando informações sobre as realizações em curso, as prioridades estratégicas e as aspirações regionais da SADC. Os meus agradecimentos vão ao nosso parceiro de conhecimento, o Centro de Documentação e Investigação da África Austral (SARDC), pela sua dedicação na compilação desta importante edição.

É com imenso prazer que lhe apresento a brochura da 45.^a Cimeira da SADC.

Elias Mpedi Magosi
Secretário Executivo da SADC
Agosto de 2025





Caution Against Infringement of SADC Trademarks

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

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

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

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



SADC LIBRARY

Discover the SADC History



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

The following are the key collections in the SADC Library

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

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

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

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

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

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

www.sadc.int



Key reasons to trade and invest in SADC

Peaceful and stable



Home to iconic tourist attraction sites



Abundant Natural Resources with potential for development of regional value chains



16 Member States, market of over 389 million people and combined GDP of US\$841 billion



Conducive legal and policy frameworks for trade and investment



Youthful population for sustained labour supply





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

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

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

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

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

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



BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE LA SADC

Découvrez l'histoire de la SADC



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

www.sadc.int



Raisons principales pour faire du commerce et investir dans la SADC

Paisible et stable



Des sites d'attraction touristique emblématiques



Ressources naturelles abondantes offrant un potentiel élevé pour le développement de chaînes de valeur régionales



16 États membres, un marché de plus de 389 millions de personnes et un PIB global de 841 milliards d'USD



Cadres juridiques et politiques propices au commerce et à l'investissement



Population jeune permettant une offre de travail soutenue





Aviso sobre a violação das Marcas registadas da SADC

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

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

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

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



BIBLIOTECA DA SADC

Descubra a História da SADC



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

As principais coleções da Biblioteca da SADC são as seguintes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oxford Economics Africa, garantindo as pessoas que utilizam a Biblioteca o acesso a conhecimentos actualizados 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: lmudengi@sadc.int; kgosekwang@sadc.int.

www.sadc.int



Principais razões para fazer negócios e Investir na SADC

Paz e estabilidade



Local icónico de atracção turística



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



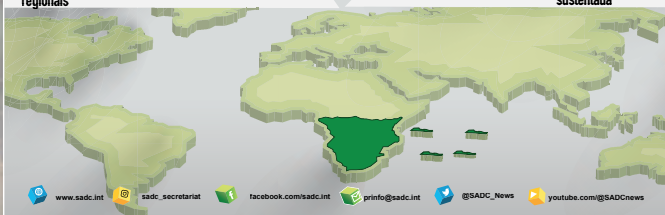
16 Estados-Membros, um mercado de mais de 389 milhões de pessoas e um PIB combinado de 841 mil milhões de USD



Possui estruturas jurídicas e políticas favoráveis ao comércio e ao investimento



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



SADC Plant Genetic Resource Centre

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



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

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SADC Regional Peacekeeping and Training Centre

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



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

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



SADC Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre

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

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

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

SADC Humanitarian and Emergency Operations Centre

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

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



SADC in Pictures

2024-2025



Regional leaders met for the 44th Ordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government in Harare, Zimbabwe in August 2024. The meeting was held under the theme, "Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustained Economic Growth and Development towards an Industrialized SADC."



Former SADC Chairperson, President João Lourenço of Angola (right) hands over the instruments of power to the then incoming Chairperson, President Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe (left) during the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Harare, Zimbabwe in August 2024.



Historic Moment: On 13 December 2024, the SADC Chairperson, President Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe and President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko of Botswana officially received the SADC Headquarters building, SADC House, from Bongwe Investments Proprietary Limited under a Public Private Partnership agreement.



Historic Moment: President Daniel Chapo of Mozambique was inaugurated on 15 January 2025 following his victory in elections held in October 2024. He is the country's first leader born after independence.



Heads of State and Government from the East African Community and SADC met for a joint summit on 8 February 2025 to deliberate on the security situation in eastern DRC and find means to bring lasting peace to the region.



Making History...Her Excellency, Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah was inaugurated as the Fifth President of Namibia on 21 March 2025. She is the first women to lead the country since independence in 1990.



Making History...Zimbabwe hosted the first-ever SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Summit of Heads of State and Government, preceded by a two-day international conference, 19-23 May 2025. The meetings were held under the theme: "SADC TFCAs: 25 Years of Cooperation for Regional Integration and Sustainable Development".



Historic Moment: Two SADC Member States have Presidents who are women... H.E. Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah, the President of Namibia (left), met with President Samia Suluhu Hassan of Tanzania on 20 May 2025 to discuss ways to strengthen collaboration between their countries.



The SADC Secretariat in partnership with the Government of Zambia and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) commissioned the landmark Kazungula Water Project in Kazungula on 9 June 2025. The project is aimed at enhancing water security and sanitation infrastructure along the strategic SADC North-South Corridor.

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Golden Jubilee....25 June 2025 was a momentous occasion for Mozambicans as they gathered to celebrate the country's 50th independence anniversary.



From 14 June to 13 July 2025, SADC citizens rallied behind South African football side, Mamelodi Sundowns, the only team from southern Africa that qualified for the Club World Cup held in the United States.



Madagascar hosted the Eight Edition of the SADC Industrialisation Week (SIW) from 28 July to 1 August 2025. The SIW serves as a platform for public and private sector stakeholders to collaborate on industrial development initiatives within SADC.



SADC Parliament – a long-standing dream nears reality

After years of anticipation and collective ambition, southern Africa is on the verge of a historic milestone: the establishment of a regional parliament.

With the required majority of member states signing on to an agreement to formalise the establishment of the SADC Parliament, the dream of a unified legislative voice for the region has transitioned from aspiration to reality.

The agreement amends the SADC Treaty, the foundational document that established SADC as a regional organisation. Signed in Windhoek, Namibia in 1992, the Treaty defines the objectives of SADC, its institutional framework and operational mechanisms, all aimed at advancing regional integration and sustainable development across southern Africa.

The establishment of the SADC Parliament represents the culmination of a lengthy and determined journey. This milestone is the result of more than 20 years of persistent lobbying, strategic diplomacy and unwavering commitment to fostering deeper regional integration and legislative cooperation.

The SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC PF) was established in 1997 as a regional inter-parliamentary body and is made up of 15 national parliaments, representing more than 3,500 parliamentarians in southern Africa. The member parliaments are Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The transformation of SADC PF into a regional parliament has been on the table since 2004. SADC PF Secretary General Boemo Sekgoma admits that the journey has been a complex process, requiring three critical steps.

“The first stage was to deposit an instrument – a white paper or proposal – at the (SADC) Summit indicating the modalities and parameters for this parliament, following which the Heads of State and Government gave approval and directed the SADC Secretariat to form a task team that is made up of the SADC PF and the Secretariat,” she said.

The first stage was completed when a decision was formally taken at the 41st SADC Summit in Malawi in August 2021 to transform the forum into the SADC Parliament, which will be a “consultative and deliberative body”.

The second stage focused on amending the SADC Treaty to officially recognize the parliament as an organ of SADC, and the third stage requires the ratification of the protocol establishing the parliament. The

milestone of amending the Treaty was achieved in July 2024 when the Democratic Republic of Congo became the 12th member state to sign the agreement, marking significant progress toward realising this long-held vision.

Both the amendment of the Treaty and the ratification of the protocol require at least two-thirds of all the 16 SADC member states – not only the 15 that are members of SADC PF – to deposit instruments of ratification with the SADC Secretariat. Efforts are underway to engage the Comoros, the sole SADC member state yet to join the regional parliament, to encourage its participation in this vital legislative platform.

Since July 2024, Madagascar and Botswana have joined 12 other member states in signing the agreement amending the SADC Treaty, bringing the total to 14, the number of countries in favour of the transformation.



With this overwhelming support, the SADC Parliament is now legally recognised as an institution of SADC under Article 9(1) of the Treaty.

Prior to the recent amendment, the SADC Treaty recognised eight institutions: the Summit of Heads of State and Government; the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation; the Council of Ministers; Sectoral and Cluster Ministerial Committees; the Standing Committee of Officials; SADC Secretariat; SADC Tribunal; and SADC National Committees.

To complete the transformation, member states must overcome one pivotal challenge: securing the required majority to endorse and sign the Protocol on the SADC Parliament.

According to the Chairperson of the SADC PF Transformation Lobby Team, Hon. Jacob Mudenda, this step is essential to fully establish the parliament as a functional regional institution.

At the 57th Plenary Assembly of the SADC PF held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in June, Mudenda said the Draft Protocol on the SADC Parliament has been submitted for review.

“The process that needs urgent engagement is for our Parliaments to have an urgent conversation with the Executive to make comments on what should be the nature of the final draft,” said Mudenda, who is Speaker of the National Assembly of Zimbabwe.

The comments will be consolidated and actioned by the SADC Secretariat before the final draft is presented for approval at the Summit of Heads of State and Government.

The protocol outlines the framework for the SADC Parliament, detailing its composition, powers, functions, procedures and other key provisions essential for its governance and effective operation.

In his 2024-2026 roadmap for the organisation, the new SADC PF President, Hon. Justin Tokely, Speaker of the National Assembly of Madagascar, expressed optimism that the full transformation will be achieved by 2026, reflecting the high expectations surrounding this significant milestone for regional integration.

“Central to the roadmap is the concept of ‘people-powered democracy,’ he said, “which aims to ensure that democracy is driven by active citizen participation.”

Tokely was elected to lead the organisation at its 56th Plenary Session in December last year, taking over from Hon. Roger Mancienne, Speaker of the National Assembly of Seychelles.

Hon. Professor Peter Katjavivi, the former Speaker of the National Assembly of Namibia and a member of the SADC PF Transformation Lobby Team, described the journey as “arduous, but worth every step.”

“We have been dreaming about this, but it has become a reality. As we look back and look to the future, this is something that will define who we are as a SADC community,” he said.

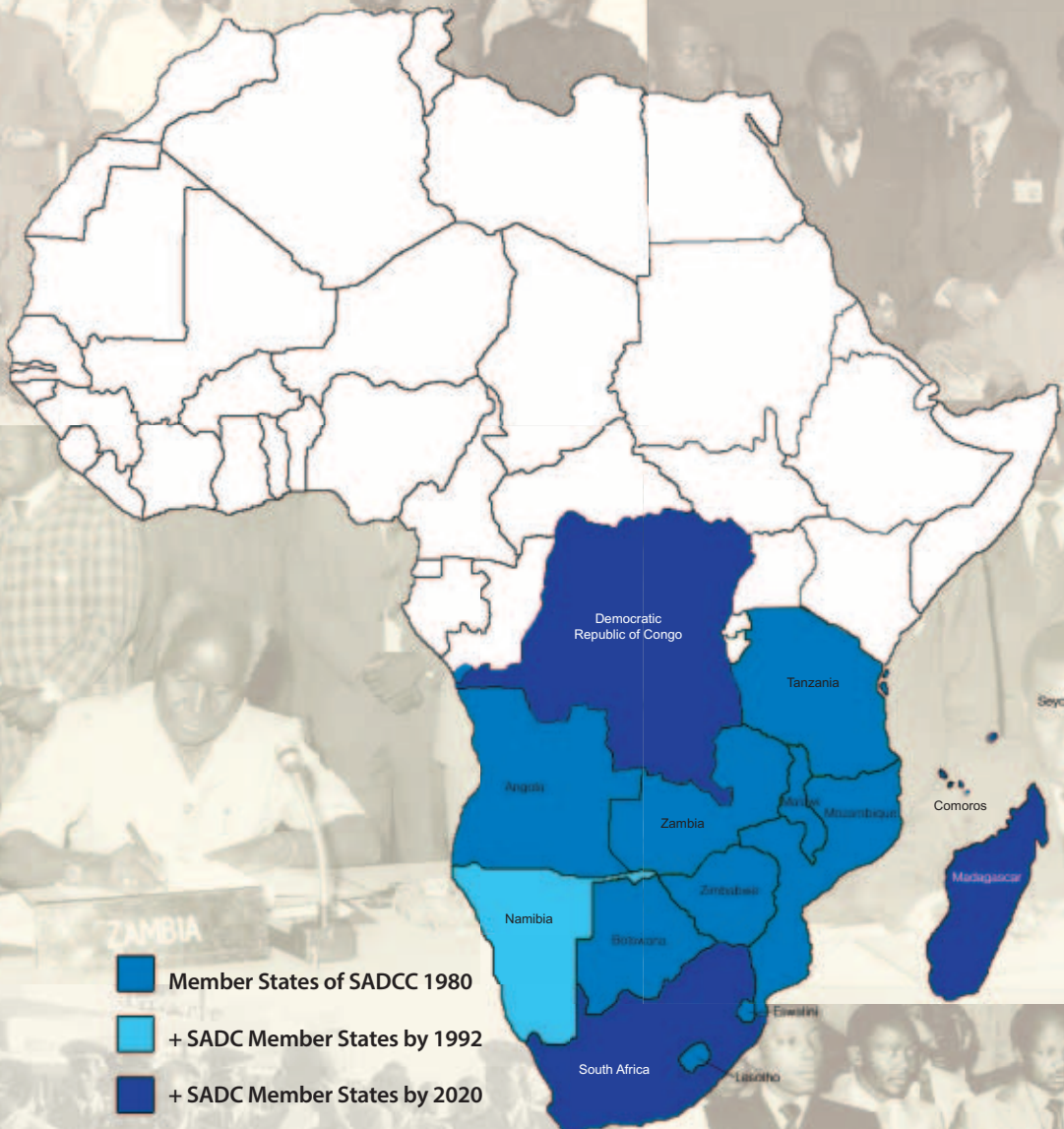
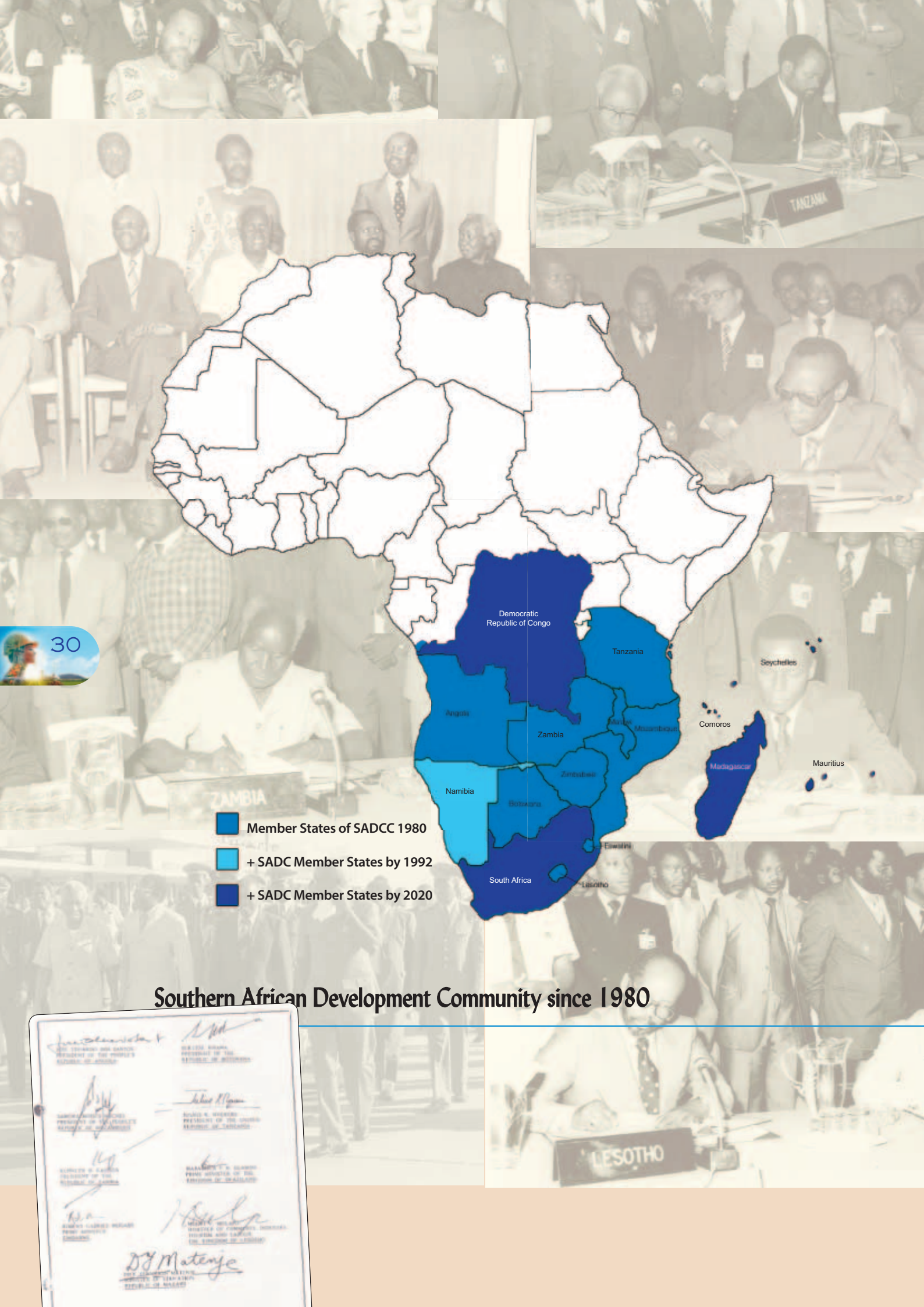
The establishment of the regional parliament provides the final piece to the regional governance architecture, as SADC has an active executive and judiciary.

The SADC Parliament is intended to ensure broader citizen participation in regional affairs and facilitate more extensive debate on regional issues.

This initiative is expected to accelerate the implementation of SADC protocols that need to be ratified and domesticated into national legislation.

The regional parliament, therefore, becomes a key driver of integration and development. sardc.net





Southern African Development Community since 1980



SADC HISTORY 45 YEARS

THE JOURNEY TOWARDS A COMMON FUTURE

Rooted in shared history, growing through unity

REGIONAL COOPERATION and integration in southern Africa are rooted in historical, economic, political, social and cultural factors that have created strong bonds of solidarity and unity.

These factors have contributed to the development of a distinct southern African methodology that underpins political and economic cooperation.

The formal establishment of structures to promote regional cooperation and integration started as an initiative of the Front Line States (FLS) of Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia, directed initially towards the political liberation of the region.

From 1975, when the FLS grew to five members following the independence of Mozambique and Angola, the leaders met regularly to coordinate efforts, resources and strategies, in support of the national liberation movements that were seeking independence from colonial rule and apartheid.

They also had to confront the military and economic destabilisation of the region by apartheid South Africa. The intensification of the struggle on both fronts strengthened the bonds of solidarity and the need for collective action.

Most of the countries of southern Africa had achieved political independence by 1980, but against a background of deprivation caused by colonial economic policies that favoured the minority, and the threat of powerful and hostile white-minority-ruled neighbours.

Since the formation of the Organisation of African Unity (now African Union) in 1963, African leaders supported the promotion of economic and social development through cooperation and integration as the next logical step after political independence.

Accordingly, based on the outcome of the Arusha Conference in July 1979, which agreed on a strategy to launch the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), nine majority-ruled states on the mainland met at Summit level on 1 April 1980 in Lusaka, and declared their commitment to pursue policies aimed at economic liberation based on sustainable, integrated development of their economies.

In attendance were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland (now Eswatini), Tanzania, Zambia and the soon-to-be independent Zimbabwe, as well as two liberation movements, the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The Summit adopted the Lusaka Declaration entitled, *Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation*.

Prior to SADCC, Southern Africa was fragmented, locked in colonial boundaries, and the region transformed again in 1992 when independent Namibia hosted the signing of the SADC Treaty to become a regional community, the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Another transformation took place in 1994 when South Africa joined SADC after holding democratic elections to choose a majority government and begin its transition from *apartheid* (separation by racial designation).

Five more countries saw the benefits of joining this regional economic community since that time, bringing their unique diversity to make a total of 16 SADC Member States by 2020. These were Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Mauritius, and Seychelles.

Many milestones have been achieved in advancing regional integration and economic development, infrastructure development, trade and industry, gender equality, management of shared resources, and peace and security, among many other areas of regional cooperation.

SADC Vision 2050 shows the way forward, while implementation is guided by the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan for the phase 2020-2030.



LEADERS OF THE FRONTLINE STATES



"SADCC is our major instrument for self-reliant development in this part of Africa."

President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere opening SADCC Summit in Arusha, 9 August 1985



"I have no doubt that we are equally capable of working together for the economic and social advancement of our peoples in the same way as we have done in the struggle for political freedom," President Khama at the founding of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, officially launched at the Mulungushi Conference Centre in Lusaka, Zambia on 1 April 1980



The host, President Kaunda, echoed the same sentiment when he said unity should not be limited to political liberation alone. *"African unity must be given economic substance, out of which the sociocultural fabric will grow so strong that our continent will no longer be vulnerable."*



Madagascar joins SADC

Huge potential to contribute to regional development

by Chengetai Madziwa

Madagascar is SADC's newest member, completing the map of a united southern Africa. The predominantly agricultural economy is expected to contribute to the region's overall agricultural output as well as expand the market for its products and those of other SADC countries.

The island's main agricultural products include coffee, cassava, bananas, maize, sugar-cane, vanilla, potatoes and rice.

Madagascar's mining, oil refinery and tourism, the country's other major industries apart from agriculture, also hold great potential for opening up of trade and business opportunities in the region.

If effectively tapped, economic activity between Madagascar and other SADC member states will contribute to intra-regional trade, which is expected to increase from the current level of 25 percent to between 35 and 60 percent by 2008.

Madagascar's main exports are cloves, coffee, fish, meat, petroleum products, sugar, and vanilla. The island's growing economy expects its unexploited mineral reserves to increase mineral exports from about US\$100 million to US\$150 million per year over the next ten years.

The mining sector currently provides stable employment to at least 100,000 people in the rural areas as well as an additional 500,000 seasonal jobs annually.

Although the country has experienced decades of declining Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Madagascar has gradually reformed its economy. The economy is expected to grow by over four percent this year (2005) as a result of forecast increases in agricultural production and higher investment in both tourism and infrastructure.

Although the country has experienced a slowdown in growth due to a drop in vanilla prices on the world market and uncertainty over export earnings from the textile industry after the removal of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), which guaranteed textile exports to developed countries, Madagascar's economy is expected to pick up momentum as it recovers from these shocks.

According to an economic assessment in July, the country's mining and tourism sectors should generate employment in the coming years. Such trends in economic development are likely, in the long term, to improve the human development indicators for Madagascar, which has a population of more than 16 million people (2004).

According to 2002 national figures, life expectancy in Madagascar is estimated at 53.6 years and the literacy rate is 67 percent. HIV and AIDS prevalence at almost two percent is one of the lowest in the region.

Madagascar is an island off the east coast of southern Africa, formerly an independent kingdom, that became a French colony in 1886, but regained its independence in 1960. The official languages are Malagasy and French. The capital city is Antananarivo.



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National Symbols

Madagascar's symbols reflect its unique geography, history, and culture. Key symbols include the

- Lemur, endemic to Madagascar and representing biodiversity;
- Baobab tree, a powerful symbol of resilience and cultural heritage;
- and,
- Zebu, symbolizing power, prosperity and solidarity.

The Flag, a tricolor of red, green, and white, also holds symbolic meaning, with red representing unity, green representing hope, and white representing freedom. Another symbol is the Traveller's Tree (Ravenala), often associated with water and a prominent feature in the landscape.



Reflections on Dr. Sam Nujoma's contribution to freedom and SADC regional integration



THE FOUNDING President of Namibia, Dr. Samuel Shafiihuna Daniel Nujoma, was a towering figure in Namibia's struggle for independence, a champion of Pan-African unity, and a visionary leader whose legacy extends far beyond his country.

His contributions extended beyond Namibia, significantly impacting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African continent. He passed away on 8 February 2025, leaving behind a lasting legacy of liberation, regional integration and Pan African solidarity.

Born on 12 May 1929 in Etunda village in the Omusati region of northern Namibia, Nujoma's early life was marked by a deep passion for freedom and unity.

