

SADC


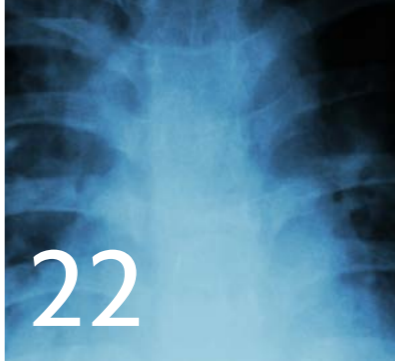
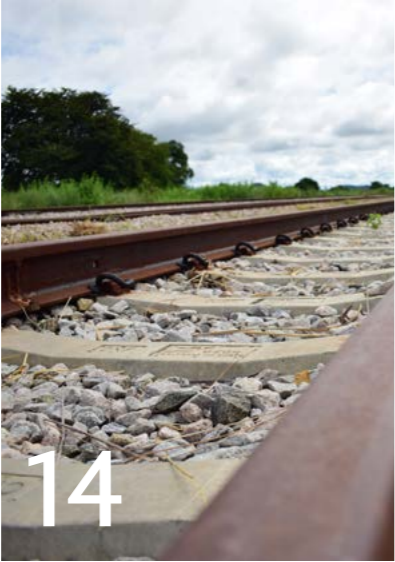



SUCCESS STORIES



Mozambique | Volume 2, 2021



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Towards a **COMMON FUTURE**

SADC



A story of community...

From the beginning of time, the principles of Ubuntu have guided African societies. Best described as an African philosophy rooted in a deep awareness of: “I am because of who we all are”; the spirit of Ubuntu resonates in every fibre of SADCs existence – past and present.

It is this intrinsic force that calls upon the countries and people of Southern Africa to develop a vision of a shared future, a future within a regional community.

And so began the origin of the Southern African Development Community (SADC); founded as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980.

It was transformed into the SADC on 17th August 1992, and is made up of 16 Member States: Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of Congo, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Eswatini, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. All of them - working together for economic growth and peace on the African Continent.



Cooperation signals a process of working or acting together – often towards a common goal

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

Inter-regional cooperation and integration efforts have been ongoing for several decades now. In this time, theory and experience have proved that such cooperation can positively contribute to capacity development, infrastructure and economic development across countries and regions.

The SADC is a story of community.

“This shared vision is anchored on common values and principles and the historical and cultural affinities that exist amongst the people of Southern Africa.”



His Excellency Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique 

UNITY

the key to sustainable development in

EXTRAORDINARY TIMES

The world stands together to contain the Covid-19 pandemic, and every day we see how, in the face of adversity, there is a heightened sense of community, a spirit of support and a global will to overcome this deadlock. Regional integration has demonstrated, once again, a preponderant role in the situation we have found ourselves living in during these past months.

On 9 March 2020, SADC Ministers of Health held an Extraordinary Meeting on Covid-19 in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, the purpose of which, was to share existing knowledge and information about the outbreak and its global impact since the alarm was first raised in December 2019. Discussions were focussed on coordinating the preparedness and response to the virus in the SADC region.

Moments in time

In the year 2020, SADC commemorated its 40-year anniversary, and Mozambique hosted the 40th SADC Heads of States and Government Summit virtually in August – a first in the history of the SADC. Regional integration within SADC was at the top of our agenda. We will reshape the relationship of friendship, solidarity and cooperation among African states. There is no greater time for Mozambique and its 15 fellow SADC Member States to uphold the ideals of the founding fathers of SADC. This golden generation of selfless leaders believed in a united region where all the citizens enjoy high living standards and peace.

In our recent history, super storm Cyclone Idai reached southern Africa on the night of 14 March 2019, and barely a month later, at winds of 160 kilometres an hour, Cyclone Kenneth hit Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi, directly impacting 2.9 million people. It was described by the world as one of the worst natural disasters of the century in Africa; causing widespread devastation and loss of life.

And now, as we find our region immersed in a situation unlike any we have seen before, we stand united in the pursuit of long-lasting peace and economic recovery to improve the livelihoods of our people. We are going to work together as Member States to boost our economies and stabilise the region. The vision and principles of SADC have never been more relevant and integral to finding solutions and stability within the region.

This SADC Success Stories series is an important reminder during extraordinary times like these. It shows how we have reached milestones, achieved success in progress, and overcame many odds. It enhances awareness about the positive impacts achieved through regional integration in communities, and in the lives of the people of the SADC region.