After his early education, he worked at various jobs, including South African Railways. With a commitment to seeing his people free from colonial rule, the restricted pass-law system, and confined to ethnic groupings, he resigned from South African Railways in 1957 at the age of 29.

Nujoma's political journey began in the 1950s when he co-founded the Ovamboland People's Organisation (OPO), which later evolved into the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Nujoma was elected leader of the Owambo People's Organisation (OPO) in 1959. He petitioned the UN in the late 1950s, together with Chief Hosea Kutako, Samuel Witbooi, Theophilus Hamutumbangela, Toivo ya Toivo and others, demanding that the then South West Africa be placed under the UN Trusteeship system.

He played the leading role as head of the national liberation movement in campaigning for Namibia's independence from occupation by apartheid South Africa. His leadership was instrumental in mobilising international support and orchestrating armed resistance, which culminated in Namibia's independence in 1990.

His vision for Namibia was not only about political freedom but also national reconciliation and unity. His policies and perspectives contributed to the nation's development, fostering a sense of inclusivity and stability.

As a founding member and the first president of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), he left the country in early 1960 at age 30, travelling by road, train and plane to Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania and elsewhere, not knowing that it would be another 30 years before his formal return on 14 September 1989.

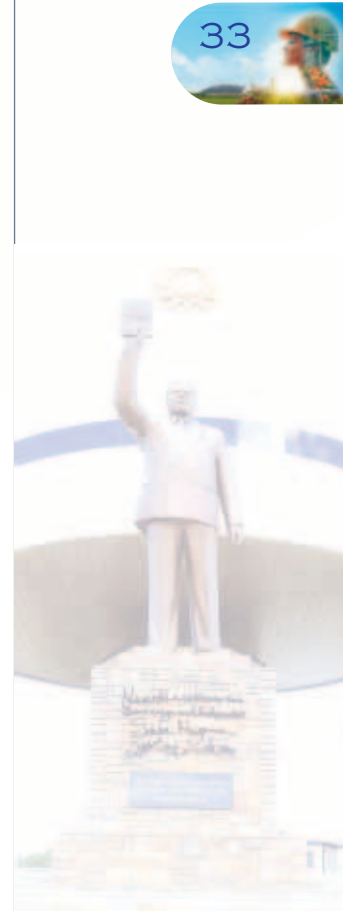
SWAPO established the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) in 1962 and launched the liberation war in 1966 after the United Nations withdrew a colonial mandate for South Africa to govern the country.

"This is the day for which tens of thousands of Namibian patriots laid down their lives, shed their precious blood, suffered imprisonment and difficult life in exile. Today, our hearts are filled with great joy and jubilation because our deepest and longest yearning has been realized," Nujoma said in his inaugural speech on Independence Day, 21 March 1990.

"To the Namibian people...as from today, we are the masters of this vast land of our ancestors. The destiny of this country is now fully in our own hands. We should, therefore, look forward to the future with confidence and hope," he added.

This was the culmination of a protracted war by the Namibian people and an international campaign of relentless pressure from SADC, the OAU and the United Nations.

And indeed, 35 years on, Namibia has recorded significant achievements in harnessing its resources to develop the country and provide a better life for its citizens. More Namibians now have access to education, land, health, water, and service delivery.



Nujoma served as Founding President from 1990, and was elected to two terms in 1995 and 2000 before stepping down in 2005. He was followed by President Hifikepunye Pohamba who served the next two terms from 2005 to 2015; President Hage Geingob, who was elected for two terms, serving until his death in February 2024, and his term was completed by President Nangolo Mbumba.

The current President of Namibia, who won elections in late 2024 and was sworn into office in March 2025 is Her Excellency, Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah.

Nujoma was a dedicated Pan Africanist and a key figure in the formation of the SADC, which aimed to promote regional integration and socio-economic cooperation for development.

He attended the Lusaka Summit on 1 April 1980 which founded the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), as the President of SWAPO to discuss support for the liberation of Namibia, which was occupied by South Africa although formally under UN mandate.

Namibia became the 10th member of SADCC following independence in 1990, after more than 70 years of South African occupation. Nujoma signed the instrument of accession on behalf of the Republic of Namibia on 24 August just prior to the 10th SADCC Summit hosted by Botswana on 26 August 1990.

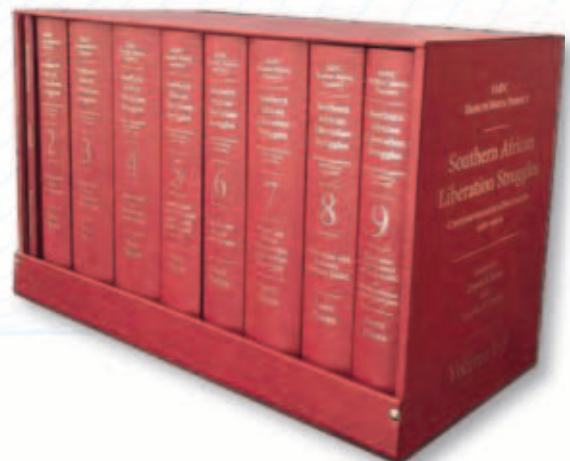
On 17 August 1992, two years after Independence, he hosted the SADCC Summit of Heads of State and Government in Windhoek, when leaders signed the SADC Declaration and Treaty that transformed SADCC into the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

The Declaration and Treaty were signed by the leaders or representatives of then 10 Member States – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland (Eswatini), United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

His efforts helped to strengthen ties among Southern African countries, fostering a collaborative approach to addressing common challenges such as poverty, health crises, and political instability.

Throughout his life, Dr Nujoma received numerous honours for his outstanding leadership and unwavering dedication to freedom and equality in Namibia.

His contributions to regional integration and unity continue to inspire future generations across the continent.



SADC @ 45

SARDC @ 40

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Knowledge for Development

Keeping up with the Heritage-based “Brand Zimbabwe”

Guided by its Heritage-Based Philosophy, Zimbabwe is harnessing its rich cultural and natural endowments to promote local production and the beneficiation of Zimbabwean goods and services. The country is actively exploring the vast opportunities offered by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), with deliberate efforts underway to provide proactive support and build the capacity of local producers in key sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and mining. These initiatives aim to enable local enterprises to meet the standards of domestic, regional, and international markets, while fostering integration into regional and global value chains.

Special attention is being given to empowering Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), women- and youth-led businesses, communities, and institutions of higher learning. These groups are making notable progress in blending modern technologies with Zimbabwe’s diverse natural resources, indigenous knowledge systems, and local skills to develop unique products with global appeal. Indeed, Zimbabwe is Open for Business. Investors and entrepreneurs are encouraged to forge mutually beneficial partnerships with the Heritage-Based Brand Zimbabwe built on authenticity, resilience, and innovation.



“Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustained Economic Growth and Development Towards an Industrialized SADC.”

Zimbabwe’s Heritage Based Education 5.0 Policy, the retooled National Industrial Development Policy among others emphasizes innovation, science and technology development, investment promotion and ease of doing business reforms, have cumulatively steered the economy towards a sustainable path of enhancing production of our industries, new enterprise development, export-led industrialisation, rural industrialisation and employment creation, to mention a few. As the race towards achieving an Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030 continues, Zimbabweans at home and abroad as well as regional and international citizens, are most welcome to explore the Zimbabwean industrial sector where bountiful investment opportunities intersect with a conducive business environment and dynamic work force.



Doctrine of Zimbabwe's Foreign Relations and International Cooperation

Reaffirmation of Zimbabwe's commitment to the Promotion of Peace and Security on the Global Stage.

During its tenure as Chair of SADC, Zimbabwe has immensely contributed to the promotion of peace, security and stability in the SADC region. The region has remained relatively peaceful and stable and significant progress has been made in response to the security threats in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The SADC Chairperson, His Excellency Dr. Emmerson D. Mnangagwa convened several Summits of SADC Heads of State and Government, including the historic SADC-EAC Joint Summits whose major interventions included the harmonization of the Luanda and Nairobi peace processes into a single framework and the appointment of five distinguished Statesman and Stateswomen of the African Continent to be Peace Facilitators under the Luanda/Nairobi Process. In December 2024, the SADC Chairperson, His Excellency Dr. Emmerson D. Mnangagwa together with the President of Botswana, Advocate Duma Boko, officiated at the ground breaking ceremony of the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot in the Kgatleng District of Botswana. The SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot will serve as a storage for materials, equipment and end-user stocks for use by the SADC Standby Force when undertaking mandated peace support and humanitarian missions.

Zimbabwe envisions a SADC, Africa and a world whose citizens are free from all forms of insecurity, including, armed conflict, climate-induced threats and other transboundary threats. The country has remained a significant contributor to regional, continental and international peacekeeping efforts and to the principle of multilateralism. It is within this context that the country is requesting for the support of the entire comity of nations in its bid for a non-permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, for the period 2027 to 2028.

In pursuit of a sustainable, free, just, and democratic society where all Zimbabweans enjoy happy and fulfilling lives, Zimbabwe's Chief Diplomat, His Excellency Dr. Emmerson D. Mnangagwa, launched the country's landmark Doctrine of Foreign Relations and International Cooperation. This visionary framework redefines Zimbabwe's engagement with the SADC region and the global community, aiming to promote the nation's integrity, dignity, and prosperity on the world stage.

Anchored in Zimbabwe's enduring national values, the Doctrine is built upon foundational pillars that define the country's identity and global posture: Nyika inovakwa nevane vayo / Ilizwe lakhiwa ngabanikazi balo / A country is built by its own people; Zimbabwe is a friend to all and an enemy to none; Zimbabwe is open for business; Leaving no one and no place behind; Liberation of the mind; and an unwavering commitment to sovereignty and independence. With this approach, Zimbabwe reaffirms its commitment to collaborating with the SADC Member States to build the SADC and Africa we want, for the benefit of our people.



A photo of His Excellency Dr. Emmerson D. Mnangagwa, President of Zimbabwe and Chairperson of SADC, and His Excellency Advocate Duma Boko, President of Botswana at the launch of the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot in Rasessa, Botswana.

ZIMBABWE



Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development

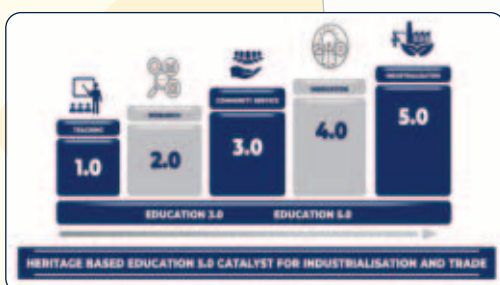
Vision

A heritage based higher and tertiary education, science and technology development for a competitive, industrialised and modernised Zimbabwe by 2030

Mission

To develop and deliver a knowledgeable and skilled human capital through higher and tertiary education 5.0, science and technology development using a heritage-based philosophy, for the production of quality goods and services

<https://mhtestd.gov.zw/>



Driving Innovation and Industrialisation

Transforming the Future through Education 5.0

Zimbabwe's educational landscape has been redefined under the visionary leadership of the Second Republic, embracing the Heritage-based Education 5.0 model for teaching, research, community service, innovation and industrialisation.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Innovation Hubs and Industrial Parks

Innovation hubs and industrial parks have been created across the country at state universities, as incubators for invention, entrepreneurship, and reducing import dependence. These hubs provide students with the resources to address national development needs, and develop marketable products and services. This has led to new engineering industries and many start-ups.

Skills Development, Academic Innovations and Technological Advancements

Universities have played a key role in bridging critical skills gaps and enhancing employability, developed practical solutions addressing national challenges such as the National Fuel Management System and the Local Authorities Digital System (LADS) by the Harare Institute of Technology; production of coal tar for roadworks by the Midlands State University; and the establishment of the Professor Makhurane Technovation Centre at the National University of Science and Technology.

Signing the SADC Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Organisation

The Ministry facilitated the signing by Zimbabwe of the SADC Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Organisation. The SADC charter was approved by SADC Member States in 2017 and entered into force in September 2022, following signature by 11 Member States. On 20 June 2025, Zimbabwe became the 12th country to sign the charter, which provides a legal and institutional framework for the organisation and governs the cooperation between SADC member states in the promotion of women in science, engineering and technology. This strengthens efforts to promote gender mainstreaming, and helps to bridge the gaps in the achievement of gender-responsive and inclusive Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development.

Recognition and Awards

The Ministry's efforts have attracted national acclaim, winning the Supreme Zimbabwean Exhibit and Best Zimbabwean Exhibit: Education and Training at the 2024 Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, showcasing its commitment to excellence and innovation.

Through strategic initiatives and a commitment to transformative education, the Ministry is redefining Zimbabwe's academic landscape and laying a robust foundation for sustainable economic growth and industrialisation.



Education



Heritage



Innovation



Industrialisation

A Collective Vision to transform the region into a competitive, industrialised economy anchored on education, science, technology, and innovation

Chairing the Joint Hybrid Meeting of SADC Ministers of Education and Training, Science, Technology and Innovation hosted by Zimbabwe

Member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) have expressed commitment to deepening regional integration and shared prosperity, driven by a collective vision to transform the region into a competitive, industrialised economy anchored on education, science, technology, and innovation.

At the Joint Meeting hosted by Zimbabwe in June 2025, strategies were discussed to promote inclusive education, improve learning quality, strengthen innovation ecosystems, and enhance access to technology for sustainable development.

The meeting of SADC Ministers was chaired by Zimbabwe's Minister of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development, Hon. Dr. Frederick M. Shava, who highlighted Zimbabwe's adoption of Heritage-based Education 5.0 as a vehicle for industrialisation and modernisation. Through this approach, the country aims to produce graduates equipped with skills that directly support national development goals. The connecting thread among all remarks was the key roles of education in national development, and to this end, innovation remains a crucial element to unlock opportunities for sustained economic growth and development.

Ministers agreed on the need to accelerate the implementation of the business plan on the SADC University of Transformation focusing on skills development in key value-chains that align with the SADC Industrialisation Strategy, such as pharmaceuticals, mineral beneficiation, and agro-processing. The Ministers also agreed to embed entrepreneurship in academic learning to support the envisioned goal of economic prosperity in the SADC region.

Driving regional innovation through strategic frameworks

SADC member states adopted the revised SADC Higher Education Strategic Framework (2025-2034); SADC TVET Strategic Framework (2025-2034); SADC Qualifications Framework; SADC Credit Accumulation and Transfers Systems (CATS) Guidelines; and the SADC Recognition of Prior Learning Guidelines. Member States will use these frameworks to revise their own educational frameworks. A reminder was also noted for Member States to contribute 1% of GDP towards Research and Development.

Prioritising foundational skills in learning

The SADC Joint Meeting of Ministers was preceded by the SADC High Level Ministerial Roundtable Dialogue on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy. Ministers underscored the urgency of addressing gaps in early grade learning, particularly among vulnerable children disproportionately affected by disparities in resources and infrastructure. Zimbabwe's Minister of Primary and Secondary Education, Hon. Dr. Torerayi Moyo, highlighted the magnitude of the challenge. "Education is the cornerstone of sustainable development, and foundational literacy and numeracy are the bedrock upon which all further learning is built. Yet, across our region, millions of children still lack access to basic skills, a challenge exacerbated by disparities in resources, infrastructure and teacher capacity." Dr Moyo said the roundtable dialogue is "a call to action," urging Member States to reflect on gaps, share lessons, and commit to collaborative solutions that ensure no child is left behind.



Zimbabwe's Minister of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development, Hon. Dr. Frederick M. Shava and the SADC Deputy Executive Secretary, Ms. Angèle Makombo signing the SADC Charter on Women in Science, Engineering and Technology Organisation



Hon. Dr. Torerayi Moyo



SADC Ministers Responsible for Education and Training and Science, Technology and Innovation at the Joint Meeting hosted in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe on 20th June 2025



Zimbabwe's Health Revolution: Powered by Innovation, Driven by Equity

The Ministry of Health and Child Care is reimagining healthcare delivery through bold, inclusive innovations that leave no one and no place behind. At the heart of this transformation is Impilo, a groundbreaking electronic health records system deployed at 1,254 facilities nationwide – digitising care, improving patient safety and connecting rural clinics with urban hospitals.

Smart Technology, Smarter Care

Impilo supports patient-centred care with mobile access, travel screening, vaccine management and home-based health coordination. It builds a digital superhighway that enhances efficiency, boosts data quality and reduces wait times – bringing healthcare closer to everyone. Key components of the facility include:

- ◆ **Impilo Vax** for immunisation and vaccine management
- ◆ **Impilo Travel Health** for health screening and records for travellers
- ◆ **Impilo Home** for home-based and community care, and
- ◆ **Impilo Mobile**, which enables mobile access for healthcare workers and clients.

Advanced Labs, Better Diagnoses

A new state-of-the-art laboratory at United Bulawayo Hospitals is revolutionising diagnostics with cutting-edge equipment for cancer screening, diabetes monitoring and blood analysis. Among others, the lab has a high-capacity chemistry analyser (Biobase BK 1200) that can perform over 600 tests per hour for monitoring and diagnosis of critical organ-related diseases such as liver and kidney disorders, diabetes, and for monitoring treatment in patients undergoing ART and TB therapy. It also features an immunoassay analyser (Biobase BK 122000), vital for screening of all types of cancer, as well as identifying hormonal disorders, which can assist in diagnosing infertility in women.

An upgraded National Tuberculosis Reference Lab will enhance epidemic preparedness, with high-throughput testing for drug-resistant TB.

Air Ambulance Services

With helicopters now active, the Ministry is saving lives through emergency airlifts, ensuring quick access to critical care across remote areas. Plans are afoot to expand the service and have more air ambulances.

Sally Mugabe Children's Hospital

As Sub-Saharan Africa's largest paediatric hospital, the facility offers dedicated wards, Ear Nose and Throat (ENT) and rehabilitation units, and specialised surgical care – putting child health at the forefront.

Immunisation for All

Through the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI), Zimbabwe leads with strong immunisation coverage, cold chain expansion, and real-time temperature monitoring. Over 1,500 solar-powered refrigerators and a modern Central Vaccine Store support equitable access. New vaccines and catch-up campaigns are reaching under-served communities, while environmental surveillance fortifies disease prevention.

Community Outreach

Fifty-six tricycles have been deployed to extend services to hard-to-reach areas, reinforcing Zimbabwe's commitment to equity.

This is more than progress – it's a promise. From digital health to air ambulances, from cutting-edge labs to vaccine breakthroughs, Zimbabwe's Ministry of Health and Child Care is building a resilient, inclusive and technology-driven health system for all.



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Ministry of Health and Child Care

Ministry of Health and Child Care



1. Introduction

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) was created in 1995 at the SADC summit held in Kempton Park, South Africa, when member governments of SADC signed an Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding for the formation of an electricity power pool in the region under the name of the Southern African Power Pool. SAPP is an International Development Organisation hosted by the Government of Zimbabwe. SAPP was officially opened in Harare, Zimbabwe, in 2000.

The SAPP turns 30 in 2025 and currently has 25 members from the 12 mainland SADC countries. The members are in the following categories:

- ❖ National power utilities (12)
- ❖ Operating members (6)
- ❖ Market participants (7)

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

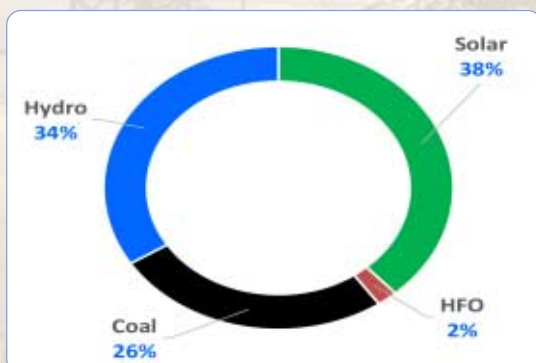
To provide energy associated services in the region and beyond.

3. Projects Preparation

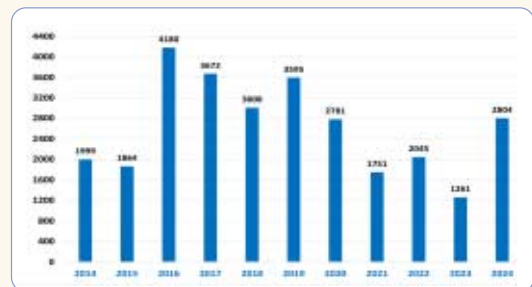
SAPP facilitation of project preparation continued through the Project Advisory Unit (PAU) funded by the World Bank under the Advancing Regional (Transformational) Energy Projects (AREP) program.

4. Generation and Transmission Capacity Expansion

- ❖ A total of 2,804 MW of new generation capacity was commissioned in 2024, with 38% being solar technology.



- ❖ Installed generation capacity for all 12 SAPP countries was 80,450 MW.
- ❖ The regional power supply deficit stands at 4,000 MW as there is significant suppressed demand. Only Angola, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania have excess power.
- ❖ A total of 26,590 MW of generation capacity will be commissioned in the SAPP region from 2025 to 2027.
- ❖ Malawi will be interconnected during the third quarter of 2025, while Angola and Tanzania will be fully interconnected by 2028.

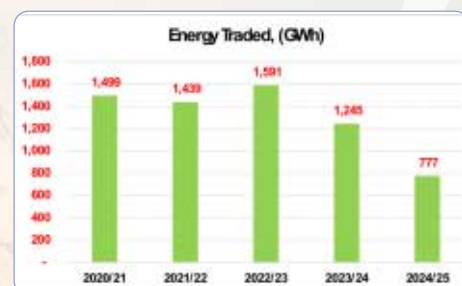


New generation capacity commissioned

5. Competitive Electricity Market in SAPP

The SAPP Competitive Electricity Market highlights are:

- ❖ A total of 777 GWh of electrical energy was traded on the SAPP competitive power market in 2024/25 compared to 1,245 GWh traded in 2023/24, representing a 38% decrease.
- ❖ 7% of the energy was traded through the SAPP Auction Markets in 2024/25 compared to bilateral contracts. The last 3 years have seen a significant decrease in energy traded on SAPP Auction Markets due to supply shortages.
- ❖ The graph below shows traded volumes.



Competitive Market Monthly Traded Volumes

- ❖ Current portfolios are Forward Physical Market Monthly, Forward Physical Market Weekly, Day-Ahead, Intra-Day and the Balancing Market.
- ❖ The Market Surveillance Unit continued monitoring to ensure market integrity and fairness.

Enhancing Regional Trade Through One Stop Border Posts



“WE USED to spend three to seven days at the border to cross into either South Africa or Zimbabwe. Now we are spending a few hours.”

An excited Adiseni Gengezha, who is a cross-border truck driver said this while applauding the modernisation of the Beitbridge border post, the busiest inland entry point in southern Africa.

The new look Beitbridge Border Post was commissioned in 2022 at a cost of over US\$300 million in 2022, and is implementing the Coordinated Border Management (CBM) concept, that SADC has adopted to increase efficiencies at ports of

entry and exit to facilitate movement of people, goods and services.

Truckers are not the only ones who appreciate the developments at Beitbridge. Other travellers using cross border buses and private cars have welcomed the significant improvements at the post which connects South Africa and Zimbabwe.

For truckers in particular, increased efficiency at the border post has reduced transit time, making their lives easier as they no longer need to camp at the border for days.

Beitbridge border post authorities currently process up to 1,000 commercial trucks, 1,100 light vehicles and 200 buses daily.

The landscape at border posts presents a challenge due to the presence and involvement of different government agencies, which include health, police, drug enforcement, environmental inspectors, immigration and customs agents. Each of these agencies has its own mandate and a lack of coordination among the organisations has previously resulted in delays.

The CBM concept, which also promotes One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) has helped turn around the situation as acknowledged by Gengezha.

Under the OSBP scheme, travellers are cleared once for passage into another country in contrast to the previous situation where they had to be sanctioned on both sides of the border.

For commercial goods, a pre-clearance system is in place where cargo is cleared and duties are paid before the vehicle reaches the port of entry or exit and is only checked for compliance.