Integration dividends

I'd like to reflect on the many gains and benefits experienced by Mozambique's SADC membership:

- Positive relations with all Member States, and the deliberate application of good neighbourly practices and mutual understanding, are the catalysts to making other countries feel a political and moral obligation to contribute to peace and stability in the region.
- The common values taken on by SADC Member States result in other countries in the region knowing what to expect from Mozambique.
- Regional stability enhances trade relations both in the formal and informal sectors.
- Employment gains are key. Many Mozambicans immigrate to countries in the region and the number of citizens working in South Africa is considerable at both skilled and unskilled levels.
- In the field of education, under the respective Protocol, which recommends countries to reserve five percent of learning opportunities for regional students, Mozambican students attend schools in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Zambia.

- There are other potential gains, such as the creation of a Free Trade Zone, where companies operating within the zone may qualify for attractive exemptions on customs duties and tax offered by the Mozambican Government.
- Mozambican ports, railways and roads are increasingly used by landlocked SADC Member States in the region; generating employment internally.
- Regional integration also has an extremely important security dimension. Surrounded by six countries, namely South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi and Eswatini; Mozambique has always assumed the importance of establishing and maintaining good relations with each of these countries.

It is important to highlight that Mozambique cannot accomplish the process of sustainable development single-handedly, and in turn, mutuality supports the development of other countries in the region too.

Mozambique and the SADC region have a large development potential, and while the development process is not linear - it experiences ups and downs, including setbacks - the tendency is that the people of the region are increasingly united. Our inter-regional affinity is far stronger than any differences that might exist.

Taking into account SADC's joint population of an estimated 354 million inhabitants in 2020, building economies of scale goes hand in hand with unity - the key to sustainable development.



It is when we come together that we can really make an impact.

Mozambique's role in the birth of SADC

The 40th anniversary of SADC in 2020, is a commemoration that marks a journey of progress on the complex road to achieving peace and security, development and economic growth. It is a path mapped out to ease poverty and enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa.

One region. 16 nations. Towards a common future.

As a founding Member State, Mozambique has always attached enormous importance to the SADC and was present at the very start of its journey.

By the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties, the Southern African region was characterised by significant historical and political events, including Mozambique and Angola's independence in 1975, Zimbabwe's independence in 1980, and South Africa's growing international isolation.

On 1 April 1980, the founding fathers of Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Eswatini and Zimbabwe, convened a meeting in Lusaka, Zambia to establish the Southern African Coordination Conference (SADCC), a precursor of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The focus of SADCC was to advance the agenda of political freedom from colonial powers in southern Africa.

Various factors contributed to the transformation from SADCC to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), such as the need to increase regional integration, and the expectation that, with the end of apartheid in sight, South Africa would join the rest of the region's independent countries.

In 1992, SADCC was transformed to become SADC, and a treaty was signed by Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Eswatini, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Regional economic integration became the body's focus. Issues around peace and security also constituted, and continue to be on SADC's main agenda.

It is recognised that economic development and regional integration are impossible without peace and stability. To achieve this agenda, the SADC Organ for Politics, Defence and Security was launched in June 1996 as a formal institution of SADC. Its mandate: to support the achievement and maintenance of peace and security, and the rule of law, in the region.

Mapping ahead

Today, Mozambique continues to play a significant role and has been recognised for the importance of its Transport Corridors, which radiate out from its main ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, providing access to international markets for Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In the area of trade, the small enterprise marketplace in Mozambique is thriving and has always held an important place in the economy of the region. SADC has been instrumental in facilitating the movement of goods and services across borders.

Mozambique has a key role to play in sustaining energy resources and managing water security - the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers, two of Africa's major rivers, flow through Mozambique to the Indian Ocean.

More recently, it is one of at least eight countries resolved to develop a common strategy to counter the practice of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing in Africa.

This is a story that continues on a road of cooperation through flood and cyclone, times of crisis and times of opportunity. SADC birthed itself with the vision to be a reputable, efficient and responsive enabler for regional integration. There are many chapters yet to be written.