This is opposed to the previous scenario where drivers had to start the whole customs clearance process at the port of entry, resulting in long queues that are often experienced at other border posts.

Several OSBPs are currently operational as SADC makes progress towards integrating and improving trade. These include Mwami/Mchinji OSBP between Malawi and Zambia, Kazungula OSBP between Botswana and Zambia and Chirundu OSBP between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

More OSBPs are planned across the region.

The SADC Business Council (SABC) has proposed the establishment of a Corridor Management Institution to facilitate the improvement of infrastructure and alignment of processes at border posts across the region.

According to the SABC, delays at border posts along the North-South Corridor (NSC) totalled 16,393,543 hours and cost businesses a staggering US\$330 million in the six months from October 2020 to March 2021 alone. This showed the significant impact that delays at the border posts have on trade and the cost of doing business.

The NSC is a vital trade route that connects the South African port of Durban to the Democratic Republic of Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania through Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi.

The OSBP concept is in line with the spirit of the SADC Protocol on Trade, which aims to facilitate regional economic growth through promoting trade within the region and elimination of trade barriers.

Improved border efficiencies are seen as one of the solutions to low intra-regional trade, which stands at 18 percent and depressed trade in services that stands at a mere 2.5 percent.





expanding horizons

**"CONSIDERED THE
"BACKBONE OF THE
NATIONAL ECONOMY"**



Regional Connectivity:

CFM connects Mozambique to neighboring countries like South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, and Eswatini, facilitating trade and movement of goods and people.

Logistics Hub:

CFM is transforming Mozambique into a competitive logistics hub in Southern Africa, particularly with the Maputo Corridor, which is becoming a preferred route for regional trade.

Social Impact:

CFM's railway lines have played a crucial role in connecting communities, particularly in rural areas, and have contributed to the development of towns and cities around railway stations.

Economic Growth:

The company's infrastructure development, including railway lines and port expansion, contributes to economic growth by creating jobs, attracting investment, and facilitating trade.

Infrastructure Development:

CFM has invested significantly in railway and port infrastructure, including the doubling of the Ressano Garcia line and the expansion of the Maputo Port, enhancing capacity and efficiency.

Environmental Sustainability:

CFM is committed to minimizing its environmental impact by implementing measures to prevent or minimize adverse health, safety, and environmental impacts.

www.cfm.co.mz



PORT OF TOAMASINA AMBITIOUS DEVELOPMENT FOR A REGIONAL IMPACT

At the crossroads of regional dynamics and national ambitions, the Port of Toamasina is asserting itself as a strategic logistics hub for the Indian Ocean. Through a vast modernisation and development programme, the country's main maritime gateway is keeping pace with the profound changes in global logistics chains and helping Madagascar to meet the challenges of greater regional economic integration within the SADC.

This transformation, piloted by the "Société du Port à gestion Autonome de Toamasina (SPAT)", aims to increase the port's capacity and position Toamasina as a leading regional hub over the long term. In addition to port performance, this project to Toamasina port development project is part of a responsible governance approach, incorporating safety measures, consultation with local residents and reducing environmental impact.

The works currently underway cover a wide area. They include the construction of a new 470 m container terminal, 333 m of which will be operational by 2026, capable of handling Panamax vessels. However, the ambition goes beyond the construction of new quays. The overall expansion plan includes extending the breakwater, dredging the access channels, deepening the existing quays and completing and bringing into service five coastal protection groins. At the same time, the effective operation of a new 10-hectare container storage area on the Hastie Reef site has enabled a major spatial reorganisation, reducing areas of saturation within the port and significantly improving the fluidity of operations.



These advances have made it possible to resolve congestion problems, optimise internal flows and improve operational efficiency, thereby meeting shipping lines requirements for fast, secure and scalable calls. The aim is to position Toamasina as a port capable of handling new generation ships (up to 14,000 TEU), reducing dependence on regional transshipment hubs. This will result in lower logistics costs, better control of lead times and increased competitiveness for the national economy and SADC partners. This approach will enhance the port's long-term attractiveness and open up new opportunities for investors, logistics operators and economic players in the region.

By equipping itself with a modern, high-performance infrastructure, Madagascar is reaffirming its commitment to promoting a more connected, resilient and integrated regional economic area. The Port of Toamasina has thus established itself as a catalyst for cooperation and the collective prosperity of SADC member states, in the service of an ambitious and sustainable regional dynamic.



**Société du Port à gestion
Autonome de Toamasina**



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Toamasina - MADAGASCAR

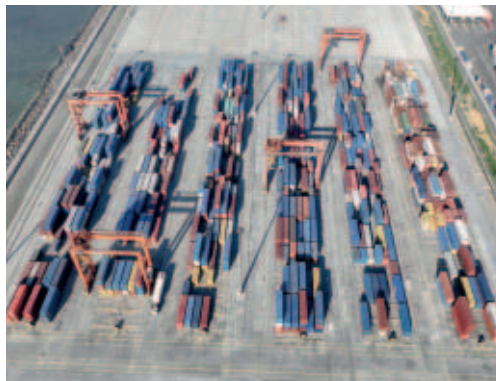


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SPAT Port Toamasina Officiel



FOCUS ON HOST NATION



MADAGASCAR IN BRIEF



Official Name	Republic of Madagascar
Head of State	President M. Andry Nirina Rajoelina
System of Government	Unitary Semi-Presidential Republic
Legislature	National Assembly and Senate
Capital City	Antananarivo
Main Cities	Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara
Independence Day	26 June 1960
Official Languages	Malagasy, French
Area of Country	587,295 sq km
Population	30,933,859 (Projection INSTAT 2024)
Regions	24
Highest Point	Maromokotra (2,876 metres)
Key Economic Sectors	Agriculture, Mining, Light Industry, Tourism
Currency	Ariary (MGA or AR)
Time Zone	East Africa Time (GMT +3 hours)
International Dialling Code	+261
Country Code	MG

REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

Madagascar is the fifth largest island in the world, located in the Indian Ocean off the south-east coast of Africa, separated from the mainland by the Mozambique Channel. The structure of governance is a semi-presidential democratic republic in which the President is the Head of State and the Prime Minister is Head of Government, with a multiparty political system. Madagascar is a unitary state with decentralised territorial units composed of municipalities, regions and provinces whose principles of administrative and financial autonomy are guaranteed by the Constitution and defined by law.

The Judiciary is independent of the Executive and the Legislature. Executive power is exercised in part by the President of the Republic, elected by direct universal suffrage for two terms of five years each, and in part by the Government headed by the Prime Minister, who is nominated by the Head of State. The President of the Republic is responsible for general state policy in the Council of Ministers. The President is also the Army Supreme Commander and Guarantor of National Unity. The Prime Minister is responsible to the National Assembly, exercises regulatory authority, and is responsible for the implementation of legislation.

Legislative power is held by the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly consists of 150 parliamentarians elected by direct universal suffrage for five years. For the Senate, two-thirds of senators are elected in equal numbers for each region and one-third are appointed by the President of the Republic.

The Judiciary is based on the principle of dual jurisdiction and includes three distinct orders of jurisdiction: the judicial system undertaken by the Court of Cassation; the administrative order by the State Council; and the financial order by the Court of Auditors. The three make up the Supreme Court.

CLIMATE

Madagascar has varied climatic conditions, depending on location: Tropical along the coast; Temperate inland; and Arid in the south of the island. The hottest months are December-January, the coldest months are June-August, and the wettest months are November-April.

POPULATION/DEMOGRAPHICS

The population is diverse, with people originating from Africa, South-East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia), Middle East and Europe, and has more than doubled over 25 years, from 11.5 million in the early 1990s to 26.2 million in 2018. According to figures from Projection INSTAT, the country's population was estimated at 30,933,859 in 2024. Of this figure, women accounted for 50.67 percent of the population while men made up the remainder. The majority of the population (62.8 percent) lives in rural areas.

The country has a high number of employed people, with the employment-to-population ratio for those aged 15 and over at a high 84.61 percent in 2019, according to the World Bank.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Madagascar's workforce was estimated at 15.4 million in 2022, with a youthful average age of 32 and an unemployment rate of just 1.8 percent. Each year, up to 500,000 graduates enter the job market. The government is prioritising skills training aligned with sectoral demand. Moreover, the number of technical training institutes, professional and private tuition for specific syllabi have been increasing over the past 10 years, which has increased the availability of skilled labour. With a literacy rate of 77.48 percent, education is overseen by the Ministry of National Education, Technical and Vocational Education, and Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research.

ECONOMY

The Government of Madagascar is committed to reforming governance and the business environment, a commitment supported by the implementation of the Madagascar Emergence Programme during the current presidential term. According to the World Bank's *Economic Outlook on Madagascar* published in October 2019, the country's economy slowed slightly in 2019 as a result of the combined effect of weaker external demand and the slow rollout of public expenditure. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accelerated from 2.3 percent in 2013 to 3.93 percent in 2017, reaching 4.6 percent in 2018, World Bank figures showed.

Export/Import

Madagascar exported products worth US\$3.5 billion in 2022, the 133rd largest exporter globally at the time. Madagascar's exports are mainly agricultural products and minerals. These in-

clude vanilla, which represented 22.2 percent of total exports in 2022, followed by textiles that account for 17.36 percent, and raw nickel accounting for 24.7 percent. The United States and China together account for 25 percent of Madagascar's exports. Other main export partners are France, Japan and Germany.

Madagascar imported US\$5.48 billion from the rest of the world, the 143rd largest importer globally. Its main import partners are China, United Arab Emirates, India, France and South Africa.

Banking and Financial Services

The country has a stable banking system in which local, regional and international financial institutions operate. The Central Bank of Madagascar oversees the sector. The full list of banking institutions operating in the country is accessible on <https://www.banky-foibe.mg/liste-des-codes-banque/>

Net FDI inflows

There are many dynamic investors, both Malagasy and foreigners, who do business in Madagascar across sectors that support the country's development, including mining, technology, agri-business, textile and other light industries, as well as tourism, energy, and infrastructure. In terms of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows and number of projects, the main investors in Madagascar are from France, Mauritius, China, United States, United Kingdom, India, Canada, Germany, Japan and Pakistan. FDI inflows in 2022 were valued at US\$316 million, according to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Total FDI inward stock stood at US\$9.1 billion in 2022, according to UNCTAD's *World Investment Report 2023*.

Taxation

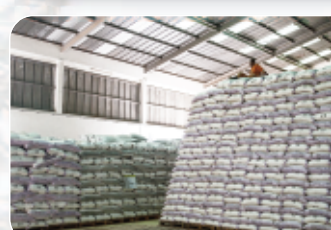
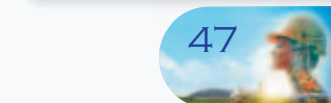
Madagascar has two main tax systems, which are the Real Regime that applies for companies with turnover greater than or equal to Ar 400 million per year (about US\$89,000 at end June 2025); and the Synthetic Tax Regime for companies with turnover less than Ar 400 million. The main taxes are income tax, synthetic tax, value added tax (vat), tax on employee and related income and tax on revenue from moveable capital. The main applicable rates are 20 percent, respectively, for income tax, VAT and Employee and Assimilated Income Tax, 13 percent and five percent, respectively, for employer share on social security and health contributions.

Investment Promotion

The Economic Development Board of Madagascar (EDBM) is the official national investment promotion agency. It was established in 2006 with delegated powers to facilitate and promote pri-

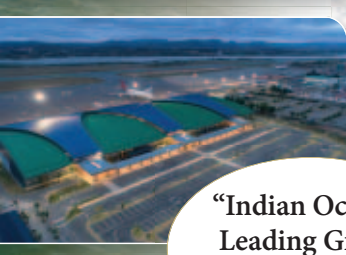


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Tourism “Treasure island”



“Indian Ocean’s Leading Green Destination”



vate domestic and foreign investment in Madagascar. It is also responsible for the formulation of appropriate investment promotion policies and strategies and is a one-stop shop for investors.

EDBM’s One-Stop Shop offers high quality and free services to investors. All procedures to do business in Madagascar, including a list of necessary documents, fees, permits, licences and authorisations, can be downloaded from EDBM’s website: www.edbm.mg.

One of the main laws governing investment in Madagascar is the Investment Law No. 2023-002. This law guarantees identical protection and legal framework for both domestic and foreign investors. It includes all the guarantees and key principles of international investment law, notably the obligation of transparency, freedom in dispute resolution, equality of treatment, general principles regarding incentives and stability.

The other law is the Free Zone Law No. 2007-037, which came into effect on 14 January 2008. This law simplifies financial, customs and tax procedures for eligible companies. Under this law, the Government provides fiscal and customs (tax holidays and exemptions) incentives to beneficiary companies.

Madagascar is a member of Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which offers international guarantees for their investment projects in Madagascar.

Export Processing Zones

Establishing a company in an EPZ is overseen by an Inter-Ministerial Committee, which ensures compliance with EPZ regulations. The relevant departments for documentation for operations in an EPZ are EDBM (Industry Section) in liaison with the Ministry of Industrialisation and Trade; EDBM (Work Section) in liaison with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Public Service; EDBM (Tax and Customs Section) in liaison with the Ministry of Economy and Finance; and GasyNet for access to the MIDAC process (for dematerialisation and monitoring of EPZ approvals).

GasyNet, established in 2007 to implement the TradeNet Electronic One-stop shop, facilitates online submission, processing and approval of documentation via the MIDAC platform. It streamlines access to importers, exporters, clearing agents, logistics companies and other users.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Airlines that Serve Madagascar

The following regional and international airlines fly into Madagascar: Air France, Air Mauritius, Air Austral, Ethiopian Airlines, Turkish Airlines,

Airlink, Kenya Airways, Neos Air, Ewa Air, Corsair and Emirates.

Maritime Connectivity

Madagascar has a total of 18 ports, with six of them open to international traffic: Toamasina (ranked among the top five ports in Africa for performance), Ehoala, Majunga, Tuléar, Antsirananana, and Nosy-be. After its extension in 2026, the Port of Toamasina will have a handling capacity of approximately one million TEUs (Twenty-foot Equivalent Units) per year, nearly triple its previous capacity.

TOURISM

Touted as the “Treasure Island,” Madagascar aims to attract up to one million visitors by 2028, with its rich mix of wildlife, beaches and cultural experiences. Iconic attractions include lemurs, vanilla and baobabs, supported by extraordinary biodiversity - 93 lemur species, 236 bird species (over 100 endemic or found nowhere else), 346 reptile species (90 percent endemic) and over 12,000 plant species (over 90 percent endemic).

Madagascar offers strong ecotourism potential, with four strict nature reserves, 21 national parks and 21 special reserves as well as 22 areas reserved for tourist enterprises, 10 world-class sites earmarked for development and three world heritage sites (the Strict Nature Reserve of the Tsingy of Bemaraha, the Royal Hill of Ambohimanga, and Rainforests of the Atsinanana).

Madagascar has received several awards such as the “Indian Ocean’s Leading Green Destination 2019” and “Indian Ocean’s Leading Beach Resort 2019” (World Travel Awards 2019). The government is taking bold steps to expand the sector, with the restructuring of Air Madagascar, renovation of key airports and launch of new international and domestic air services.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Madagascar is a land of possibilities, with investment opportunities spanning across different economic sectors. This section profiles some of the available investment opportunities.

◆ Agri-Business

Madagascar, the “agri-food hub of the Indian Ocean”, offers abundant human and natural resources for agribusiness. Strategically located between Africa, Asia and Europe, it could become the granary of the Indian Ocean region. Agriculture accounts for 26 percent of Madagascar’s GDP and employs 78 percent of the workforce. The country offers ideal conditions for developing value-added products for export and local consumption.

The varied conditions in Madagascar support diverse crops – from Savannah in the south and west, to Tropical humid zones in the north and east, and Temperate highlands in the centre.

With more than 35 million hectares of fertile land, less than 10 percent of this is utilised, providing vast potential for smallholder agriculture for those with market access.

Madagascar has the biggest supply of renewable water resources of any country in Southern Africa. Significant investment opportunities are available in organic farming, livestock and aquaculture.

◆ A Strong Global Brand

Madagascar leads global exports in vanilla, lychees and organic red shrimp, and ranks second for cloves. Its unique eco-brand boosts premium pricing across many products, including vanilla, spices, essential oils, cocoa, coffee, lychees and other tropical fruit. Investors benefit from government and donor-backed programmes supporting smallholders through research financing, training, equipment to smallholders, improved storage and access to agro-processing zones.

◆ ICT

Madagascar has earned a reputation as “a connected island”. The country is a beneficiary of three large undersea cable projects that significantly improve connectivity nationally and regionally. These are the East Africa Submarine System, Lower Indian Ocean Network, and the Melting Pot Indian Ocean Submarine System.

Madagascar’s modern infrastructure, proximity to Europe and skilled, low-cost labour make it ideal for ICT investment. Key opportunities include data centres, cloud computing, computer assembly, computer applications and mobile technology development and business process outsourcing – from call centre operations and data services to human resources and accounting.

Operators wishing to establish a telecommunications network, which will be open to the public and using non-shared frequencies and phone numbers, must secure a licence from the Autorité de Régulation des Technologies de Communication (ARTEC).

◆ “Land of untapped energy”

The rich natural resources and strategic location between Africa, Asia and Europe make Madagascar ideal for renewable energy investment. Strong ties with Europe, China and the US enhance its exceptional solar, wind and hydro potential, supported by skilled talent across the energy value chain to maximise project success.

Madagascar has an estimated hydroelectric potential of 7.8GW, with only two percent currently exploited. Over 800 large and 2,045 small hydropower sites (1-20 MW) have been identified, with 30 prioritised for development. Most regions receive over 2,800 hours of sunshine annually, with solar yields averaging 1,600 kWh/kWp – three to four times higher than Western Europe. Northern and southern regions offer wind speeds up to 20 m/s, support-



ing a generation potential of 2,000 MW, especially for hybrid energy systems. Additionally, biomass from agriculture could generate over 150 MW of electricity.

◆ Infrastructure investment

A strategic Indian Ocean hub, Madagascar offers vast infrastructure opportunities, including expansion of existing ports and new port facilities for mineral exports, concessions for smaller ports for local products and construction of highways and toll roads, Special Economic Zones and rural electrification. Investors can also operate large and small hydropower sites.

◆ Light Industry

Madagascar’s light industry – covering textiles, packaging, paper production, household appliances and more – contributes 19 percent of GDP and is increasingly dynamic. Madagascar’s strategic location, skilled workforce, competitive labour costs, export infrastructure and favourable trade regimes make it an attractive investment destination. Opportunities include biofuels, food processing, essential oils, pharmaceuticals and textiles, with well-established global exports to name brands. Sub-sectors such as spinning and weaving, leather, furniture, glass and plastic, and aluminium also offer promising returns.

◆ Mining

Madagascar is known for its rich subsoil, which allows the development of small-scale and larger-scale mining. Its outstanding geodiversity across most of the island is the result of a long geological history. It is home to several large mining and petroleum exploitation and exploration projects and has five major on-shore and off-shore basins spanning 820,400 sq km, which are favourable for hydrocarbon exploration. The relevant departments for operating documentation in the mining sector are the Bureau du Cadastre Minier de Madagascar and the Ministry of Mines. The mining sector’s contribution to Madagascar’s GDP is estimated at 4.41 percent (2018).

◆ Tourism

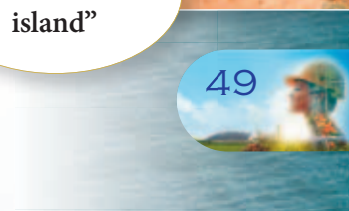
Madagascar offers investors the opportunity to develop some of the most remarkable and unspoilt tourism resources in the world. Investors can tap into eco-tourism and high-end hotels, as well as into sports and seaside tourism, culture and cuisine, and agri-tourism. There is a target of an additional 45,000 hotel rooms by 2028.

Agri-business
“The agri-food hub of the Indian Ocean”

ICT
“The connected island”

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“Land of untapped energy”



PROFIL DE LA NATION HÔTE



MADAGASCAR EN BREF



Nom officiel	République de Madagascar
Chef d'État	Président M. Andry Rajoelina
Système de gouvernement	République unitaire semi-présidentielle
Parlement	Assemblée nationale et Sénat
Capitale	Antananarivo
Grandes villes	Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga, Toamasina, Toliara
Jour de l'indépendance	26 juin 1960
Langues officielles	Malagasy, Français
Superficie du pays	587 295 km ²
Population	30,933,859 (Projection INSTAT 2024)
Régions	24
Point culminant	Maromokotra (9 436 pi)
Économie	Produits agricoles et de minéraux, industrie légère, tourisme
Monnaie	Ariary (MGA ou Ar)
Fuseau horaire	EAT (GMT +03)
Indicatif téléphonique international	+261
Indicatif de pays	MG

RÉPUBLIQUE DE MADAGASCAR

Madagascar est la cinquième plus grande île du monde. Elle se trouve dans l'océan Indien au sud-est de l'Afrique. Elle est séparée du continent par le canal du Mozambique. Les coordonnées géographiques de Madagascar sont de 20,00° sud et 47,00° est. Le pays est une République démocratique semi-présidentielle où le président est le chef de l'État et le Premier ministre le chef du gouvernement. Elle a un système politique multipartiste. Le pays est un État unitaire avec des entités territoriales décentralisées composées de municipalités, de régions et de provinces. La Constitution et la loi garantissent l'autonomie administrative et financière de ces entités.

Le pouvoir judiciaire est indépendant du pouvoir exécutif et du pouvoir législatif. Le pouvoir exécutif est exercé en partie par le président de la République, élu au suffrage universel direct pour deux mandats de cinq ans chacun, et en partie par le gouvernement, y compris le premier ministre désigné par le chef de l'État. Le président de la République est responsable de la politique générale de l'État au sein du Conseil des ministres. Il est également commandant suprême de l'armée et garant de l'unité nationale. Le premier Ministre est responsable devant l'Assemblée nationale, où il exerce le pouvoir réglementaire et assure l'application des lois.

Le pouvoir législatif appartient à l'Assemblée nationale et au Sénat. L'Assemblée nationale se compose de 150 députés élus au suffrage universel direct pour un mandat de cinq ans. Il y a un Sénat. Deux tiers de ses membres sont élus en nombre égal dans chacune des régions, tandis qu'un tiers est nommé par le Président de la République.

Le pouvoir judiciaire est fondé sur le principe du double degré de juridiction et comprend trois ordres de juridiction distincts : l'ordre judiciaire assuré par la Cour de cassation, l'ordre administratif par le Conseil d'État et l'ordre financier par la Cour des comptes. Ces trois ordres composent la Cour suprême.

CLIMAT

Madagascar présente des conditions climatiques très diversifiées selon les régions. Elles sont tropicales sur les côtes, tempérées à l'intérieur des terres, tandis que le sud est aride. En termes de températures, les mois les plus chauds sont de décembre à janvier, les mois les plus froids de juin à août, et les mois les plus humides de novembre à avril.

POPULATION/DÉMOGRAPHIE

La population malgache est remarquablement variée, composée de personnes ayant des origines africaines, asiatiques du Sud-Est (Indonésie, Malaisie), moyen-orientales et européennes. En l'espace de 25 ans, sa population a plus que doublé, passant de 11,5 millions d'habitants au début des années 1990 à 26,2 millions en 2018. Selon les estimations de Projection INSTAT, la population du pays est de 30 933 859 habitants en 2024. Sur ce chiffre, les femmes constituaient 50,67 % de la population, tandis que les hommes représentaient le reste. La majorité de la population, soit 62,8 %, habite en zone rurale.

Le pays compte une main-d'œuvre importante : en 2019, le taux d'emploi des personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus s'élevait à 84,61 %, selon la Banque mondiale.

ÉDUCATION ET RESSOURCES HUMAINES

En 2022, la main-d'œuvre de Madagascar était estimée à 15,4 millions. Elle avait en moyenne 32 ans et le taux de chômage était de seulement 1,8 pour cent. Chaque année, jusqu'à 500 000 diplômés font leur entrée sur le marché du travail. Le gouvernement a choisi de donner la priorité à la formation professionnelle adaptée à la demande du marché. En outre, le nombre d'instituts de formation technique, de cours professionnels et privés proposant des programmes spécialisés a augmenté considérablement au cours des dix dernières années, ce qui a accru l'offre de main-d'œuvre qualifiée. Le ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enseignement technique et professionnel et le ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur et de la Recherche scientifique sont responsables de l'éducation. Le taux d'alphabétisation du pays est de 77,48 %.

ÉCONOMIE

Le gouvernement malgache s'est engagé à réformer la gouvernance et l'environnement des entreprises, une promesse soutenue par la mise en œuvre du programme « Madagascar Émergence » pendant le mandat actuel du président. Selon le rapport « Perspectives économiques » de la Banque mondiale pour Madagascar, daté d'octobre 2019, l'économie malgache s'est quelque peu contractée en 2019, principalement à cause de la baisse de la demande extérieure et de la lenteur du déploiement des dépenses publiques. Selon les données de la Banque mondiale, le produit intérieur brut (PIB) a connu une croissance plus rapide, passant de 2,3 % en 2013 à 3,93 % en 2017, puis à 4,6 % en 2018.

Exportation/Importation

En 2022, Madagascar occupait la 133e place parmi les pays exportateurs, avec un montant d'exportation total de 3,5 milliards USD. Les exportations de Madagascar sont principalement composées de produits agricoles et de minéraux. Il est question, entre autres, de la vanille, qui représente 22,2 % des exportations globales en 2022, du textile, à 17,36 %, et du nickel brut, à 24,7 %. Les États-Unis et la Chine,

réunis, comptent pour un quart des exportations malgaches. Parmi les principaux partenaires commerciaux de Madagascar figurent la France, le Japon et l'Allemagne.

En 2022, Madagascar s'est classé au 143e rang des pays importateurs, ayant dépensé 5,48 milliards USD pour ses importations. Ses principaux partenaires commerciaux en matière d'importation sont la Chine, les Émirats arabes unis, l'Inde, la France et l'Afrique du Sud.

Services bancaires et services financiers

Le pays possède un système bancaire solide dans lequel des institutions financières locales, régionales et internationales exercent leurs activités. La Banque centrale de Madagascar régit ce secteur. La liste complète des institutions bancaires opérant dans le pays est accessible à l'adresse suivante : <https://www.banky-foibe.mg/liste-des-codes-banque/>

Flux nets d'IDE

De nombreux investisseurs enthousiastes, locaux et internationaux, s'engagent dans des activités commerciales à Madagascar, contribuant ainsi au développement national. Ces secteurs clés incluent les ressources minérales, les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC), l'agro-industrie, le textile, les autres industries légères, le tourisme, l'énergie et les infrastructures. En ce qui a trait aux investissements directs étrangers et au nombre de projets, les principaux investisseurs à Madagascar sont la France, l'île Maurice, la Chine, les États-Unis, le Royaume-Uni, l'Inde, le Canada, l'Allemagne, le Japon et le Pakistan. En 2022, les flux d'investissements directs étrangers (IDE) ont été évalués à 316 millions USD, selon la Conférence des Nations unies sur le commerce et le développement (CNUCED). Selon le rapport sur l'investissement mondial 2023 de la CNUCED, les flux d'IDE entrants ont atteint 9,1 milliards USD en 2022.

Fiscalité

Madagascar dispose de deux principaux régimes fiscaux. Le régime réel s'applique aux entreprises dont le chiffre d'affaires annuel atteint au moins 400 millions Ar (environ 89 000 USD à la fin juin 2025). Le régime de l'impôt synthétique, quant à lui, s'applique aux entreprises dont le chiffre d'affaires annuel est inférieur à 400 millions Ar. Les impôts majeurs sont l'impôt sur le revenu (IR), l'impôt synthétique (IS), la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA), l'impôt sur les revenus salariaux et assimilés (IRSA) et l'impôt sur les revenus des capitaux mobiliers (IRCM). Voici les taux principaux applicables : 20 % pour l'impôt sur le revenu, la TVA et l'impôt sur les revenus salariaux et assimilés, 13 % et 5 % pour la part de l'employeur dans les cotisations de sécurité sociale et de santé.

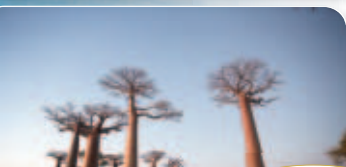
Promotion des investissements

L'Economic Development Board of Madagascar (EDBM) est l'organisme national responsable de la promotion des investissements. Elle a été fondée en 2006 avec le mandat de faciliter et de promouvoir les investissements privés nationaux et étrangers à Madagascar. Elle a également la responsabilité de mettre en place des politiques et des stratégies adéquates pour promouvoir l'investissement. Elle est aussi le point de contact unique pour les investisseurs.

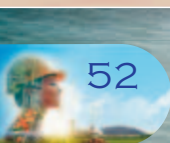


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Tourisme "l'île au trésor"



"Indian Ocean's Leading Green Destination"



Le guichet unique de l'EDBM propose des services de qualité supérieure et sans frais pour les investisseurs. Toute la documentation nécessaire pour mener des affaires à Madagascar, y compris les listes de documents, frais, permis, licences et autorisations, est disponible sur le site web de l'EDBM : www.edbm.mg.

L'un des principaux règlements régissant l'investissement à Madagascar est la loi sur l'investissement n° 2023-002. Cette législation assure une protection et un cadre juridique égaux pour les investisseurs nationaux et étrangers. Elle couvre l'ensemble des garanties et principes fondamentaux du droit international des investissements, tels que la transparence, la résolution des litiges, l'égalité de traitement, les principes généraux en matière d'incitations et la stabilité.

L'autre loi est la loi sur les zones franches, entrée en vigueur le 14 janvier 2008 (n° 2007-037). Cette législation simplifie les démarches financières, douanières et fiscales pour les sociétés admissibles. Grâce à cette législation, le gouvernement offre des allègements fiscaux et douaniers (suspensions temporaires d'impôts et exemptions fiscales) aux entreprises concernées.

Madagascar est membre de l'Agence multilatérale de garantie des investissements (AMGI), qui offre des garanties internationales pour les projets d'investissement dans ce pays.

Zones franches d'exportation (ZFE)

La création d'une entreprise dans une ZFE est supervisée par un comité interministériel, qui s'assure du respect de la réglementation relative aux ZFE. Les services responsables de la documentation relative aux opérations dans une ZFE sont l'EDBM (section Industrie), en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Industrialisation et du Commerce, l'EDBM (section Travail), en collaboration avec le ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Fonction publique, l'EDBM (section Fiscalité et Douanes), en collaboration avec le ministère de l'Économie et des Finances, ainsi que GasyNet, pour l'accès au processus MIDAC (pour la dématérialisation et le suivi des approbations des ZFE). GasyNet a été créé en 2007 pour mettre en œuvre le guichet unique électronique TradeNet. Il facilite la soumission en ligne, le traitement et l'approbation de la documentation via la plateforme MIDAC. Il facilite l'accès à l'information pour les importateurs, exportateurs, commissionnaires en douane, entreprises de logistique et autres utilisateurs.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

Compagnies aériennes qui desservent Madagascar

Les compagnies aériennes régionales et internationales suivantes desservent Madagascar : Air France, Air Mauritius, Air Austral, Ethiopian Airlines, Turkish Airlines, Airlink, Kenya Airways, Neos Air, Ewa Air, Corsair, et Emirates.

Connectivité maritime

Madagascar compte un total de 18 ports, six d'entre eux étant accessibles au trafic maritime international : Toamasina (classé parmi les cinq

premiers ports d'Afrique pour sa performance), Ehoala, Majunga, Tuléar, Antsiranana et Nosy-be. Après son expansion en 2026, le port de Toamasina aura une capacité de manutention d'environ un million d'EVP (équivalent vingt pieds) par an, soit près du triple de sa capacité actuelle.

TOURISM

Présentée comme « l'île au trésor », Madagascar vise à attirer jusqu'à un million de touristes par an d'ici 2028 grâce à sa faune, ses plages et ses expériences culturelles. Les lémuriens, la vanille et les baobabs sont des symboles du pays, appuyés par une biodiversité remarquable : 93 espèces de lémuriens, 236 espèces d'oiseaux (plus de 100 endémiques), 346 espèces de reptiles (90 % d'entre eux sont endémiques) et plus de 12 000 espèces végétales (90 % d'entre elles sont endémiques).

Madagascar offre un fort potentiel écotouristique, avec ses quatre réserves naturelles intégrales, ses 21 parcs nationaux, ses 21 réserves spéciales et ses 22 zones réservées aux entreprises touristiques. On compte également 10 sites de classe mondiale consacrés au développement, ainsi que trois sites du patrimoine mondial (la réserve naturelle intégrale des Tsingy de Bemaraha, la colline royale d'Ambohimanga et les forêts tropicales de l'Atsinanana).

Madagascar a reçu plusieurs récompenses, notamment « Indian Ocean's Leading Green Destination 2019 » et « Indian Ocean's Leading Beach Resort 2019 » (World Travel Awards 2019). Le gouvernement a pris des mesures audacieuses pour relancer le secteur. Cela comprend la restructuration d'Air Madagascar, la rénovation des principaux aéroports et le lancement de nouveaux services aériens internationaux et intérieurs.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Madagascar est une terre d'opportunités d'investissement, couvrant une variété de secteurs économiques. Cette partie met en évidence certaines options d'investissement actuellement offertes.

◆ Secteur agro-industriel

Madagascar, « plaque tournante de l'industrie alimentaire de l'océan Indien », regorge de ressources humaines et naturelles pour le secteur agro-industriel. Située stratégiquement entre l'Afrique, l'Asie et l'Europe, elle pourrait devenir le grenier de la région de l'océan Indien. L'agriculture constitue 26 % du PIB de Madagascar et emploie 78 % de la population active. Le pays propose des conditions idéales pour créer des produits à haute valeur ajoutée, à la fois pour l'exportation et pour la consommation locale.

Les conditions variées à Madagascar, allant de la savane du sud et de l'ouest aux zones tropicales humides du nord et de l'est, en passant par les hautes terres tempérées du centre, favorisent la diversité des cultures. Avec plus de 35 millions d'hectares de terres arables, moins de 10 % de cette superficie est exploitée, représentant une opportunité considérable pour les petites exploitations agricoles et les producteurs ayant accès aux marchés.

Madagascar possède les ressources en eau renouvelables les plus abondantes de tous les pays d'Afrique australe. D'importantes possibilités d'investissement existent en agriculture biologique, en élevage et en aquaculture.

◆ Une marque internationale renommée

Madagascar est le leader mondial des exportations de vanille, de litchis et de crevettes rouges biologiques, et se classe deuxième pour les clous de girofle. Sa marque distinctive axée sur l'écologie entraîne des tarifs supérieurs pour une multitude d'articles, tels que la vanille, les épices, les huiles essentielles, le chocolat, le café, les litchis et divers autres fruits exotiques. Les investisseurs profitent des initiatives appuyées par le gouvernement et les donateurs pour aider les petits producteurs en finançant la recherche, la formation, l'équipement, l'amélioration du stockage et l'accès aux zones de transformation agroalimentaire.

◆ TIC

Madagascar est maintenant connue comme étant une « île connectée ». Le pays bénéficie de trois grands projets de câbles sous-marins qui améliorent considérablement la connectivité à l'échelle nationale et régionale. Il s'agit du système sous-marin East Africa Submarine System (EASSy), du réseau infra-océanique Lower Indian Ocean Network (LION) et du système sous-marin Meltingpot Indianoceanic Submarine System (METISS).

Les infrastructures modernes de Madagascar, sa proximité avec l'Europe ainsi que sa main-d'œuvre qualifiée et peu coûteuse en font un pays idéal pour les investissements dans les TIC. Les principales opportunités sont les centres de données, l'informatique en nuage, l'assemblage d'ordinateurs, le développement d'applications informatiques et de technologies mobiles, ainsi que l'externalisation des processus métier (BPO), notamment les opérations des centres d'appels, des services de données, des ressources humaines et de la comptabilité.

Les opérateurs souhaitant établir un réseau de télécommunications ouvert au public et utilisant des fréquences et des numéros de téléphone non partagés doivent obtenir une licence auprès de l'Autorité de régulation des technologies de la communication (ARTEC).

◆ « Terre d'énergie inexploitée »

La richesse en ressources naturelles et la situation stratégique entre l'Afrique, l'Asie et l'Europe font de Madagascar un endroit idéal pour investir dans les énergies renouvelables. Des liens étroits avec l'Europe, la Chine et les États-Unis renforcent son potentiel solaire, éolien et hydroélectrique exceptionnel, grâce à une main-d'œuvre qualifiée tout au long de la chaîne de valeur de l'énergie, ce qui permet d'assurer la réussite des projets.

Le potentiel hydroélectrique de Madagascar est estimé à 7,8 GW. L'exploitation actuelle ne représente que 2 % de ce potentiel. On a identifié plus de 800 grands et 2 045 petits sites hydroélectriques (1-20 MW), dont 30 sont considérés comme prioritaires pour le développement. La plupart des régions reçoivent plus de 2 800 heures d'ensoleillement par an, avec des rendements solaires qui se situent entre 1 600 et 2 000 kWh/kWc. Ces derniers sont trois à quatre fois plus élevés qu'en Europe occidentale. Les régions du Nord et du Sud offrent des vitesses de vent allant jusqu'à 20 m/s, ce qui permet de générer une puissance de 2 000 MW, en particulier pour les systèmes d'énergie hybride. De plus, la biomasse agricole pourrait générer plus de 150 MW d'électricité.



◆ Investissement dans les infrastructures

Un centre stratégique de l'océan Indien, Madagascar offre de vastes perspectives en matière d'infrastructures, comme l'expansion des ports existants, la création de nouveaux terminaux portuaires pour l'exportation de minéraux, des concessions pour de petits ports servant aux produits locaux, la construction d'autoroutes et de routes à péage, de zones économiques spéciales, ainsi que l'électrification rurale. Les investisseurs peuvent aussi exploiter de grands et petits sites hydroélectriques.

Agro-industriel
"plaque tournante de
l'industrie alimentaire
de l'océan Indien"

◆ Industrie légère

L'industrie légère de Madagascar, qui englobe les textiles, les emballages, la production de papier, les appareils électroménagers, etc., contribue à 19 % au PIB. Elle est en constante évolution et gagne en dynamisme. Sa situation géostratégique, sa main-d'œuvre hautement qualifiée, ses coûts de la main-d'œuvre compétitifs, ses infrastructures d'exportation performantes et ses régimes commerciaux avantageux en font une destination d'investissement intéressante. Les débouchés sont multiples : les biocarburants, la transformation alimentaire, les huiles essentielles, les produits pharmaceutiques et les textiles. Les exportations mondiales sont bien établies vers des marques telles. D'autres sous-secteurs, tels que la filature et le tissage, le cuir, le mobilier, le verre et le plastique, ainsi que l'aluminium, offrent également des perspectives prometteuses.

TIC
"île connectée"

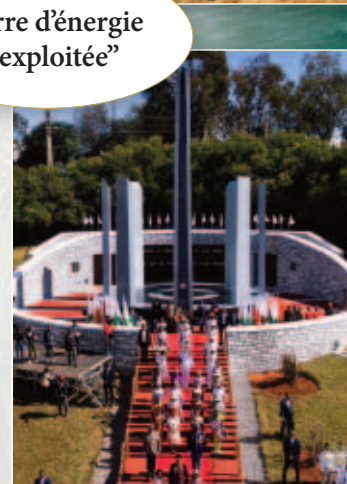
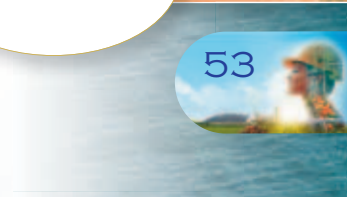
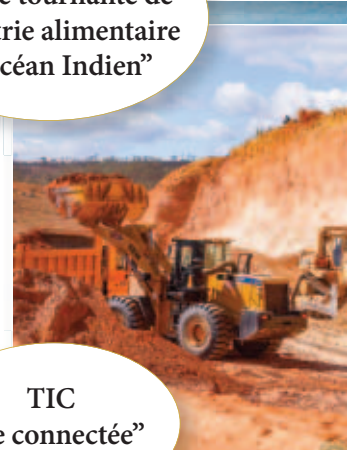
◆ Exploitation minière

Madagascar est connue pour sa richesse en ressources naturelles, ce qui favorise le développement de l'exploitation minière, à petite et à grande échelle. L'île possède une géodiversité remarquable, qui résulte d'une histoire géologique ancienne et complexe. Elle héberge plusieurs grandes initiatives minières et pétrolières ainsi que des projets d'exploration. Elle possède cinq grands bassins côtiers et offshore couvrant 820 400 km², des zones favorables à l'exploration des hydrocarbures. Le Bureau du cadastre minier de Madagascar (BCMM) ainsi que le ministère des mines sont responsables de la documentation opérationnelle dans le secteur minier. La contribution du secteur minier au PIB malgache est évaluée à 4,41 % en 2018.

◆ Tourisme

Madagascar offre aux investisseurs l'opportunité de développer des ressources touristiques parmi les plus remarquables et les plus préservées au monde. Les investisseurs ont l'opportunité de tirer parti du tourisme écologique et des hébergements de luxe. L'objectif est d'ajouter 45 000 chambres d'hôtel d'ici 2028. Ils peuvent également se concentrer sur le tourisme sportif et balnéaire, la culture et la gastronomie, ainsi que sur l'agrotourisme.

"Terre d'énergie
inexploitée"



PERFIL DA NAÇÃO ANFITRIÃ



MADAGÁSCAR (EM RESUMO)



Nome Oficial
Chefe de Estado
Sistema Político
Poder Legislativo
Cidade Capital
Principais cidades

República de Madagáscar
Presidente M. Andry Rajoelina
República Unitária Semi-Presidencial
Assembleia Nacional e Senado
Antananarivo
Antsiranana, Fianarantsoa, Mahajanga,
Toamasina, Toliara
26 de Junho de 1960
malgaxe, francês
587,295 km²
30,933,859 (Projection INSTAT 2024)
24
Maromokotra (9.436 pés)
Produtos agrícolas e minerais, os têxteis e outras
indústrias ligeiras, o turismo
Ariary (MGA ou AR)
GMT +03
+261
MG

Dia da Independência
Línguas oficiais
Superfície do país
População
Regiões
Ponto mais alto
Economia

Moeda
Fuso Horário
Código Telefónico Internacional
Código do País

REPÚBLICA DE MADAGÁSCAR

Madagáscar, é a quinta maior ilha do mundo e está situada no Oceano Índico, a sudeste de África, separada do continente pelo Canal de Moçambique. As coordenadas geográficas de Madagáscar são 20.00° S, 47.00° E. O país é uma república democrática semi-presidencialista em que o Presidente é o Chefe de Estado e o Primeiro-Ministro é o Chefe de Governo. O país tem um sistema político multipartidário. O país é um Estado unitário com unidades territoriais descentralizadas, compostas por municípios, regiões e províncias, cujos princípios de autonomia administrativa e financeira são garantidos pela Constituição e definidos por lei.

O poder judicial é independente do poder executivo e do poder legislativo. O poder executivo é exercido em parte pelo Presidente da República, eleito por sufrágio universal directo para dois mandatos de cinco anos cada, e em parte pelo Governo, incluindo o Primeiro-Ministro, que é nomeado pelo Chefe de Estado. O Presidente da República é responsável pela política geral do Estado no Conselho de Ministros. É também o Comandante Supremo do Exército e o garante da unidade nacional. O Primeiro-Ministro é responsável perante a Assembleia Nacional, onde exerce o poder regulamentar e é responsável pela execução da legislação.

O poder legislativo é exercido pela Assembleia Nacional e pelo Senado. A Assembleia Nacional é composta por 150 deputados eleitos por sufrágio universal directo por um período de cinco anos. Existe um Senado e dois terços dos senadores são eleitos em número igual por cada região e um terço é nomeado pelo Presidente da República.

O sistema judiciário baseia-se no princípio do duplo grau de jurisdição e inclui três ordens de jurisdição distintas: a ordem judicial, a cargo do Tribunal de Cassação, a ordem administrativa, a cargo do Conselho de Estado, e a ordem financeira, a cargo do Tribunal de Contas. Os três compõem o Supremo Tribunal.

CLIMA

As condições climáticas de Madagascar variam consoante a localização: é tropical ao longo da costa, temperado no interior e árido no sul da ilha. Em termos de temperaturas, os meses mais quentes vão de Dezembro a Janeiro, os mais frios de Junho a Agosto e os mais húmidos de Novembro a Ab

POPULAÇÃO/DEMOGRAFIA

A população malgaxe é diversificada, com pessoas originárias de África, do Sudeste Asiático (Indonésia, Malásia), do Médio Oriente e da Europa. Mais do que duplicou em 25 anos, passando de 11,5 milhões de habitantes no início da década de 1990 para 26,2 milhões em 2018. De acordo com os dados do Projection INSTAT, a população do país foi estimada em 30.933.859 em 2024. Deste número, as mulheres representam 50,67% da população, enquanto os homens constituem o restante. A maioria da população (62,8 %) vive em zonas rurais.

O país tem um elevado número de pessoas empregadas, com o rácio emprego/população com 15 anos ou mais a atingir 84,61% em 2019, de acordo com o Banco Mundial.

EDUCAÇÃO E RECURSOS HUMANOS

A mão-de-obra no Madagascar foi estimada em 15,4 milhões em 2022, com uma idade média de 32 anos e uma taxa de desemprego de apenas 1,8%. Todos os anos, cerca de 500 000 licenciados entram no mercado de trabalho. O governo está a dar prioridade à formação de competências alinhada com a procura sectorial. Além disso, o número de institutos de formação técnica, de ensino profissional e privado para programas específicos tem vindo a aumentar nos últimos 10 anos, o que aumentou a disponibilidade de mão de obra qualificada. Com uma taxa de alfabetização de 77,48%, a educação é supervisionada pelo Ministério da Educação Nacional, pelo Ensino Técnico e Profissional e pelo Ministério do Ensino Superior e Investigação Científica.

ECONOMIA

O Governo de Madagascar está empenhado em reformar a governação e o ambiente empresarial, um compromisso apoiado pela implementação do Programa de Emergência de Madagascar, durante o actual mandato presidencial. De acordo com as Perspectivas Económicas do Banco Mundial sobre Madagascar, publicadas em Outubro de 2019, a economia do país abrandou ligeiramente em 2019, em resultado do efeito combinado de uma procura externa mais fraca e da lenta implementação da despesa pública. De acordo com dados do Banco Mundial, o Produto Interno Bruto (PIB) acelerou de 2,3 % em 2013 para 3,93 % em 2017, atingindo 4,6 % em 2018.

Exportação/Importação

Em 2022, Madagascar exportou 3,5 mil milhões de USD para o resto do mundo, o que o tornou o 133º maior exportador mundial na altura. As exportações de Madagascar são principalmente produtos agrícolas e minerais. Entre estes contam-se a baunilha, que representa 22,2 % do total das exportações em 2022, seguida dos têxteis, que representam 17,36 %, e do níquel em bruto, que representa 24,7 %. Os Estados Unidos e a China representam, em conjunto, 25 % das exportações

de Madagascar. Outros principais parceiros de exportação de Madagascar são a França, o Japão e a Alemanha.

Em 2022, Madagascar importou 5,48 mil milhões de USD do resto do mundo, o que faz dele o 143.º maior importador a nível mundial. Os seus principais parceiros de importação são a China, os Emirados Árabes Unidos, a Índia, a França e a África do Sul.