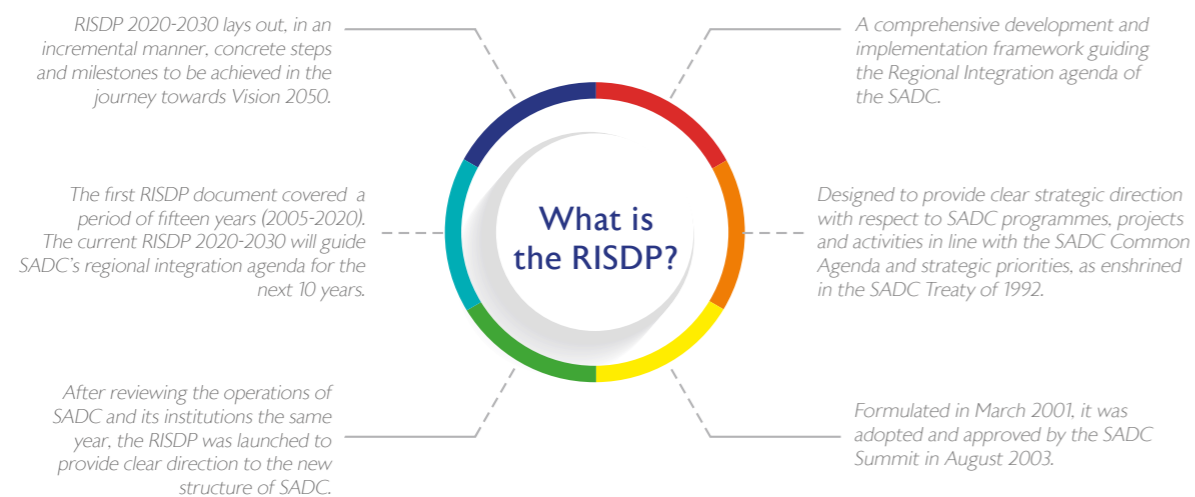


One region. 16 nations.
Towards a common future.

Promoting Regional Integration in SADC

It is possible to verify economic growth and the eradication of poverty in the SADC region. This can be achieved through Member States' efforts towards regional integration, leading to higher flows of trade, capital, energy, people and ideas.

A noticeable effort in the common regional integration agenda is reflected in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).



The ultimate objective of the plan is to deepen integration in the region with a view to accelerate poverty eradication and to achieve other economic and non-economic development goals.

Reflecting on success

The SADC Success Stories series is one of the communication tools that reaches out to SADC citizens. It enhances awareness about the positive impacts achieved through regional integration in communities, and in the lives of the people of the SADC region. Other communication tools include media training, radio discussions on SADC topics, public lectures and summaries of the revised RISDP, among others.

In 2015, the first volume of the SADC Success Stories showcased a new way of making regional integration in SADC more accessible on a regional level. The brochure was published in the three SADC languages (English, French and Portuguese), and a social media campaign reached over 1,000,000 SADC citizens. In 2017, the second volume of the SADC Success Stories - published in all three SADC languages - was launched by the German Ambassador to Botswana and SADC's Executive

Secretary at a press conference at the 37th SADC Summit. The brochure and accompanying social media campaign reached over 4,000,000 SADC citizens and generated media coverage in eleven Member States within only one month of being published.

On a national level, Mozambique launched its first version of the SADC Success Stories, in August 2018 to highlight stories of regional integration. The publication was produced to raise awareness of SADC and its successes in Mozambique. It also played an important role to equip relevant stakeholders in the media, academy and civil administration with information on SADC protocols, policies and programmes. It carried news from multiple sectors whose national implementations have improved the socio-economic situation of Mozambicans. This is the second volume of the Mozambican chapter.