Sector Bancário e Financeiro

O país dispõe de um sistema bancário estável no qual operam instituições financeiras locais, regionais e internacionais. O Banco Central de Madagascar supervisiona o sector. A lista completa das instituições bancárias que operam no país pode ser consultada em: <https://www.banky-foibe.mg/liste-des-codes-banque/>

Afluxos líquidos de IDE

Há muitos investidores dinâmicos, tanto malgaxes como estrangeiros, que fazem negócios em Madagascar em sectores que apoiam o desenvolvimento do país, incluindo a exploração mineira, as tecnologias de informação e comunicação (TIC), a agro-indústria, os têxteis e outras indústrias ligeiras, o turismo, a energia e as infra-estruturas. Em termos de afluxos de IDE e de número de projectos, os principais investidores em Madagascar são a França, as Maurícias, a China, os Estados Unidos, o Reino Unido, a Índia, o Canadá, a Alemanha, o Japão e o Paquistão. Em 2022, os afluxos de IDE foram avaliados em 316 milhões de USD, de acordo com a Conferência das Nações Unidas para o Comércio e o Desenvolvimento (CNUCED). De acordo com o Relatório sobre o Investimento Mundial da CNUCED de 2023, o volume total de IDE recebido ascendeu a 9,1 mil milhões de USD em 2022.

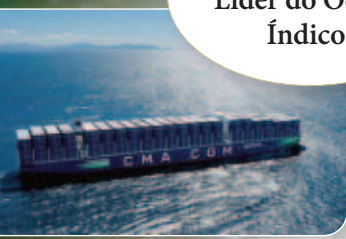
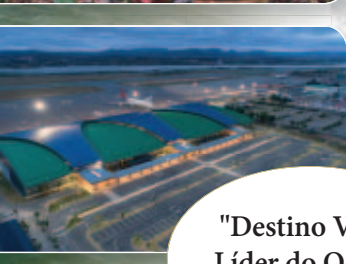
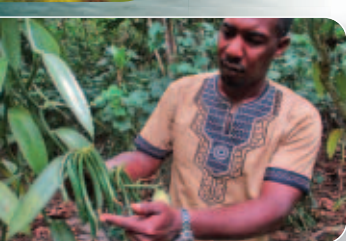
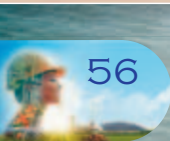
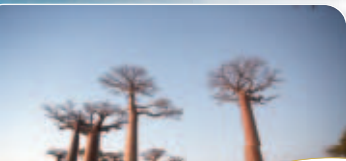
Tributação

Madagascar tem dois sistemas fiscais principais, o Regime Real, que se aplica às empresas com um volume de negócios igual ou superior a 400 milhões de Ar (cerca de 89 000 USD no final de Junho de 2025) por ano, e o Regime Fiscal Sintético, para as empresas com um volume de negócios inferior a 400 milhões de Ar. Os principais impostos são o Imposto sobre o Rendimento, o Imposto Sintético, o Imposto sobre o Valor Acrescentado (IVA), o Imposto sobre o Rendimento dos Trabalhadores por Conta de Outrem e Afins e o Imposto sobre o Rendimento dos Capitais Móveis. As principais taxas aplicáveis são de 20 %, respectivamente, para o imposto sobre o rendimento, o IVA e o imposto sobre o rendimento dos trabalhadores por conta de outrem e equiparados, 13 % e 5 %, respectivamente, para a parte da entidade patronal nas contribuições para a segurança social e para a saúde.

Promoção do Investimento

O Conselho de Desenvolvimento Económico de Madagascar (EDBM) é a agência nacional oficial de promoção do investimento. Foi criado em 2006 com poderes delegados para facilitar e promover o investimento privado nacional e estrangeiro em Madagascar. É também responsável pela formulação de políticas e estratégias adequadas de promoção do investimento e constitui um balcão único para os investidores.





O balcão único do EDBM oferece serviços gratuitos e de elevada qualidade aos investidores. Todos os procedimentos para fazer negócios em Madagáscar, incluindo uma lista dos documentos necessários, taxas, licenças e autorizações, podem ser encontrados no sítio Internet do EDBM: www.edbm.mg.

Uma das principais leis que regem o investimento em Madagáscar é a Lei do Investimento n.º 2023-002. Esta lei garante uma protecção e um quadro jurídico idênticos para os investidores nacionais e estrangeiros. Inclui todas as garantias e princípios fundamentais do direito internacional do investimento, nomeadamente a obrigação de transparência, a liberdade de resolução de litígios, a igualdade de tratamento, os princípios gerais em matéria de incentivos e a estabilidade.

A outra lei é a Lei da Zona Franca n.º 2007-037, que entrou em vigor a 14 de Janeiro de 2008. Esta lei simplifica os procedimentos financeiros, aduaneiros e fiscais para as empresas elegíveis. Ao abrigo desta lei, o Governo concede incentivos fiscais e aduaneiros (reduções e isenções fiscais) às empresas beneficiárias.

Madagáscar é membro da Agência Multilateral de Garantia dos Investimentos (MIGA), que oferece garantias internacionais para os seus projectos de investimento em Madagáscar.

Zonas francas industriais para a exportação (EPZ)
O estabelecimento de uma empresa numa EPZ é supervisionado por um Comité Interministerial, que assegura o cumprimento dos regulamentos da EPZ. Os serviços competentes em matéria de documentação para as operações numa EPZ são o EDBM (Secção Indústria) em ligação com o Ministério da Industrialização e do Comércio; o EDBM (Secção Trabalho) em ligação com o Ministério do Trabalho, do Emprego e da Função Pública; o EDBM (Secção Impostos e Alfândegas) em ligação com o Ministério da Economia e das Finanças; e o GasyNet para acesso ao processo MIDAC (para desmaterialização e monitorização das aprovações das EPZ). A GasyNet, criada em 2007 para implementar o balcão único electrónico TradeNet, facilita a apresentação, o processamento e a aprovação em linha da documentação através da plataforma MIDAC. Simplifica o acesso a importadores, exportadores, despachantes, empresas de logística e outros utilizadores.

"Destino Verde
Líder do Oceano
Índico"

INFRA-ESTRUTURAS E SERVIÇOS PÚBLICOS

Companhias aéreas que operam em Madagáscar

As seguintes companhias aéreas regionais e internacionais voam para Madagáscar: Air France, Air Mauritius, Air Austral, Ethiopian Airlines, Turkish Airlines, AirlinK, Kenya Airways, Neos Air, Ewa Air, Corsair e Emirates.

Conectividade marítima

Madagáscar tem um total de 18 portos, dos quais seis estão abertos ao tráfego internacional: Toamasina (classificado entre os cinco melhores

portos de África em termos de desempenho), Ehoala, Majunga, Tuléar, Antsiranana e Nosy-be. Após a sua ampliação em 2026, o porto de Toamasina terá uma capacidade de movimentação de aproximadamente um milhão de TEU (unidades equivalentes a vinte pés) por ano, quase o triplo da sua capacidade anterior.

SECTOR DO TURISMO

Aclamada como a "Ilha do Tesouro", Madagáscar pretende atrair até um milhão de visitantes até 2028, com a sua rica mistura de vida selvagem, praias e experiências culturais. As atracções icónicas incluem os lémures, a baunilha e os baobás, apoiados por uma biodiversidade extraordinária - 93 espécies de lémures, 236 espécies de aves (mais de 100 endémicas ou que não se encontram em mais lado nenhum), 346 espécies de répteis (90% endémicas) e mais de 12 000 espécies de plantas (mais de 90% endémicas).

Madagáscar oferece um forte potencial de ecoturismo, com quatro reservas naturais rigorosas, 21 parques nacionais e 21 reservas especiais, bem como 22 zonas reservadas a empresas turísticas, 10 sítios de classe mundial destinados a desenvolvimento e três sítios do património mundial (a Reserva Natural Rigorosa do Tsingy de Bemaraha, a Colina Real de Ambohimanga e as Florestas Tropicais de Atsinanana).

Madagáscar recebeu vários prémios, como o "Destino Verde Líder do Oceano Índico 2019" e o "Resort de Praia Líder do Oceano Índico 2019" (World Travel Awards 2019). O Governo está a tomar medidas arrojadas para expandir o sector, com a reestruturação da Air Madagascar, a renovação dos principais aeroportos e o lançamento de novos serviços aéreos internacionais e domésticos.

OPORTUNIDADES DE INVESTIMENTO

Madagáscar é um país de possibilidades, com oportunidades de investimento em diferentes sectores económicos. Esta secção apresenta algumas das oportunidades de investimento disponíveis.

◆ Agro-indústria

Madagáscar, o "centro agro-alimentar do Oceano Índico", oferece recursos humanos e naturais abundantes para a agro-indústria. Estrategicamente localizado entre a África, a Ásia e a Europa, poderá tornar-se o celeiro da região do Oceano Índico. O sector agrícola representa 26% do PIB de Madagáscar e emprega 78% da mão de obra. O país oferece condições ideais para o desenvolvimento de produtos de valor acrescentado para exportação e consumo local.

As condições variadas de Madagáscar - desde a savana no sul e no oeste, às zonas tropicais húmidas no Norte e no Leste e às regiões montanhosas com clima temperado no centro - favorecem diversas práticas agrícolas. Com mais de 35 milhões de hectares de terras férteis, menos de 10% são utilizados, o que proporciona um vasto potencial para a agricultura de pequena escala para aqueles que têm acesso ao mercado.

Madagáscar tem a maior reserva de recursos hídricos renováveis de todos os países da África Austral. Existem oportunidades de investimento significativas nos sectores da agricultura biológica, da pecuária e da aquicultura.

◆ Uma marca forte a nível mundial

Madagáscar lidera as exportações mundiais de baunilha, litchias e camarão vermelho orgânico e ocupa o segundo lugar no que respeita ao cravinho. A sua marca ecológica única aumenta os preços premium em muitos produtos, incluindo baunilha, especiarias, óleos essenciais, cacau, café, litchias e outros frutos tropicais. Os investidores beneficiam dos programas governamentais e dos programas apoiados por doadores que apoiam os pequenos agricultores através do financiamento da investigação, da formação, do equipamento para os pequenos agricultores, da melhoria do armazenamento e do acesso a zonas de transformação agrícola.

◆ TIC

Madagáscar ganhou a reputação de ser “uma ilha conectada”. O país é beneficiário de três grandes projectos de cabos submarinos que melhoram significativamente a conectividade a nível nacional e regional. Trata-se do Sistema Submarino da África Oriental, da Rede do Oceano Índico Inferior e do Sistema Submarino Indiano-Oceânico de Meltingpot (Sistema Submarino METISS).

As infra-estruturas modernas de Madagáscar, a proximidade da Europa e a mão de obra qualificada e de baixo custo tornam-no ideal para o investimento nas TIC. As principais oportunidades incluem os centros de dados, a computação em nuvem, a montagem de computadores, as aplicações informáticas e o desenvolvimento de tecnologias móveis e a externalização de processos empresariais - desde operações de centros de atendimento telefónico e serviços de dados a recursos humanos e contabilidade.

Os operadores que pretendam estabelecer uma rede de telecomunicações, aberta ao público e que utilize frequências e números de telefone não partilhados, devem obter uma licença da *Autorité de Régulation des Technologies de Communication* (ARTEC).

◆ “Terra de energia inexplorada”

Os ricos recursos naturais e a localização estratégica entre a África, a Ásia e a Europa tornam Madagáscar ideal para o investimento em energias renováveis. Os fortes laços com a Europa, a China e os EUA reforçam o seu excepcional potencial solar, eólico e hídrico, apoiado por talentos qualificados em toda a cadeia de valor da energia para maximizar o sucesso dos projectos.

Madagáscar tem um potencial hidroeléctrico estimado em 7,8 GW, sendo que apenas dois por cento são actualmente explorados. Foram identificadas mais de 800 grandes centrais hidroeléctricas e 2 045 pequenas centrais hidroeléctricas (1-20 MW), tendo sido dada prioridade ao desenvolvimento de 30. A maioria das regiões recebe mais de 2 800 horas de sol por ano, com rendimentos solares médios de 1 600 kWh/kWp - três a quatro vezes superiores aos da Europa Ocidental. As regiões norte e sul oferecem velocidades de vento até 20 m/s, suportando um potencial de produção de 2.000 MW, em particular



para sistemas de energia híbridos. Além disso, a biomassa proveniente da agricultura poderia gerar mais de 150 MW de electricidade.

◆ Investimento em infra-estruturas

Sendo um centro estratégico do Oceano Índico, Madagáscar oferece vastas oportunidades de infra-estruturas, incluindo a expansão dos portos existentes e novas instalações portuárias para a exportação de minerais, concessões para portos mais pequenos para produtos locais e construção de auto-estradas e estradas com portagem, Zonas Económicas Especiais e electrificação rural. Os investidores podem também explorar grandes e pequenas centrais hidroeléctricas.

◆ Indústria ligeira

A indústria ligeira de Madagáscar - que abrange os têxteis, as embalagens, a produção de papel, os electrodomésticos e outros - contribui com 19% do PIB e é cada vez mais dinâmica. A localização estratégica de Madagáscar, a mão de obra qualificada, os custos laborais competitivos, as infra-estruturas de exportação e os regimes comerciais favoráveis tornam-no um destino de investimento atractivo. As oportunidades incluem biocombustíveis, processamento de alimentos, óleos essenciais, produtos farmacêuticos e têxteis, com exportações globais bem estabelecidas para marcas. Sub-sectores como a fição e a tecelagem, o couro, o mobiliário, o vidro e o plástico e o alumínio também oferecem rendimentos promissores.

◆ Indústria Mineira

Madagáscar é conhecido pela riqueza do seu subsolo, o que permite o desenvolvimento da exploração mineira em pequena e grande escala. A sua geodiversidade excepcional na maior parte da ilha é o resultado de uma longa história geológica. É a sede de vários grandes projectos de exploração mineira e petrolífera e possui cinco grandes bacias *on-shore* e *off-shore* com uma área de 820 400 km², que são favoráveis à exploração de hidrocarbonetos.

Os serviços competentes para a documentação de exploração no sector mineiro são o *Bureau du Cadastre Minier* de Madagáscar e o Ministério de Minas. A contribuição do sector mineiro para o PIB de Madagáscar está estimada em 4,41% (2018).

◆ Turismo

Madagáscar oferece aos investidores a oportunidade de desenvolver alguns dos recursos turísticos mais notáveis e intactos do mundo. Os investidores podem apostar no ecoturismo e nos hotéis de luxo - onde se pretende aumentar o número de quartos de hotel em 45 000 até 2028 -, bem como no turismo desportivo e à beira-mar, na cultura e na gastronomia e no agro-turismo.



Agro-indústria
“Centro agro-
alimentar do Oceano
Índico”



TIC
“Uma ilha
conectada”



“Terra de energia
inexplorada”



Progress with

IMPLEMENTATION OF RISDP 2020-2030



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Approved by the SADC Summit in August 2020, the Regional Indicative Development Plan (RISDP) 2020–2030 and Vision 2050 articulate the integration and development trajectory of the region. As a 10-year framework, the RISDP outlines priority areas and policy strategies aimed at driving inclusive growth, socio-economic transformation and regional cooperation, anchored on clearly defined strategic pillars:

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



FOUNDATION: PEACE, SECURITY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The RISDP 2020-2030 is anchored on a firm foundation of peace, security and good governance, which are considered as the necessary preconditions and key enablers of regional integration and development. These priorities are coordinated through the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, which serves as the institutional framework for coordinating regional policies and activities on politics, defence, and security.

Withdrawal of SAMIDRC Troops from Eastern DRC

SADC commenced the withdrawal of the SADC Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (SAMIDRC) troops from eastern DRC from 29 April 2025. The move followed the decision of the Extraordinary Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held on 13 March 2025, which announced the termination of the SAMIDRC mandate and endorsed the phased withdrawal of the Mission. The decision of the Extraordinary Summit was based on, among others, the outcomes of the engagement held in Goma, DRC, on 28 March 2025 between the Chiefs of Defence Force of the Troop Contributing Countries and the leadership of the Alliance Fleuve Congo/Movement of 23 March (AFC/M23).

Initially deployed on 15 December 2023 with personnel from Malawi, South Africa and the United Republic of Tanzania, SAMIDRC supported the Government of

the DRC to restore peace and security in the eastern DRC amid escalating conflicts and instability caused by the resurgence of armed groups.

SADC remains firmly committed to the pursuit of peace and security in the region. It continues to engage the Government of the DRC and regional stakeholders through diplomatic, political and strategic mechanisms in support of a sustainable resolution of the conflict.

Tribute to Dr Edgar Chagwa Lungu

SADC mourns the passing of Dr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu, the Sixth President of Zambia, who passed away on 5 June 2025. A distinguished statesman and former Chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence, and Security Cooperation, Dr Lungu championed peace, democracy and good governance across the region.

During his tenure, he oversaw peaceful elections in the DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, and South Africa, and is remembered for his leadership, humility and commitment to regional stability. His legacy, marked by a peaceful concession after Zambia's 2021 elections, marked a defining moment in the country's democratic journey. SADC extends heartfelt condolences to President Hakainde Hichilema, the Lungu family, and the people of Zambia.

Prevention, Management and Resolving Conflicts

SADC has a functional Early Warning System, enabling timely detection of political and socio-economic threats. However, there



SADC, Saharawi Republic Advance Cooperation on Decolonisation and Self-Determination

SADC and the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), also known as Western Sahara, signed a landmark Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 2 April 2025, reaffirming regional solidarity with SADR's pursuit of decolonisation and quest for self-determination.

The MoU was signed by H.E. Elias M. Magosi, SADC Executive Secretary and H.E. Bah El Mad Abdellah, SADR Ambassador to Botswana and Permanent Representative to SADC.

The MoU operationalises the decisions adopted by the 39th SADC Summit held in Tanzania in August 2019, as well as the Declaration from the SADC Solidarity Conference with SADR/Western Sahara held in March 2019 in South Africa.

H.E. Magosi reaffirmed SADC's unwavering commitment to the people of Western Sahara, stating: "The SADC region will not forget or neglect the plight of the Saharawi people, their daily struggle for survival, and their ultimate hope of exercising their right to self-determination."

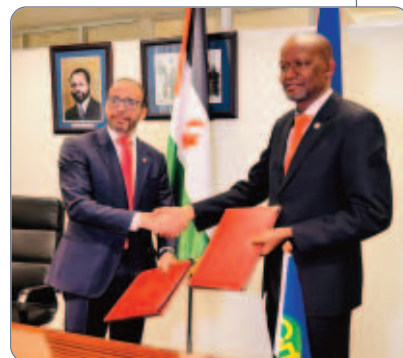
He noted that SADR/Western Sahara remains the only territory in Africa still listed by the United Nations as a "Non-Self-Governing Territory" under colonial rule.

Ambassador El Mad Abdellah welcomed the MoU as a powerful symbol of solidarity and shared values.

"This agreement represents a significant step toward fostering cooperation and mutual support. It reflects our shared commitment to the rights and aspirations of the Saharawi people," he said.

The Ambassador expressed hope that SADC, with its legacy of anti-colonial struggle, will continue to champion the cause of Western Sahara through diplomatic engagement, international advocacy, and awareness-raising efforts.

During the Solidarity Conference with Western Sahara, regional leaders, liberation movements, civil society and partner institutions reaffirmed their support for SADR self-determination, pledging to raise the question of Western Sahara at multilateral fora and bilateral engagements with international partners.



is a need to urgently address the increasing incidence of foreign interference and social and economic threats. The Regional Early Warning Centre at the Secretariat, supported by national centres and a secure communication network, enables daily monitoring of political, security and socio-economic threats, enabling coordinated detection of threats and tailored responses to maintain stability, peace and security.

Enhancing regional conflict prevention, mediation and resolution

SADC continues to advance governance and political stability in Member States through the following interventions led by the Panel of Elders (PoE) and the Mediation Reference Group (MRG):

- ❖ The PoE engaged the DRC leadership on conflict prevention, playing a vital role in advancing peaceful political transition and regional peace and security amid ongoing instability.

- ❖ In Eswatini, SADC facilitated inclusive political dialogue through a National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue framework, helping mitigate the risk of large-scale unrest and promoting stability.
- ❖ In 2024, a SADC Oversight Committee was established in Lesotho, comprising the PoE and the MRG. The aim was to engage and sensitise national stakeholders about the need to expeditiously pass and implement national security reforms in the kingdom. The PoE's interventions have helped maintain momentum in the reform process and continued political engagement remains vital to keep the process on track.

Consolidation of Democracy and Inclusive Governance in the region

SADC has consistently strengthened electoral democracy and regularity of

SEOM Deployments Between 2019 and 2024

Year	No of Elections	SEOM Deployments	Member States
2019	7	7	Botswana, Namibia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Madagascar, South Africa and Malawi
2020	2	2	Zambia, Presidential election re-run in Malawi (Virtual Deployment due to COVID)
2021	2	2	Seychelles and United Republic of Tanzania (Virtual deployment due to COVID)
2022	2	2	Lesotho and Angola
2023	4	4	DRC, Eswatini, Madagascar and Zimbabwe.
2024	6	6	Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa

elections across the region, deploying SADC Electoral Observer Missions (SEOMs) in line with the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections. In 2024, SEOMs were deployed to Botswana, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa.

In the past five years voter turnout has hovered around 60 percent, indicating moderate electoral participation with room for improvement to strengthen democratic governance.

Combating Corruption and Money Laundering

SADC has intensified its anti-corruption efforts by encouraging Member States to strengthen enforcement mechanisms and institutional capacity against corruption. With increased corruption cases, SADC continues to urge Member States to enact or review anti-corruption legislative frameworks and empower law enforcement agencies to effectively combat corruption. With regard to money laundering, 2,236 cases valued at US\$1.2 billion were investigated in 2023.

SADC and EU Partner to Strengthen Peace and Security Architecture

SADC with support from the European Union is implementing the Programme on Enhancing the Capability and Effectiveness of SADC's Peace and Security Architecture (ECESPA). This strategic initiative aims to reinforce the region's ability to respond swiftly and effectively to emerging security threats while deepening collaboration with Non-State Actors (NSAs).

Launched in 2024 and running through 2028, ECESPA builds on the achievements of previous initiatives, including the Regional Political Cooperation Programme (2013–2018) and the Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region Programme (2018–2024).

The overarching goal of ECESPA is to promote peace, security, stability, and democracy as essential pillars for regional integration and sustainable development, in alignment with the SADC RISDP 2020–2030.

Specifically, the ECESPA Programme, aims to enhance the effectiveness of SADC Peace and Security Architecture to enable early response and action, and strengthen the collaboration with NSAs to enhance conflict tracking, early response and action. By reinforcing institutional capacity and promoting inclusive partnerships, ECESPA is poised



Women's Representation in Peace and Security

SADC has made modest progress in supporting equal representation of women in peace and security operations. For instance, women constituted 9.7 percent of SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) and 7.6 percent of SAMIDRC deployments, averaging 8.6 percent across all missions – which remains below the region's 15 percent

target for 2030. However, the SADC region continues to make progress in the number of women assuming leadership roles in peace support operations. To achieve the region's target of 30 percent by 2030, sustained effort is essential. Angola, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi,

Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe completed and operationalised National Action Plans on the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, demonstrating commitment to gender mainstreaming in the peace and security architecture.

Facilitating Movement of Persons across the Region

Progress has been made in implementing the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons (2005), with the potential to slow down the pace of social and economic integration. The Protocol encourages visa exemptions between SADC Member states, right of residence and establishment, improved cross-border infrastructure, border control systems, availability of travel documents, 90-day visa waivers, and bilateral agreements to harmonise border working hours. SADC Member States continue to implement bilateral visa exemptions.

Botswana and Namibia Agree to Use National Identity Cards as Travel Documents

In 2023, Botswana and Namibia signed an agreement that allows their citizens to travel across the border between the two countries without the need for a passport. The Memorandum of Agreement enables citizens to use National Identity Cards as travel documents between the two countries.

The presidents of both countries launched the initiative at the Mamuno border crossing. This initiative demonstrated the countries' commitment to promoting relations and social cohesion among their citizens, enhancing regional cooperation and integration, easing movement, and strengthening trade between the two countries. The move is an important step towards integration among members of SADC and the wider continent.

Combatting Transnational Organised Crime

SADC calls for the region to implement a robust inter-disciplinary and multidimensional response, including aggressive collection and sharing of data on combatting transnational organised crimes (TOC). Over the past five years, SADC conducted six cross-border joint operations, successfully dismantling criminal syndicates involved in trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, drug trafficking, vehicle theft and illicit arms trade.

The Protocol on Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons was revised, addressing security threats linked to conflicts and terrorism to curb the illicit proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The Agreement Amending the Protocol on Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons was also approved in September 2024, enhancing control measures.

Despite these advancements, data collection on TOC by Member States remains weak, hindering proactive crime prevention and posing challenges to intelligence-sharing and regional security efforts.



Increasing the Region's Capacity for Peace Support Operations

The Regional Peace Training Centre strengthened Member States and SADC Standby Force capacity to enhance peace support operations, including in security sector reform, conflict prevention and prevention of violent extremism. Three mission-specific training sessions were conducted for SAMIDRC troop-contributing Member States. The Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre was established in 2022 to coordinate regional efforts against terrorism and violent extremism. A counterterrorism forum has also been established to enable Member States to share information/intelligence on violent extremism and terrorism and make recommendations on the strategies/ mechanisms the Region can implement to strengthen capacity to counter terrorism and violent extremism.

Enhancing Maritime Security and Governance

The SADC Fisheries Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Centre, established in 2023, continues to coordinate regional fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. Member States conduct coastal patrols to enforce maritime law, including response and preventative measures on marine pollution and conservation of marine resources. Joint patrols conducted by maritime forces, fisheries ministries and coastal guards do not only deter IUU fishing violations but also prevent maritime criminal activities in SADC waters, safeguarding the region's Sea Lines of Communication and facilitating safe shipping and trade. Member States have also strengthened coordination among maritime agencies and promoted international cooperation through the Standing Maritime Committee. Furthermore, surveillance and information networks have been enhanced through the continuous presence of maritime assets at sea.

Construction of Standby Force Logistics Depot in Botswana

SADC marked a major milestone in regional peace and security with the ground breaking ceremony for the SADC Standby Force Regional Logistics Depot, held in Rasasa, Kgatleng District, Botswana on 13 December 2024. The ceremony was presided over by

SADC Chairperson and President Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe, and President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko of Botswana, on behalf of all SADC Heads of State and Government.

The two leaders hailed the launch of the depot's construction as a critical step in enhancing the rapid deployment capabilities of the SADC Standby Force for peace support and humanitarian operations across the region. President Mnangagwa underscored the depot's strategic role in consolidating peace and stability, referencing recent SADC missions in Mozambique and the DRC as examples of effective regional cooperation.

He also expressed sincere gratitude to the Government of Botswana for donating the 19-hectare site for the facility, describing the gesture as a testament to Botswana's unwavering commitment to regional integration and development.

President Boko emphasised the depot's importance in ensuring the operational readiness of SADC peacekeeping missions, while SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Magosi, noted that the facility is expected to reach full operational capacity by 2030. Once completed, it will serve as a central hub for storing and distributing equipment and supplies, significantly reducing logistical delays and enhancing mission effectiveness.

Local leaders, including Kgatleng District Commissioner Mrs. Kolobetso Sejakgomo, Bakgatla Deputy Chief Kgosi Sekai, and Member of Parliament for Kgatleng West, Honourable Dr. Unity Dow, welcomed the project and pledged their full support for its successful implementation.

The ceremony was attended by a wide cross-section of dignitaries and stakeholders, including Chairperson of the SADC Council of Ministers, Professor Amon Murwira of Zimbabwe Botswana Minister of International Relations, Dr. Phenyio Butale; Commander of the Botswana Defence Force, Lieutenant General Placid Segokgo; SADC Ambassadors and High Commissioners; traditional leaders; and senior officials from the Governments of Botswana and Zimbabwe.





Pillar I:

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MARKET INTEGRATION

SADC continues to undertake various interventions to create and sustain a strong industrialised and integrated Region in which intra-regional trade increases while the markets of the 16 Member States are strongly interlinked. To this effect, SADC undertook activities that were directed towards realising an industrialised regional economy that utilises its natural resources sustainably.

Increasing Manufacturing Value-Added to GDP

Growth in the manufacturing sector stagnated around 11 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2020, far less than the regional target of 30 percent of GDP by 2030. The manufacturing sector has maintained a consistent contribution to the overall GDP, with Manufacturing Value-Added (MVA) remaining within a narrow range of 11-12 percent since 2020. This trend indicates that the region is unlikely to attain the share of MVA to GDP of 30 percent by 2030. MVA as a percentage of GDP marginally declined from 11.7 percent in 2023 to 11.3 percent in 2024 due to global economic conditions, domestic policy changes and economic shifts.

However, this aggregated figure masks the considerable variation among Member States, with MVA as a percentage of GDP ranging from 4.2 percent in Seychelles to 31.2 percent in Eswatini, while other notable performers include DRC (18 percent), Zimbabwe (16.4 percent), Lesotho (13.6 percent), South Africa (12.8 percent) and Madagascar (12 percent).

Increasing Intra-SADC Trade

The intra-SADC trade as a percentage of total SADC trade has increased from 18.4 percent in 2023 to 19.8 percent in 2024. A downward trend was experienced from 20.4 percent in 2020 to 18.0 percent in 2022 in the aftermath of COVID-19. While intra-SADC trade improved to 19.8 percent in 2024, it remained below pre-pandemic levels due to persistent external shocks, including global trade tensions and supply chain disruptions.

Meanwhile, the share of extra-SADC trade has continued to be significantly higher in value and share, indicating the Member States' preference to trade with external partners than with each other. To address this imbalance and unlock the full potential of intra-regional trade, SADC is addressing structural barriers to trade, enhancing trade facilitation and upgrading regional infrastructure. These efforts will be critical not only for boosting trade volumes but also for building resilience against external economic shocks.

Addressing Kasumbalesa border post challenges

The SADC Inter-Ministerial Task Force convened on 11 April 2025 to address persistent challenges at the Kasumbalesa Border Post, a pivotal trade hub linking Zambia and the DRC. Zimbabwe's Minister of Transport and Infrastructural Development, Felix Tapiwa Mhona stressed the border's importance to regional economic prosperity and its impact on millions of livelihoods.

Key problems highlighted included prolonged delays for cargo, inadequate infrastructure, complex administrative processes and security concerns. These issues have disrupted supply chains and increased the cost of doing business, highlighting an urgent need for effective solutions.

An Action Plan for a Corridor-Wide Approach to Infrastructure Development and Trade Facilitation was reviewed during the meeting. This strategy aims to tackle bottlenecks not only at Kasumbalesa but across critical regional corridors such as North-South and Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi to streamline trade and reduce barriers for businesses.

Recommendations from the meeting included simplifying customs procedures, upgrading infrastructure, enhancing security measures, encouraging inter-agency





collaboration, and establishing a One-Stop Border Post to boost efficiency. These efforts aim to uphold SADC principles of solidarity and peaceful problem resolution while driving regional integration.

The meeting concluded with a strong commitment to regional cooperation, recognising Kasumbalesa as a shared economic asset. Ministers expressed hope that collective actions will turn challenges into opportunities, fostering growth and connectivity across southern Africa.

The Kasumbalesa border crossing serves as a convergence point for several regional trade corridors, including the North-South Corridor, the Central Development Corridor (Dar es Salaam), the Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi Corridor, the Beira Development Corridor, and the Lobito Development Corridor. These corridors impact 10 SADC Member States: Angola, Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Total Merchandise Trade Balance for SADC

SADC's merchandise trade balance remained positive and increased to US\$29,678 million in 2024 from US\$20,718 million in 2023. The overall SADC merchandise trade balance is characterised by embryonic industrial activity but with significant growth potential. Four Member States achieved surpluses in 2024 – Angola (US\$24,255 million), DRC (US\$20,814 million), South Africa (US\$10,592 million) and Zambia (US\$4,000 million).



Enhancing Industrial and Value-Chain Development

Ten years into the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, the development of value chains is still in its early stages. SADC is developing policy and regulatory frameworks to support the development of value chains and enhance the region's participation in global value chains. The selected value chains include agro-processing, pharmaceutical and mineral beneficiation. Potential value chains identified in agro processing include soybean, wheat, rice, cotton and leather.

In the pharmaceutical value chain, the establishment of a SADC Pooled Procurement Service (SPPS) has been initiated under the Group Contracting model to support the procurement of essential medicines through demand consolidation in the region. Regional Model Policy Frameworks have been developed to support the growth of the regional leather value chain and the Antiretroviral (ARV) chain, with anticipated greater interface between the public and private sectors. Under the mineral beneficiation value chain, the SADC Mining Protocol is being reviewed to harness the largest potential of mining activities in the region.



SPPS to become a subsidiary institution of SADC

The SADC Pooled Procurement of Essential Medicines and Health Commodities (SPPS) is set to become a subsidiary institution of SADC following the approval by the SADC Council of Ministers at its meeting held March 2025 in Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe.

The Council approved the establishment of the SPPS as an organisation of subsidiarity and directed the Secretariat to draft a Charter for the Establishment of the SPPS as an Autonomous Organisation of Subsidiarity to SADC. The Charter will provide the legal and institutional foundation for the SPPS, defining its governance, operational autonomy, relationship with SADC, and parameters for Member States' participation.

SPPS is a SADC initiative which recognises that the region's potential for increased market efficiency in the health sector can be significantly enhanced through, among other strategies, the regional pooled procurement of medicines and health commodities. The full implementation of the SPPS will result in the reduction of prices of pharmaceuticals and medical supplies by allowing Member States to share pricing and supplier information to enable them to negotiate for better prices for high quality medicines from suppliers.

Access to Banking and Non-Banking Financial Services

The region increased the level of financial inclusion by one percentage point, with 78 percent of adults being financially included in 2024, up from 77 percent achieved in 2023. The SADC region has maintained a remarkable improvement from the 57 percent baseline recorded in 2011. The 21-percentage point increase represents one of the most

significant achievements in global financial inclusion, bringing financial services to an additional 24 million adults across the region.

Real Time Gross Settlement Transactions

The continued growth of the SADC Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system has reinforced efficient cross-border payments in 15 Member States. Transactions settled under the RTGS system increased by 23 percent from R13.16 trillion in 2023/24 to R16.19 trillion. Overall, the settlement has continued to increase in volume throughout since 2020. Eighty-eight participants comprising central banks and commercial banks from 15 Member States (excluding Comoros) are electronically linked for real-time cross-border payments and settlements.

SADC Investment Climate Scorecard

The SADC Secretariat, in collaboration with Ministries responsible for Investment and the SADC Investment Promotion Agencies, developed the SADC Investment Climate Scorecard (2022- 2023). The key objectives for the scorecard are to help benchmark the state of reforms in the Region, monitor trends, facilitate dialogue across the Member States, contribute to accelerating progress towards meeting SADC's industrialisation and regional integration goals, and strengthen the capacity of the SADC Secretariat to monitor progress, coordinate and support Member States' efforts toward regional integration and achieving objectives laid out in regional strategies.

SADC Investment Practical Guide

In collaboration with Ministries responsible for Investments and the SADC Investment Promotion Agencies, the SADC Secretariat developed the SADC Investment Practical Guide – Investing in SADC Region. Access to accurate and precise investment information has remained a challenge to investors wishing to set up in SADC countries. Information is usually fragmented and is either accessed through different websites or physical contacts with various regulators. The guide aims to facilitate information access and dissemination on how to invest in, start and run a business in the SADC Region. The guide shows the investor's journey from the point of an investment idea to the point of making the investment a reality.



Contribution of Agriculture to GDP and annual growth

Agriculture is a crucial sector in SADC, contributing a significant portion of the region's GDP, but growth rates have been low and variable. The average agricultural growth rate since 2019 has been around 3.2 percent, below the AU's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) commitment of an annual growth rate of six percent. In 2024, the growth rate marginally increased to 2.7 percent from 1.6 percent achieved in 2023, lower than the annual target. Despite being a primary source of income and employment for many, the region faces challenges like low productivity, food insecurity and the impact of climate change.



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Food Security in the Region

Food insecurity in SADC marginally improved by 0.9 percentage points, declining from 18.5 percent in 2023 to 17.1 percent in 2024, but remains higher than the average of 14.2 percent between the 2019 and 2023 seasons. An estimated 67.7 million people in 11 Member States are expected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity in 2024/25. The highest prevalence is projected in Zimbabwe (50 percent), Namibia (48 percent), Lesotho (34 percent) and Zambia (33 percent), while Botswana (2.4 percent), Angola (5.1 percent) and Madagascar (5.7 percent) are least affected. This reflects a 24.5 percent increase over 2023/24 among nine comparable countries, largely due to El Niño-induced drought, extreme weather and conflict.



Advancing regional tourism to drive economic growth, regional integration, and sustainable development

SADC has long recognised tourism as a vital driver of economic growth, regional integration and sustainable development. Over recent years, the SADC Regional Tourism Programme has made remarkable strides in promoting the region's diverse attractions, strengthening stakeholder collaboration, and bolstering the resilience of its tourism sector. Some of the most notable successes underscore the region's vibrant journey toward becoming a premier tourism destination.

The Boundless Southern Africa Tourism Marketing Initiative: At the heart of SADC's promotional efforts is the Boundless Southern Africa marketing initiative, a comprehensive campaign designed to elevate the region's profile on the global stage. Through strategic implementation of the SADC TFCA (Transfrontier Conservation Areas) Market Development Strategy, the initiative has generated international awareness on SADC's rich natural and cultural heritage.

Industry trade shows: SADC participated in major industry trade shows such as the INDABA and ITB Berlin where the region showcased its attractions to thousands of international buyers and the media. During these trade shows, several targeted marketing materials promoting SADC were distributed. These efforts have significantly increased visibility and demand for SADC's unique tourism offerings, fostering sustainable growth and regional cooperation.

Enhancing Tourist Experiences Through Customer Service Training

Recognizing that exceptional service is key to visitor satisfaction, the SADC developed a Tourism-Focused Customer Service Training Programme for immigration officers and border personnel across SADC Member States. This initiative equips frontline staff with essential hospitality skills, ensuring travellers enjoy a welcoming and seamless experience at border posts.

Tourism Disaster Management and Crisis Communication Strategies

In an era of unpredictable challenges like natural disasters and health crises, the SADC region has prioritised safeguarding its tourism reputation. The SADC Tourism Disaster Management Strategy and Crisis Communication Strategy are pioneering efforts to ensure swift, coordinated responses to crises. The SADC Business Council Tourism Alliance has played an important role by issuing timely statements during crises such as the Mpox outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo and political unrest in Mozambique. These communications help keep travelers informed, address misinformation, and protect the region's reputation to attract international tourists.

Strengthening collaboration through the SADC Tourism Business Council and Working Groups

The formation of the SADC Tourism Business Council (STBC) Alliance has been instrumental in fostering private-public partnerships, promoting regional branding, and addressing sector-specific challenges. This non-profit, membership-based body enhances the visibility and competitiveness of SADC's tourism sector through strategic collaborations, skills development, and destination marketing. Furthermore, SADC Tourism Working Groups, which comprise representatives from government, private sector, and community-based tourism operators, serve as vital platforms to coordinate activities and implement SADC regional initiatives.



Pillar II:

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN SUPPORT OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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

Increase Installed Generation Capacity

Despite the gains in installed generation capacity in the last five years, SADC continues to face power supply shortfalls. In 2024/25, the installed generation capacity across 12 mainland Member States reached 2,885 MW, with an additional 1,548 MW contributed by the Oceanic Member States, bringing the regional total to 83,673 MW. This represents an increase from 79,810 MW in 2023/24. The operating capacity stands at 56,735 MW against the peak demand and reserve of 57,527 MW. Considering the current peak demand and generation capacity reserve margins, the region has a generation capacity shortfall of 792 MW, and this calls for further investment in generation capacity to meeting the high demand and support industrialisation.

Considering the installed capacity in the nine mainland Member States with utilities participating in the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), the installed capacity stands at 72,553 MW and the operating capacity at 47,742 MW, against the peak demand and reserve of 52,251 MW. These Member States are operating at a generation capacity shortfall amounting to 4,509 MW, considering the current peak demand and generation capacity reserve margins. To enhance power supply security and address the generation deficit, the region commissioned 13,784 MW of electricity using various technologies from 2020 to 2024. A total of 10,119 MW was commissioned between 2020 and 2024



Diversifying Energy Sources

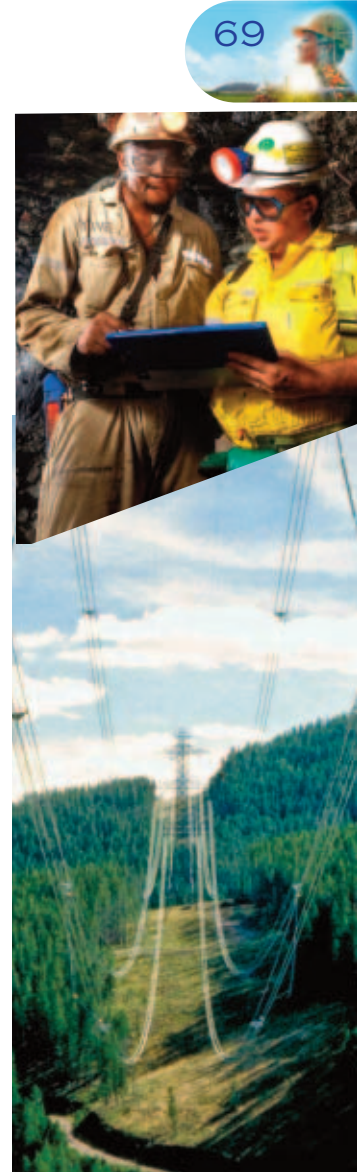
The SADC region relies heavily on coal and hydropower, with significant potential to increase hydropower generation and adopt renewable energy technologies. Coal constitutes 59 percent and hydropower 24 percent of the energy mix. To ensure a reliable power supply, it is crucial to diversify the mix by increasing the adoption of renewables, promoting integration and cross-border energy trade, investing in energy efficiency measures, and encouraging private sector participation. The region has also made important progress in developing regional strategies for hydrocarbon resources. The 43rd Summit of Heads of State and Government held in the Republic of Angola approved the Regional Gas Master Plan (2023-2038) as the region's gas infrastructure investment blueprint, critical in advancing industries and projects for gas-to-power, petrochemical complexes, gas-to-liquid facilities and fertilizer production, etc.

Increasing Renewable Energy Uptake

From 2019 to 2023, the percentage share of renewable energy increased from 25 to 38 percent, with a one percentage point rise from 2022. Despite this 13-percentage point increase, a significant gap remains to reach the 2030 target. Concrete interventions are necessary to attract private sector investment, accelerate the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon energy future, and promote renewable energy uptake in the region. Increased ICT connectivity coverage, resilience, and quality in the Region.

Increasing Access to Electricity

The percentage of the population with access to electricity has remained at an average of 56 percent from 2019 to 2024, which is substantially below the regional target of 85 percent by 2030. However, this is an aggregate figure, masking significant disparities, with some Member States achieving 100 percent while others remain below 20 percent.



SADC participates at the M300 Africa Energy Summit

SADC Member States participated at the Mission 300 Africa Energy Summit (M300 AES) which was held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania from 27 to 28 January 2025. The event was hosted by Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania and jointly organised by the African Development Bank Group (AfDB) and the World Bank Group (WBG), the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Africa Union (AU) at the Julius Nyerere International Conference Centre.



The M300 AES was convened to facilitate discussions on enhancing commitment by the Heads of State and Government to increase access to electricity in Africa by at least 300 million by the year 2030 in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7 on sustainable energy access. In addition, out of 54 AU Member States, 12 – including five SADC Member States: DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia – were categorically selected to unveil National Energy Compacts, outlining ambitious targets and key reforms of their national energy supply industry tailored to their unique contexts as enablers to attracting investment to increase access to electricity and clean cooking systems.

As part of the M300 initiative of increasing access to electricity and cleaning cooking systems, the World Bank Group committed US\$30-40 billion, African Development Bank Group committed US\$10-15 billion and the Rockefeller Foundation US\$20 billion towards the initiative of connecting 300 million to electricity in Africa. Other Multilateral Banks and Financial Institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank pledged US\$2.65 billion, Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank pledged US\$1.5 billion, the OPEC Fund pledged US\$1 billion with additional financing to follow, and Agence Française de Développement (AFD) pledged US\$1 billion.

Inaugural SADC Sustainable Energy Week

President of the Republic of Botswana Advocate Duma Gideon Boko on 24 February 2025 officially opened the inaugural SADC Sustainable Energy Week Conference in Gaborone, Botswana, with a clarion call on Member States and stakeholders to act to achieve an energy-secure SADC region.

The Inaugural SADC Sustainable Energy Week was hosted by the Government of Botswana through the Ministry of Minerals and Energy from 24-28 February 2025 under the Accelerating Sustainable Energy Solutions for an Energy Secure SADC Region”.

“The time for talk is over. It’s time to act! Let’s work together to build a future where every home, business, and industry in SADC has access to clean, affordable and reliable energy,” emphasised President Boko in his keynote address.

He highlighted that investing in sustainable energy is not only an environmental decision but an economic imperative and called on SADC Member States to exploit the region’s vast renewable resources such as solar, wind, hydropower, and geothermal energy for socio-economic benefit.

The President urged captains of the industry to encourage private sector participation, as they could mobilise private capital. “From small and medium enterprises to global investors, we invite you to partner with us, not only to build infrastructure but to also cultivate the talent and knowledge necessary to sustain it,” highlighted President Boko.

SADC Executive Secretary H.E. Elias M. Magosi said energy security and universal access to energy remain critical catalysts for regional integration and true economic development across all sectors and Member States.



“The SADC region continues to face power shortages due primarily to inadequate infrastructure development across the board, and in recent times, the debilitating effects of climate change. Currently, in terms of the regional energy mix, coal makes 60 percent of electricity generation, while hydropower is at 24 percent, with renewable energy trailing at around 10 percent. Climate change has laid bare our limitations to ascertain a sustainable energy supply and its security,” he highlighted.

The Executive Secretary highlighted that, given the region’s current access rate of 56 percent, approximately 600 million people in the Sub-Saharan Africa do not have access to electricity and out of which almost 172 million or 29 percent are SADC citizens. He called on partners in the energy sector to intensify efforts to increase the level of access to electricity by creating and embracing innovative financing mechanisms and alternative access solutions.



The SADC Sustainable Energy Week was commissioned as an annual event by a meeting of the Joint Committee of SADC Ministers responsible for Energy and Water in May 2024 in the Republic of Angola. The event was hosted and supported in collaboration with SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) together with the International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) including the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) through the programme aimed to enhance capacity building on solar thermal demonstrations (SOLTRAIN+) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).

The SADC Sustainable Energy Week called for urgent action to:

- Achieve universal energy access as a basic need for economic growth and development;
- Expand renewable energy adoption by leveraging solar, wind, hydro and geothermal.
- Accelerate project implementation with political commitment;
- Strengthen infrastructure, investment and regional collaboration to facilitate energy transitions;
- Enhance regional cooperation in project planning, resource mobilisation and implementation;
- Enhance private sector participation in addressing energy challenges;
- Harmonize policies and regulatory frameworks for efficient investment facilitation.
- Promote off-grid solutions to enhance energy access in rural communities;
- Implement innovative financing mechanisms and establish dedicated energy funds.
- Involve pension funds and insurance portfolios as funding sources;
- Support women and youth participation in renewable energy initiatives.;
- Align national policies with regional strategies and international energy and climate commitments (e.g, Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals, Dar es Salaam Mission 300);
- Strengthen climate adaptation tracking and climate finance for energy access;
- Expedite the Just Energy Transition and explore the development of a regional renewable energy market;
- Prioritise local manufacturing to support domestic production of renewable energy components to reduce import dependency and boost job creation;
- Adapt the African Union’s Green Hydrogen Strategy as a blueprint for SADC Member States;
- Expand capacity building programmes to institutionalise sustainable energy education through accredited training programmes to develop a skilled local workforce; and
- Leverage technology and innovation using emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), smart grids, and clean cooking solutions to accelerate energy transition.



Development of Regional Power Projects

The Table below shows a pipeline of infrastructure projects for SADC mainland

and Oceanic Member States. The projects are at various stages from preparation to construction.

Regional Power Project Development

Project Status	Project Names
Prepared projects pending financial closure	1. Songwe River Basin Development Project 2. ZIZABONA Power Interconnection Project 3. Mpulungu Harbour Port Development Project 4. 330KV Kolwezi Solwezi Power Interconnection Project 5. 400KV Zambia Mozambique Multinational Power Interconnection Project 6. Kasomeno-Mwenda Toll Road Project 7. Angola Namibia Transmission Interconnector 8. 2nd Alaska – Sherwood Transmission Project 9. Mulembo-Leyla Hydro Electric Power 10. Rehabilitation and Upgrade of the North-South Rail Corridor 11. Boroma Hydropower Project in Mozambique 12. Botswana – South Africa Transmission Interconnector Project 13. Batoka Gorge Project 14. Chirundu Cross-Border Water Supply Project 15. Livingstone Water Supply and Sanitation Project 16. Oxbow Hydropower Project
Projects under construction following completed preparation	1. Kazungula Water Supply and Sanitation Project 2. Lomahasha – Namaacha Water Supply and Sanitation Project 3. Mozambique-Malawi Interconnector 4. Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project 5. Namibia, Obib Substation – Oranjemond Substation South Africa 6. Lesotho Highlands Water Project – Phase 2
Ongoing preparation projects for Oceanic Member States supported by the SADC Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF)	1. Development of Guidelines and Standards for Renewable Energy Projects and Development of a Funding and Incentive strategy in Mauritius 2. New Roche Bois Wastewater Pumping Station and Baie Du Tombeau Wastewater Treatment Plant in Mauritius 3. La Nicoliere Water Treatment Plant in Mauritius
Other projects under consideration under the PPDF and the NEPAD IPPF	1. The Madagascar Bus Rapid Transport Project 2. Modernisation of Water Infrastructure Through Implementation of a Telemetry, Supervisory Control, and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) in Mauritius 3. Projet D'assainissement du Canal Andriantany in Madagascar
Prioritised projects in the SADC RIDMP STAP II for Oceanic Member States	1. Antanambao Manampotsy Atsinanana Water Supply in Madagascar 2. Construction of the Riviere des Anguilles Dam, Water Treatment Plant and Associated Distribution Network, and Hydro Power Project in Mauritius 3. Enlargement of La Gogue Dam Project in Seychelles 4. Development and Implementation of "Multi-use Dam" Pilot Projects in Madagascar 5. Construction of 10 Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substations in Mauritius 6. Upgrade of Distribution Network for Greater Penetration of Distributed Intermittent Renewable Energy Generation in Seychelles

Internet and Mobile Connectivity

SADC has made impressive progress on internet connectivity since 2020. The average internet penetration was 54 percent in 2024/25, an increase of four percentage points over the 50 percent recorded in 2023. Regional internet penetration has averaged 48 percent during the five-year period. Botswana, Eswatini, Mauritius, Seychelles, and South Africa have surpassed the RISDP 2030 target of 90 percent penetration. The 3G mobile network coverage increased from 83.7 percent in 2023 to 86.4 percent in 2024, against the RISDP 2030 target of 95 percent. The region's performance over the five-year period has been outstanding, with connectivity already at 75 percent in 2020. However, mobile access varies widely across Member States, highlighting the need for targeted investment to bridge connectivity gaps and accelerate digital transformation. 3G connectivity remains critical in supporting communication, economic activities, and digital expansion, particularly in regions with limited 4G penetration.

Increasing Access to Water and Sanitation

Progress has been made in improving water access, supply, sanitation and water governance. With an annual per capita withdrawal of 210 cubic meters, efforts to address freshwater scarcity continue. Currently, 63 percent of the population has access to safely managed water supplies, but only 37 percent have access to improved sanitation facilities, indicating a significant area for improvement. Member States such as Mauritius, Seychelles, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa have improved water and sanitation through enhanced infrastructure,

desalination plants, water recycling systems, and community-based water projects. Contributing factors to the challenges in providing clean water and sanitation include climate change, population growth, and inadequate infrastructure. Addressing these issues requires prioritising sustainable water management, infrastructure investment, and promoting sanitation access for all citizens.

Transboundary Water Resource Management and Utilisation

While overall performance on water transboundary resource management and utilisation is stable, it is increasingly threatened by climate variability and poor water harvesting practices. Seven functional River Basin Organisations (RBOs) have been established, with a target of 10 by 2030. Despite severe drought conditions due to the El Niño, the region's dam levels averaged 90 percent capacity in 2023, thanks to significant rainfall in October and November 2023 and cautious dam operations. Meanwhile, there is an alarming reduction in water collected by SADC dams over the past four years, with dam level increase declining by 36 percent in 2020, 12 percent in 2023 and seven percent in 2024, with implications on food production, rural livelihoods, and industrial water supply, among others.

SADC Commissions Kazungula Water Project in Zambia

On 9 June 2025, SADC, in partnership with the Government of Zambia and the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), commissioned the €12 million Kazungula Water Project in Zambia's Kazungula District. Funded primarily by the



German Government through KfW and BMZ, the project aims to improve water security and sanitation along the North-South Corridor.

Key infrastructure includes a new Zambezi River intake, upgraded treatment works, 29 km of pipelines, community kiosks and a solar-powered pumping station. The project will benefit over 20,000 residents and thousands of travellers, while creating more than 220 local jobs.

Strategically located at the crossroads of four countries, the initiative supports regional integration, climate resilience and SDGs 6 and 11. Officials from SADC, Zambia and Germany hailed the project as a model for sustainable, cross-border water management and inclusive development.

SADC Commissions Nzuguni Groundwater Project in Tanzania

In partnership with the Government of Tanzania, SADC-GMI and the World Bank, SADC commissioned the Nzuguni Groundwater Infrastructure and Water Supply Scheme in Dodoma on 18 June 2025. This marked the first completed sub-project under Phase II of the Sustainable Regional Groundwater Management Programme, covering 24 projects across 12 SADC Member States. The project includes two monitoring boreholes, a 170-metre-deep production borehole yielding 1,200 litres/hour and a community water supply system. It now provides safe water to around 200 people, including students at Buigiri Primary School for the Blind.

Improvement in Meteorological Observation and Seasonal Forecasting

SADC made significant progress towards enhancing its network of meteorological observations, thereby improving agricultural planning, early warning, disaster preparedness and climate resilience, as well as reducing the impact of droughts and floods on food security. Namibia and South Africa have fully automated their synoptic observation networks. By 2023, the total number of standalone Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) across the region reached 257, approaching the target of 305 by 2030. Botswana, Lesotho, Zambia and Zimbabwe are also installing additional AWSs to bolster the existing network. Increasing the number of AWSs is crucial as broader coverage enhances the accuracy of weather analyses and the reliability of data products collected by these monitoring platforms.

Increasing Road Infrastructure and Networks

The Regional Trunk Road Network (RTRN) has demonstrated relative strength although its growth has slowed due to infrastructure financing challenges. Some sections of the network's heavily "trafficked" roads require rehabilitation due to overloading and infrequent maintenance. The network spans 1.4 million km, close to the target of 1.5 million km.

The total RTRN stands at 65,000 km, below the target of 85,000, indicating the need for continued expansion efforts. The RTRN has created essential links to strategic cities, production centres and ports as part of the SADC multimodal transport corridors.

Several regional trunk roads have been upgraded and rehabilitated to improve transport efficiency. These include the following projects in Tanzania: Matai-Kasesya road (50 km); Sumbawanga-Matai-Kasanga Port Road (107 km); Kagwira-Ikola-Karema Port Road (112 km); Makambako-Songea Road (295 km); Ubungo-Kimara-Kibaha Road (25.2 Km); Kibaha-Mlandizi-Chalinze Road (75 km); Kibaha-Chalinze-Morogoro Expressway (163.5 km); Morogoro (Tumbaku Junction)-Mikumi-Iyovi Road Section (158.45 km); Kitonga Escarpment Road Section (11 km); Igawa-Songwe-Tunda Road (218 km) and the widening of Port Access Road and construction of flyovers in Dar es Salaam.





Development of Road Transport Corridors

The total length of regional road corridors in SADC increased from 16,121 km in 2023 to 42,000 km in 2024. Meanwhile, the three Lobito Corridor Member States namely, Angola, DRC, and Zambia have signed the Lobito Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency Agreement. Angola and Zambia have ratified and deposited the ratification instruments with SADC. The North-South and Beira Corridors' agreements are currently being signed by beneficiary Corridor Member States. The Nacala Development Corridor Agreement was recently amended and ratified. The Trans-Kalahari and Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi agreements continue to be operational. The Central Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency Agreement has been expanded to include Malawi and Zambia, filling the vacuum left by the moribund Dar-es-Salaam Corridor Charter. This consolidation brings beneficiary Member States using the Port of Dar-es-Salaam under one Corridor Management Institution.

Cross-Border Movement and Development of Corridors

SADC has made some progress in facilitating cross-border movement and corridor development, with further work needed to accelerate One-Stop Border Post development to boost movement of persons and goods. SADC has deployed two digital systems to streamline cross-border transport, allowing drivers and operators to upload essential trip information for monitoring, pre-clearance and authentication. The Corridor Trip Monitoring System (CTMS), a long-term corridor performance monitoring tool under the smart corridor concept, was released in June 2020. It is

hosted by Namibia and operates at 45 border posts across six regional trade corridors in five Member States, namely Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Port of Walvis Bay.

Out of the 17 targeted One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs), six are operational, three are under construction, and the remainder are in the planning phase. Accelerating OSBP's construction and enhancing coordination among corridor agencies will further streamline movement and boost regional trade efficiency.



Pillar III:

SOCIAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Social and human capital development is essential for SADC to achieve its objectives of regional integration, economic development and improving the livelihoods of citizens. It ensures that socio-economic development is achieved in a human-centred, inclusive and sustainable manner. Specifically, RISDP 2020-2030 seeks to develop modern and well-resourced health systems that are accessible and responsive in addressing the burden of disease and emergencies.



A) HEALTH

Reducing the Incidence and Death from Tuberculosis and Malaria

Despite a general downward trend in the TB incidence between 2016 and 2022, SADC continues to experience a high burden of TB. South Africa (57 percent) and Zambia (53 percent) have already achieved the 2025 target of a 50 percent reduction in TB incidence per 100,000 population, while Eswatini (46 percent), Malawi (40 percent), and Tanzania (40 percent) remain on track. In terms of TB-related mortality per 100,000 population, only Mozambique and Zambia have met the 75 percent reduction target in 2024, with Tanzania closely following at 74 percent, signalling good progress towards the milestone. Regarding Malaria, 82 percent of the SADC population lives in Malaria-endemic areas, with varying levels of transmission intensity. A total of 76 million cases were recorded in 2023, a 13.8 percent rise from 66.8 million in 2022.

Reducing Stunting in Children Under the Age of Five

Stunting in children under the age of five remains a serious and persistent challenge, with over 19 million children stunted; that is, one third of all stunting cases in Africa. Meanwhile, SADC has performed moderately in addressing child malnutrition. While stunting rates decreased from 31 percent in 2020 to 26.6

percent in 2024, it increased again to 34 percent, moving further from the 18 percent target by 2025.

Moving Towards an Aids-Free Generation

The region has also been actively working towards achieving the UNAIDS 95-95-95 targets. Botswana, Eswatini, Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe have reached the UNAIDS 95/95/95 goal and AIDS-related deaths have declined by two thirds compared to 2010. The number of people living with HIV who know their status increased from 74 percent in 2020 to 77 percent in 2024. Aggressive HIV testing through community outreach programmes, mobile clinics, integration of testing services into the routine healthcare, and anti-stigma and discrimination educational campaigns have played a crucial role in encouraging the citizens to know their status.

SADC has made notable progress in adherence to HIV treatment, with 71 percent of individuals on antiretroviral therapy achieving viral suppression. This is an important milestone although it still falls short of the 95 percent target. Member States have focused their attention on regular monitoring and support for individuals on HIV treatment. By fostering adherence to treatment, Member States have enabled people living with HIV to achieve viral suppression, thereby reducing the risk of onward HIV transmission



B) EDUCATION

Access to Quality and Relevant Education

Approximately 87 percent of Member States have developed national qualifications frameworks and aligned them to the SADC Qualifications Framework (SADCQF), creating a foundation for mutual recognition of academic and professional credentials across borders. They have also endorsed transitioning from alignment to referencing against the SADCQF, accelerating the harmonisation process. This framework plays a critical role in facilitating recognition of qualifications and enabling the seamless movement of skilled professionals for employment throughout the region, directly contributing to regional integration objectives.





C) EMPLOYMENT

Reducing Unemployment

Unemployment in the region is rising steadily as it rose from nine percent in the period 2013-2023 to 9.6 percent in 2025, moving further from the region's five percent target. Out of the 140.6 million persons in the SADC labour force, 13.2 million (9.3 percent) were unemployed in the period 2013-2023. Of specific note is that female unemployment rate is higher than that of male unemployment in 11 SADC Member States, excluding Angola, DRC, Seychelles, Namibia and Zambia. Member States are to promptly implement aggressive policy measures to expand decent work opportunities, especially for women and the youth. In 2025, SADC's labour force is estimated at 146,711,700 persons who are supplying their labour to produce goods and services as employed persons or available job seekers. An estimated 14,113,800 persons are unemployed based on data covering the period 2020 to 2024.

Number of Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training

Youth unemployment in SADC has remained above the nine percent target, while the share of youth not in education, employment, or training showed gradual improvement. Labour force participation among people with disabilities saw a significant rise, moving closer to the 65 percent target. Youth unemployment rose slightly from 12.3 percent in 2024 to 12.34 percent in 2025, with female unemployment increasing and male unemployment declining marginally. Youth unemployment in females was 12.3 percent in 2024 and slightly rose to 12.34 percent in 2025. Among males, youth unemployment was at 12.7 percent in 2024 and slightly decreased to 12.28 percent in 2025.

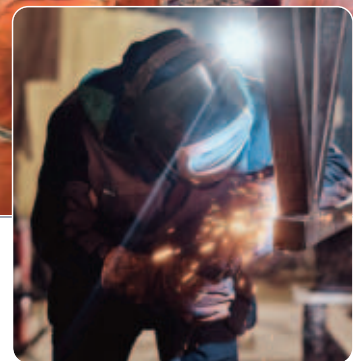


D) CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

These cross-cutting issues including Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management are important for the successful implementation of the SADC regional integration agenda as they ensure that the formulation, deliberation, adoption, and implementation



of regional protocols, strategies, policies, and programmes are undertaken in a manner that does not marginalise some sections of SADC's population. Key interventions include enhanced participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in socio-economic development, strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhancing sector-based approaches towards developing climate change resilience; sustainable utilisation and conservation of natural resources and effective management of the environment and increased access to quality HIV and AIDS services for the realisation of an AIDS-free generation in the Region.

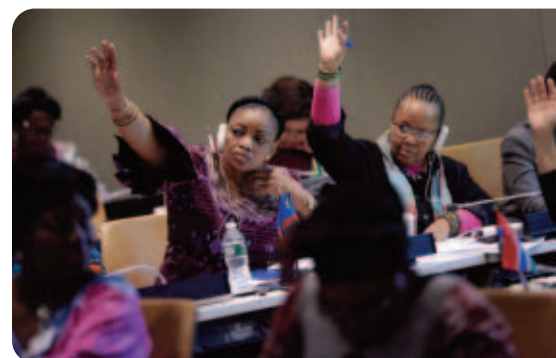


Women's Representation in Leadership Positions

While SADC has made good overall progress towards promoting gender equality in the five-year period, it maintained a below-average score of 4.8, a 0.4 percentage point increase from a 4.4 score in 2023/24. No Member State has achieved gender parity across all leadership positions, except Namibia and South Africa in the Executive.

Women in Parliament: Women's representation in parliamentary positions from 2021 to 2024, has been inconsistent. Only seven Member States met the 30 percent target in 2021. A slight improvement was recorded in 2023 and 2024, with regional averages rising to 30.1 percent and 31 percent, respectively.

Women in Ambassadorial Positions: The data on women's representation in ambassadorial positions from 2018 to 2024



presents a mixed picture. While some countries have made significant strides in increasing the percentage of women in ambassadorial positions, others demonstrate fluctuations that suggest difficulties in maintaining these gains. Only Malawi and South Africa have attained above 40 percent representation. The two countries followed by Seychelles and Lesotho at 38 percent and 33percent, respectively.

SADC makes history with two women Heads of State and Government

SADC has made history to have two women Heads of State and Government following the historic inauguration of Namibia's first woman President Dr. Netumbo Nandi-Ndaitwah in Windhoek, Republic of Namibia on 21st March 2025. Dr. Nandi-Ndaitwah joins Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the sixth- and first-woman President of the United Republic of Tanzania who assumed office in March 2021.

Women in the Executive and Strategic Ministries: Representation of women in strategic ministries is significantly below the target of 50 percent. Given that these ministries play a critical role in shaping national policies and decisions that impact development, achieving gender parity in these positions is essential. The underrepresentation of women not only limits their voice in crucial decision-making processes but also affects the overall effectiveness of policies and legislative reforms that could benefit society.

Reducing Gender Based Violence Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains a critical challenge in the region. Reported cases

decreased from 487,388 in 2022 to 438,104 in 2023 and down to 403,703 in 2024. Despite the decrease of over 34,400 reported cases in 2024, compared to 2023, the region continues to experience high levels of GBV, with reported cases remaining at above 400,000 cases per annum. The reduction suggests success in intervention strategies.



E) ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Improve Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change Effects

Despite the progress SADC has made in addressing environmental and climate change, the adoption of climate-smart initiatives has remained the biggest challenge, with only five Member States actively adopting the initiatives. Urgent interventions are required to identify and address the barriers, enhance regional collaboration and mobilise resources to encourage greater adoption of climate-smart initiatives by Member States.

Moreover, transboundary conservation has been strengthened to protect forests and wildlife. While these improvements in forest area and sustainable resource practices indicate positive trends, continued efforts are essential to address the underlying issues and achieve broader goals. Investing in green technologies, for instance, will go a long way towards achieving climate resilience across the region.

Protecting Forests and Wildlife

SADC has made good progress in promoting the conservation forests and wildlife as key contributors to the region's economy. Wildlife-based economy currently contributes five percent to regional GDP, a 0.4 percentage point increase from 4.6 percent in 2023, and nearing the six percent target of 500,000 hectares by 2030. By March 2024, forest land area had reached 412,129 hectares, nearing the 2030 target. The region is to remain seized with effective policy interventions, cooperation, and community engagement to make further progress stop deforestation and other forms of land degradation.



SADC participates at the 20th Session of UN Forum on Forests

The Secretariat and SADC Member States took part in the 20th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF20) held from 5-9 May 2025 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, United States of America.

The SADC Member States that participated included Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. They joined calls from the international community for accelerated implementation of the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests 2030 (UNSPF), a reference framework document for the forest related work of the United Nations bodies and partners with programmes on forests; enhanced international cooperation and financing for forestry management programmes; increased visibility and support for dryland forests; strengthened national commitments and innovative funding mechanisms; and greater engagement of local communities including women and youth.

During the plenary sessions and side events, SADC delegates showcased initiatives aimed at restoring degraded forests, promoting community-based forest management, and enhancing biodiversity conservation, emphasising the important role that forests play in combating climate change and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SADC Member States highlighted activities aimed at raising awareness of the significance of forests at national level, including the commemoration of the International Day of Forests which falls on 21 March every year and provides an opportunity for engagement among traditional leaders, the public and other relevant stakeholders to promote the role of forests.

Operationalisation of Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas

The number of operational Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) increased from 11 in 2023 to 13 in 2024, reflecting steady progress towards the regional target of 16 by 2030. The 13 active TFCAs and the implementation of the programme by 15 Member States are good performance indicators demonstrating a sustained regional commitment to long-term conservation and natural resource management. Overall, the region is to accelerate implementation of the SADC Wildlife-Based Economy Strategy and the UNIVISA to unlock regional tourism, mobilise resources for conservation, and ensure that the communities benefit from well-managed natural resources.

Inaugural SADC TFCA International Conference

The first-ever SADC Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) Conference was held on 19-21 May 2025 in Harare, Zimbabwe under the theme, "SADC TFCAs: 25 Years of Cooperation for Regional Integration and Sustainable Development".

Over 30 exhibitors and 500 delegates including representatives of the SADC Member States, International Cooperating Partners, Non-Governmental Organisations, academia, traditional and community leaders, and wildlife conservation experts attended the conference.

The convening of the TFCA Conference was hailed as a significant milestone in the SADC regional conservation efforts, underscoring that cross-border conservation initiatives represent one of the most promising and forward-thinking approaches to safeguarding the planet's rich natural heritage while driving regional integration.

The concept of TFCAs started in 2019 with the first SADC TFCA, the Kgalagadi TFCA between Botswana and South Africa. The region now has 13 TFCAs – Lubombo TFCA (comprising Eswatini, Mozambique and South Africa); Ponta de Ouro-Ismangaliso TFCA; Maloti-Drakensberg (Lesotho and South Africa); Chimanmani TFCA (Mozambique and Zimbabwe); Great Limpopo TFCA (Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe); Ai/Ais-Richtersveld TFCA (Namibia and South Africa); Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (South Africa and Zimbabwe); Kavango-Zambezi TFCA (Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe); Malawi-Zambia TFCA (Malawi and Zambia); Niassa-Selous TFCA (Mozambique and Tanzania); Iona-Skeleton Coast (Angola and Namibia); Lower Zambezi-Mana Pools (Zambia and Zimbabwe); and ZIMOZA TFCA (Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe).





The TFCA Conference was hosted by the Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife and supported by the European Union and the Federal Republic of Germany through GIZ and KfW. Other partners that provided financial and technical support included ZimParks, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Peace Parks Foundation, Conservation International, World Wide Fund for Nature, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Frankfurt Zoological Society and Gonarezhou National Park.

SADC Holds Summit to Commemorate 25 years of TFCAs

SADC Heads of State and Government convened in Harare for a landmark Summit to commemorate 25 years of TFCAs, a flagship initiative promoting regional integration, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. Chaired by President Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe and Chairperson of SADC, the Summit was held under the theme, “Transfrontier Conservation Areas – 25 Years of Cooperation for Regional Integration and Sustainable Development.”

The high-level gathering provided a platform for SADC leaders to reflect on the achievements and challenges of transboundary natural resource management and to reaffirm their collective commitment to environmental stewardship and regional cooperation. In their joint declaration, the Heads of State and Government recognised TFCAs as powerful instruments for peacebuilding, ecological preservation, and socio-economic development. They emphasised the importance of deepening collaboration among Member States, development partners, and local communities to enhance the impact of TFCAs at both regional and global levels.

The Summit also paid tribute to the visionaries who laid the foundation for the TFCA movement in southern Africa. Special recognition was given to Dr. Festus Mogae, former President of Botswana, and Dr. Thabo Mbeki, former President of South Africa, for their pioneering leadership in advancing cross-border conservation.

Increasing Fish-Catch and Aquaculture Production

Fish-catch and aquaculture production increased by over 50 percent, demonstrating progress in sustainable resource management. Fish-catch and aquaculture production rose from 2.3 million tonnes in 2019 to 3.1 million tonnes in 2023. In addition, most SADC Member States are domesticating the Protocol on Fisheries, which advocates for improved governance and management of fishery resources, support to small-scale fisheries and aquaculture.

‘Regional Strategy on OSBPs for Fishery Products’

While the SADC region maintains vast water resources and formal fish trade has the potential to significantly create jobs and advance livelihoods, critical inefficiencies remain across borders. Time-consuming border procedures, a lack of harmonised standards and challenging conformity assessment requirements are some of these main constraints. Although many SADC countries have been making strides towards the use of OSBPs, the benefits of such blue trade corridors are yet to be realised in the case of fishery products.

The piloting of “One-Stop Border Posts” interventions and quality infrastructure mapping in Kasumbalesa, Chirundu, Mwami/Mchinji, Nakonde/Tunduma borders is aimed at improving cross-border trade, income generation and potential to contribute to national GDPs.

A ‘Regional Strategy on OSBPs for Fishery Products’ is under development and expected to provide a guide for the pre-selected PROFISHBLUE Member States to enhance formal fish trade by outlining the core requirements for overcoming non-tariff barriers and avoiding disruptions between member states with operational OSBPs.

While the strategy is still under development, UNIDO conducted a trade analysis of targeted Southern Africa fish trade, critically reviewing previous OSBP interventions and mapping quality infrastructure across the target countries. These technical reports support the development of the regional strategy but also provide an interest in SADC Blue Economy and fisheries trade to have public access to critical data and analysis to continue improving regional trade dynamics between and among Member States.



Enhancing fish value chains and reducing post-harvest losses

SADC is endowed with abundant aquatic natural resources that sustain over 380 million people across its 16 member countries. Fisheries and aquaculture contribute approximately four percent to the region's GDP and 11 percent to its agricultural GDP, offering vital opportunities for nutrition, food security, employment, and regional trade. These resources include diverse marine species such as hake, horse mackerel, abalone, tuna, squids, octopus, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters—and inland freshwater species like Nile perch, carp, tilapia, Kapenta, and catfish. Annually, the region produces an estimated three million tonnes of fish, with nearly two million tonnes derived from marine fisheries and the remainder from inland sources.

Despite this productivity, approximately 25 percent of the region's fish catch—equivalent to 25 kg per 100 kg—is lost post-harvest due to inadequate preservation facilities. This significant loss impacts incomes, food availability, and nutrition security, especially as regional per capita fish consumption currently averages around 12.5 kg annually, below the World Health Organization's recommended 15 kg and the global average exceeding 20 kg.

In response, the SADC Secretariat launched the Programme for Improving Fisheries Governance and Blue Economy Trade Corridors in SADC Region (PROFISHBLUE), a multinational initiative with funding from the African Development Bank. This project aims to promote sustainable fisheries management and to strengthen blue economy trade corridors, thereby fostering regional food security, reducing poverty, and enhancing climate resilience in fish value chains. Some of the key components of the project include the development of cold chain infrastructure through the support for cold-room storage networks and trade corridors, particularly benefiting women and youth-led SMEs in the DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, capacity building and support by working with member states to identify vulnerable groups for targeted capacity development and providing refrigeration trucks to enhance distribution of fish. To date, the project has engaged nearly 9,277 individuals, with 93 percent women and 53 percent youth, through various fisher and processing groups. These include the African Women Fish Processors and Traders Network (AWFISHNET) chapters in Zambia and Madagascar, the Twiyule Fish Farmers' Cooperative in Malawi, Mozambique's Associação dos Pescadores e Processadores de Peixe Fresco do Tebone, Zimbabwe's Fish Producers Association, and Bukasiga Fishing Cooperative Society in United Republic of Tanzania.

These groups have been trained in fish processing, value addition, financial literacy and asset management including Food safety of fisheries products. While some groups operate informally due to certification challenges, others—such as those in Tanzania—supply Nile Perch to industrial processors for export to Europe and China, with an annual aggregate of 500 tons. In addition, government support in Tanzania includes provision of fish cages for Nile tilapia to boost domestic production.



COLLABORATION WITH ICPs

SADC continues to collaborate with various International Cooperating Partners (ICPs). The following are some of the SADC projects and programmes:

- ❖ **EU-APSA:** Funded by the European Union, the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) project is a five-year project which commenced in 2020 and will come to an end in December 2025. The main objective of the EU-APSA Programme is to assist the SADC region contribute to continental peace, security and stability by strengthening SADC's capacity to prevent, manage and resolve conflicts in the Region.

- ❖ **Enhancing the Capability and Effectiveness of SADC's Peace and Security Architecture (ECESPA)** project: The ECESPA is a four-year project funded by the EU. The project aims to promote peace, security, stability, and democracy as a foundation for regional integration and development in line with RISDP 2020-2030. Specifically, ECESPA aims to enhance the effectiveness of SADC Peace and Security Architecture to enable early response and action and enhance the capacity of Non-State Actors (NSAs) in conflict tracking and early response.

- ❖ **SADC HIV Special Fund - Round 3:** The SADC HIV Fund was established following the decision of the Extraordinary SADC Summit on HIV and AIDS of July 2003 in Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho. It is funded by SADC Member States through the contributions of five percent of their annual contributions. The Fund is used as a catalytic fund to facilitate resource mobilisation; enhance the capacity, output, or impact of existing HIV and AIDS programmes, and support short-term research and intervention projects implemented by government and civil society partners.

- ❖ **Regional Climate Resilience Programme:** This project is funded by the World Bank to increase the resilience to climate

shocks of vulnerable populations in Eastern and Southern Africa.

- ❖ **Extended Institutional Capacity Building:** This project is funded by the EU and aims at accelerating the implementation of the RISDP 2020-30 through targeted capacity building initiatives at the SADC Secretariat and Member States. Interventions under this project seek to improve implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of projects and the RISDP 2020-2030; Sustainable Financing of the RISDP 2020-2030; Enhanced participation of NSAs in pursuing the regional integration agenda and enhanced evidence-based decision making.

- ❖ **Disaster Risk Management Strengthening in Southern African Community:** Funded by the EU, implemented through the SADC Secretariat and the International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent, the project aims to contribute to the reduction of the impacts of natural and manmade hazards, strengthen disaster (risk) management and preparedness capacity, and increase resilience in the SADC region.

- ❖ **PROFISHBLUE Project:** Funded by the African Development Bank, the project commenced in 2022 and will come to an end this year, 2025. It aims to promote sustainable management of fisheries resources within the blue economy context to improve food and nutritional security, create employment through value chain activities, facilitate intra-regional trade, and build adaptive capacity against climate change and other external shocks. In implementing PROFISHBLUE initiatives, the SADC Secretariat works in partnership with ARSO, FAO, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), WorldFish and WWF.

- ❖ **RINAWA:** Strengthening research and innovation in natural resources management and waste management in southern African region (RINAWA) is



funded through OACPS by the EU. The RINAWA project seeks to improve sustainable waste and natural resources management in the targeted countries of southern Africa.

- ❖ **Macroeconomic Stability and Financial Integration (MSFI) Project:** The MSFI in the SADC region is a project funded by the AfDB with a two-pronged objective. First, it is to enhance macroeconomic stability and convergence of SADC region, and second, support the development of integrated financial markets in SADC to facilitate the most efficient allocation of savings and investment.
- ❖ **CLIMSA Project:** The Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Application Programme (CLIMSA) is funded by the EU from 2019 to 2025. The main objective of this project is to foster low-emission and climate-resilient sustainable development in SADC. Specifically, the programme seeks to improve informed and inclusive decision-making regarding climate risks in the region.
- ❖ **Trade and Transit Facilitation Project (TTFP):** The TTFP is project funded by the AfDB for period from 2023 to 2027. The main objective of the project is to facilitate the movement of goods and people along the North-South Corridor and at key border crossings along the corridor, through supporting improvement of customs border management and transport facilitation. Some of the key outcomes of the TTFP include promoting intra-regional trade

through enhancing customs systems connectivity and enforcement resulting in reducing time of and securing clearance of goods, means of conveyance and passengers at border posts; enhancing sustainable maintenance and development of SADC Regional Railway network, and implementation of the harmonised regional road transport legal and regulatory framework.

- ❖ **SADC Regional Statistics Project:** The SADC Regional Statistics Project is funded by the World Bank from 2023 to 2028. Its objective is to strengthen the region's institutional capacity to produce, disseminate, and use quality statistics while increasing regional harmonisation and collaboration in support of SADC regional integration. Through its interventions, SADC works to improve capacity for data production, management and dissemination, and to improve access and usage of regional statistics through the development of open data portals with the latest dissemination technologies.

Engagement with AfDB Executive Directors

In a continued effort to strengthen collaboration between the SADC Secretariat and the AfDB, SADC Executive Secretary H.E. Magosi, accompanied by two Directors and senior officers, held strategic discussions with AfDB Executive Directors representing the





Southern Africa Groups 1, 2, and 3. The AfDB has three Executive Directors representing Southern Africa, each responsible for overseeing development initiatives and financial strategies within their constituencies. These are Mr. João Luis Ngimbi in charge of AfDB Southern Africa (Group 3 - Angola, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe); Mr. Gerard Pascal Bussier (Group 1- Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius and Zambia) and Dr. Nomfundo Xenia Ngwenya (Group 2- Eswatini, Lesotho and South Africa).

The meeting underscored the urgency of fast-tracking key regional infrastructure and development initiatives, with a focus on:

- ❖ Energy infrastructure, including the Angola-Namibia (ANNA) Power Transmission Project, Mozambique-Zambia Interconnector, and Kolwezi-Solwezi Power Interconnection (DRC-Zambia);
- ❖ Transport and logistics improvements, such as the Lobito Railway Corridor (Angola, DRC, Zambia) and Lesotho-Botswana Integrated Water Transfer Project; and
- ❖ Renewable energy investments, notably the Mega Solar development in Botswana and Namibia.

The SADC Secretariat highlighted the importance of establishing formalised engagement mechanisms with AfDB Executive Directors, expediting funding for priority infrastructure projects, and ensuring regular exchange of information on financing opportunities to support regional development.

The meeting reaffirmed the shared commitment of SADC and the AfDB to deepen cooperation in infrastructure investment, financial support, and institutional collaboration, driving sustainable economic growth and regional integration across

SADC and World Bank Deepen Collaboration

On the margins of the 2025 Spring Meetings of the IMF and World Bank, SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Magosi, and his delegation paid a courtesy call on Dr. Amit Dar, then Acting Vice President for Eastern and Southern Africa at the World Bank. The meeting, held on 22 April 2025 at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C., reaffirmed the strong and evolving partnership between the two institutions and explored new avenues for collaboration.

The discussion focused on reviewing the current SADC-World Bank programme portfolio, assessing progress on previously agreed actions, and identifying new opportunities to strengthen cooperation. H.E. Magosi expressed SADC's deep appreciation for the World Bank's continued support in advancing regional integration and sustainable development across Southern Africa.

This high-level engagement underscored the shared commitment of both institutions to inclusive growth, deeper regional integration, and long-term development impact.





Tribute to former AfDB President Dr. Akinwumi Adesina

SADC Executive Secretary H.E. Magosi has paid a heartfelt tribute to Dr. Akinwumi Adesina, the former President of the AfDB in recognition of his visionary leadership and transformative contributions to Africa's development. During a farewell courtesy call on 29 May 2025, held on the sidelines of the AfDB Annual Meetings, H.E. Magosi commended Dr. Adesina for his exemplary service and unwavering dedication to advancing the continent's development agenda. Under Dr. Adesina's leadership, the AfDB achieved major milestones in infrastructure development, food security, and economic resilience, delivering tangible benefits to SADC Member States and the broader African region.

"We honour your legacy as a champion of inclusive and sustainable development. Your leadership has left an indelible mark on the continent, and your work has inspired a generation of development practitioners," said H.E. Magosi.

In response, Dr. Adesina expressed his sincere appreciation to the SADC Executive Secretary for the warm tribute and reaffirmed his continued commitment to

Africa's progress. He also underscored the importance of the enduring partnership between the AfDB and SADC in driving regional integration and prosperity.

As the AfDB enters a new chapter, SADC remains committed to deepening collaboration with the Bank to build on the strong foundation laid during Dr. Adesina's tenure which ended in at the end of May 2025.

SADC Chairperson Visits Secretariat

SADC Chairperson and President of Zimbabwe, H.E Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, undertook a working visit to the SADC Secretariat Headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana on 13 December 2024. The visit underscored his commitment to advancing regional integration and sustainable development across the region. Dr. Mnangagwa was accompanied by H.E. Advocate Duma Gideon Boko, President of Botswana.

The visit followed Dr. Mnangagwa's assumption of the SADC Chairmanship on 17 August 2024 during the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government



held in Harare, Zimbabwe. As per tradition, the SADC Chairperson visits the Secretariat to engage with staff, assess progress, and provide strategic guidance on the implementation of regional programmes.

In his address, the SADC Chairperson expressed concern over the region's low levels of intra-regional trade, currently at 23 percent. He called on Member States to dismantle trade barriers and fully leverage existing frameworks such as the SADC Protocol on Trade, the SADC Free Trade Area, the Tripartite Free Trade Area, and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015–2063).

He urged the Secretariat to remain agile and responsive to global dynamics, emphasizing the importance of research, policy analysis, and evidence-based recommendations to drive the region's development agenda.

Reflecting on the 44th SADC Summit theme, "Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustainable Economic Growth and Development towards an Industrialised SADC", H.E Mnangagwa commended Member States for their efforts to promote innovation, science, and technology as drivers of industrialisation.

On peace and security, he expressed deep concern over the ongoing conflict in eastern DRC where millions have been displaced and thousands killed. He reaffirmed SADC's commitment to peace, pledging that the region would not rest until lasting peace is achieved.

The SADC Chairperson highlighted the importance of energy diversification, noting

that the region is making strides in exploring alternative sources such as natural gas, solar, wind, and bioenergy. He called for coordinated regional responses to climate-induced disasters, which threaten to reverse development gains.

SADC Executive Secretary, H.E. Elias Mpedi Magosi expressed gratitude to the Chairperson for his visit and leadership. He reaffirmed the Secretariat's commitment to facilitating infrastructure development and interconnection to support regional integration and trade.

H.E. Magosi shared that the Secretariat is compiling data to identify the top 10 imports and exports of Member States and assess trade flows with the rest of the world, an initiative aimed at boosting intra-regional trade and economic resilience.

He also encouraged Member States to harness innovation to accelerate the implementation of regional value chains and promote technology transfer for value-added manufacturing.

Handover of SADC Headquarters Building

SADC Chairperson, President Dr. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe, and President Advocate Duma Gideon Boko of Botswana officially received the SADC Headquarters building, SADC House, from Bongwe Investments Proprietary Limited on 13 December 2024. The handover marked the successful conclusion of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Agreement involving the Government of Botswana as guarantor and the SADC Secretariat.

The building was handed over to the two Heads of State and Government of behalf of all the SADC Heads of State and Government by Mrs. Neo Bogatsu, Board Member of the Bongwe Investment Proprietary Limited.

Dr. Mnangagwa thanked the Government of Botswana for the generous donation of the plot for the SADC Headquarters and for providing an enabling environment that facilitates the Secretariat to effectively execute its mandate. He also expressed gratitude to the Management of Bongwe Investments Proprietary Limited for the successful partnership with SADC and Government of Botswana that resulted in the construction of SADC Headquarters.



Dr. Mnangagwa expressed optimism that the SADC Headquarters will serve as a symbol of solidarity and unity of the SADC region and as an embodiment of SADC's history, culture and heritage to spur the realisation of regional goals and aspirations for the good of its citizens.

President Boko expressed gratitude to the SADC Heads of State and Government for entrusting Botswana with the hosting of the SADC Headquarters, a gesture he described as an affirmation of the confidence and trust the SADC region has on Botswana as a SADC Member State.

"As we take ownership of this building, let us remember that the SADC Headquarters is more than just a structure. It is a symbol of our journey, our achievements, and our future. It is a place where we will continue to build on our successes as a region, address emerging headwinds, and strive for even greater heights," President Boko said.

In her remarks on behalf of Bongwe Investment Proprietary Limited, Mrs. Neo Bogatsu, highlighted that the PPP Agreement involving SADC, Botswana Government and Bongwe demonstrates that PPP arrangements can deliver infrastructure development, economic growth and good public service delivery. She encouraged SADC Member States to venture into PPP arrange-



ments to enhance private sector participation in development.

The vision for constructing the SADC Headquarters in Botswana was first endorsed at the SADC Council of Ministers meeting held in Luanda, Angola, in March 2003. During that meeting, the Council accepted a land offer from the Government of Botswana, located in the Central Business District of Gaborone.

The PPP Agreement between SADC, Bongwe Investments (Proprietary) Limited, and the Government of Botswana was initiated in August 2009 and successfully concluded on 11 December 2024. The completion and handover of the SADC House marks a significant milestone in the institutional development of the Community.



SADC MEDIA AWARDS WINNERS 2025

THE 30TH meeting of the Regional Adjudication Committee for the SADC Media Awards was held virtually from 23 to 26 June 2025. Established in 1996, the SADC Media Awards aim to promote regional integration through effective information dissemination and to encourage excellence in journalism across the region.

The names of the 2025 SADC Media Award winners will be officially announced during the 45th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, scheduled to take place on 17 August 2025 in Antananarivo, Republic of Madagascar.

Each first prize winner in the four award categories will receive US\$2,500, while runners-up will be awarded US\$1,000. Prizes will be disbursed through the National Contact Points in the respective SADC Member States.



PHOTO CATEGORY

Mr. Kudakwashe Hunda from Zimbabwe was awarded the first prize of US\$2500.00 for his photo entry, which highlighted the successful hosting of 7th SADC Industrialisation Week as a precursor to the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held on 17 August 2024 in Harare, Zimbabwe, under the theme "Promoting Innovation to Unlock Opportunities for Sustainable Economic Growth and Development Towards an Industrialised SADC".



Mr. Roy Nkosi from Malawi was awarded the second prize of US\$1000.00 for his entry, which focused on celebration of the Jere Ngoni culture by the Zulu tribe who are from Malawi, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The entry demonstrated how cultural ties among the four SADC Member States promote and strengthen regional integration.



TELEVISION CATEGORY

Mr. Thabo Harry Rakhomo from the Kingdom of Lesotho was awarded the first prize of US\$2500.00 for his entry titled "Source to Sea Campaign". The entry raised awareness for upstream users of water on the sustainable management of water resources for SADC Member States that use the Orange River as a source of water supply, namely Lesotho, South Africa, Botswana and Namibia.



Ms. Kumbukani Kajumi from Malawi was awarded the second prize of US\$1000.00 for her entry highlighting the visit by President Dr. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera of Malawi to the Republic of Mozambique where he met then Mozambican President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi. During the visit, President Chakwera was conferred with an Honorary Degree in recognition of his

commitment and dedication in strengthening international cooperation with Malawi's neighbouring countries, especially Mozambique.

PRINT CATEGORY

Ms. Veronica Gwaze from Zimbabwe was awarded the first prize of US\$2500.00 for her entry titled "Reshaping Inmate Rehabilitation in SADC," which focused on the importance of positive changes in prisons across the SADC region, resulting from SADC regional integration programmes by prison services.



Mr. Domingos Paulo Diniz Simão from Angola was awarded the second prize of US\$1000.00 for his entry titled "Médio Cuanza Corridor in Angola," which is strategically located to boost the growth of the region's energy potential for economic development within the SADC Region.



RADIO CATEGORY

Mr. Mpho Lakaje from South Africa was awarded the first prize of US\$2500.00 for his entry titled "Should Drought-Stricken African Countries Resort to Wildlife for Food"? The entry highlighted the worsening drought situation in the SADC region which necessitated some SADC Member States to put in place adaptive and mitigation measures to address the situation, including slaughtering wild animals to feed affected people.



Mr. Innocent Kumchedwa from Malawi was awarded the second prize of US\$1000.00 for his entry which highlighted the impact of music collaboration among artists in the SADC region which has proven to attract increased and diverse audiences across the region.



SADC SECONDARY SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION 2025



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

Secondary school learners are given a topic on which to write an essay of 900 to 1000 words. Each year, three education experts drawn from SADC Member States meet to adjudicate or mark the essays to select the three winning essays. The topic for the 2025 SADC Secondary School Essay Competition was; *How can innovation enhance SADC industrialisation and sustainable economic growth and development?* The topic was derived from the theme of the 44th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Zimbabwe on 17 August 2024, which was *“Promoting Innovation to unlock opportunities for sustained economic growth and development towards an Industrialised SADC.”* The Summit theme recognises that innovation is a fundamental instrument with significant potential to drive priority sectors of manufacturing, mineral beneficiation and agro-processing to enhance industrialisation and economic growth of the SADC region.

The adjudication exercise for the 2025 SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition was held virtually from 7-11 July 2025. The competition entries were adjudicated by education experts from the Republics of Botswana and Zimbabwe, and the Kingdom of Eswatini.

WINNERS



1st prize – US\$1500.00 was awarded to **Mr. Crispin Mulokozi Kamugisha** from Tanzania with a score of 73 percent.



2nd prize – US\$1000.00 was awarded to **Ms. Angel Gofaone Madome** from Botswana with a score of 72 percent.



3rd prize – US\$750.00 was awarded to **Ms. Noluthando Mlondo** from Republic of South Africa with a score of 68.3 percent.



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THE SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition has been held annually from 2021 pursuant to Council Decision of August 2020 held in Maputo, Republic of Mozambique as part of the operationalisation of the Mechanism in Honour of the Founders of SADC.

The competition is open to students in tertiary institutions from SADC Member States with the aim of raising awareness amongst the youth on the history of the liberation of southern Africa, cooperation and regional integration, as well as to recognize the contribution by Founders of SADC.

Learners are given a topic on which to write an essay of 4,000 words. Each year, three education experts drawn from the SADC Organ Troika Member States meet to adjudicate or mark and select the three winning essays.

This year's topic was "What impact do you believe the SADC Founders' and Frontline States' footprints have had on the southern African political and socio-economic discourse to date?"

The objective is to enhance awareness of SADC citizens, through evidence-based research, of the historical genesis and process of regional integration and the pivotal role played by Founders of SADC.

The SADC Founders include Presidents António Agostinho Neto of Angola, Seretse Khama of Botswana, Dr Kamuzu Banda of Malawi, Samora Machel of Mozambique, Julius Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as well as King Sobhuza II of Eswatini and King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho.

The adjudication exercise for the 2025 SADC Tertiary Institution Essay Competition was held from 24-28 March 2025. The competition entries were adjudicated by education experts from the Republics of Malawi and Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania. The following winners were awarded:



1st Prize – US\$2000.00 was awarded to **Ms. Ntsoaki Suzan Kholumo** from the Kingdom of Lesotho with a score of 81 percent.



2nd Prize – US\$1500.00 was awarded to **Ms. Danai Theodora Kwedza** from the Republic of Zimbabwe with a score of 80 percent.



3rd Prize – US\$1000.00 was awarded to **Ms. Boitumelo Khotlele** from the Kingdom of Lesotho with a score of 79 percent.

The three winners will be officially announced during the 45th SADC Summit of Heads and State and Government scheduled to take place in Antananarivo, Republic of Madagascar on 17 August 2025.



SADC ANTHEM English

SADC, SADC, DAWN OF OUR CERTAINTY
SADC, SADC, DAWN OF A BETTER FUTURE AND HOPE FOR REGIONAL AND UNI-
VERSAL 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 ANCESTRES CELEBRONS AVEC JOIE LA REALISATION DE NOS ES-
POIRS LEVONS HAUT LE DRAPEAU DE LA SOLIDARITE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AUBE DE NOS CERTITUDES.

HINO DA SADC Portuguese

SADC, SADC, AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA
SADC, SADC, DE UM FUTURO MELHOR E DE ESPERANÇA DE INTEGRAÇÃO RE-
GIONAL E UNIVERSAL RUMO À HARMONIA E UNIDADE DOS POVOS

BERÇO DA HUMANIDADE,
BERÇO DOS NOSSOS ANTEPASSADOS JUNTOS CANTEMOS ALEGRES, A CON-
CRETIZAÇÃO DA NOSSA ESPERANÇA ERGUENDO A BANDEIRA DA SOLI-
DARIEDADE
SADC, SADC, SADC, SADC
AURORA DA NOSSA CERTEZA.





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