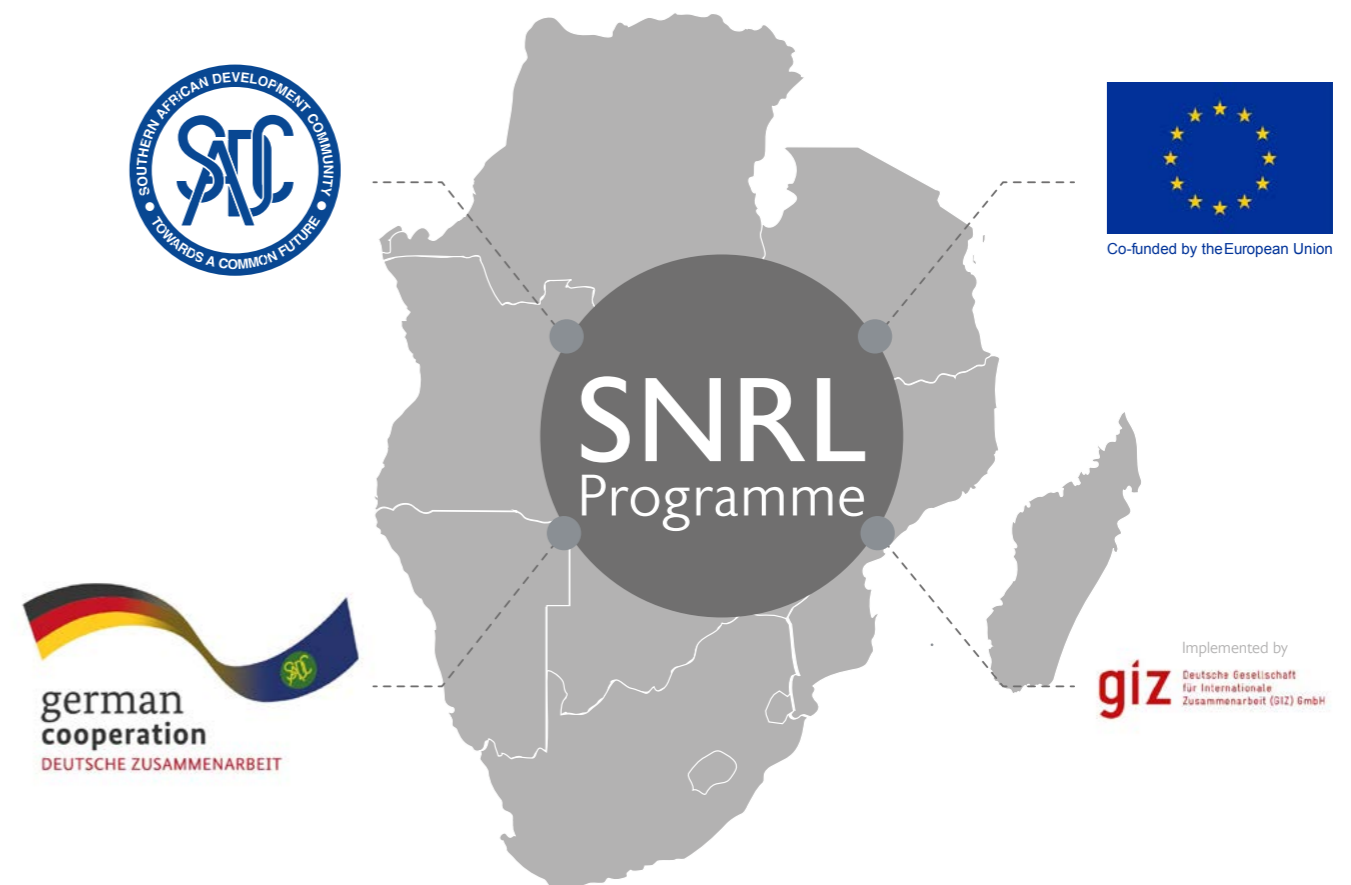
Integration in partnership

The SADC Secretariat has a series of initiatives to build capacities in Member States, and at Secretariat level, one of these being the Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages (SNRL) in SADC Programme - a partnership programme between SADC, the European Union (EU) and the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

The SNRL Programme is supporting SADC Member States to build their

capacities for implementation of the regional integration agenda. It supports Member States to integrate the regional agenda into national policy design processes. This includes support for better alignment of regional protocols and policies with national plans and policies; enhanced coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SADC policies, protocols and legal instruments; and building awareness of the benefits of regional integration among key stakeholders.

Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages (SNRL) in SADC is a partnership programme:



The importance that Mozambique attaches to regional integration has led to the creation of a National Directorate to exclusively take care of the aspects of SADC.

INTEGRATION

boosts agricultural production



Cooperation in the field of agricultural research and development can increase success in results particularly when it comes to needing assistance to address food insecurity. SADC Member States are acutely aware of this fact.

The Province of Maputo is one of the regions of Mozambique that has made concrete gains from regional integration. Its farmers and growers now have access to agricultural campaigns where 80% of the produce - particularly macadamia, papaya, mango, banana, citrus fruit and litchi - is destined for export to the SADC market. For instance, domestic products such as vegetables, eggs, chicken, meat and fish are being accessed by Shoprite, one of Africa's largest retailers. And in the banana industry, more than 20 000 jobs have been created through regional direct investment.

This is due largely to the signing of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security, in May 2004, and other SADC legal instruments, both regionally and bilaterally, particularly in the field of agriculture.

Production increase in the cashew nut subsector



In the commodity category, cashew nut is very important as a source of collection of foreign money to Mozambique, exported as raw material and finished product. As an example, from 2017 to 2019, there were cumulative exportations of more than 80 000 tons of raw cashew, as the country gained 116 million American dollars. Note that from the total exported volume, 76% was destined for India and 24% to Vietnam.



In the five-year period 2015-19, the cashew subsector marketed 596.254 tons – a growth rate of 101,4%. The cashew nut export income was USD 194.178.520, and the income from raw material export in the same period was USD 236.198.240. This generated a surcharge of USD 34.980.480 to the State. From this amount, the gross income to the producer was USD 430.218.290.

Project TAD: controlling transboundary animal disease

An important initiative in support of regional integration amongst neighbouring Member States is SADC funding for the strengthening and training of the Central Veterinary

Laboratory (LCV) at the Directorate of Animal Sciences of the Agricultural Research Institute of Mozambique. Project TAD, is financed by SADC to improve the capacity for disease diagnosis in the country.

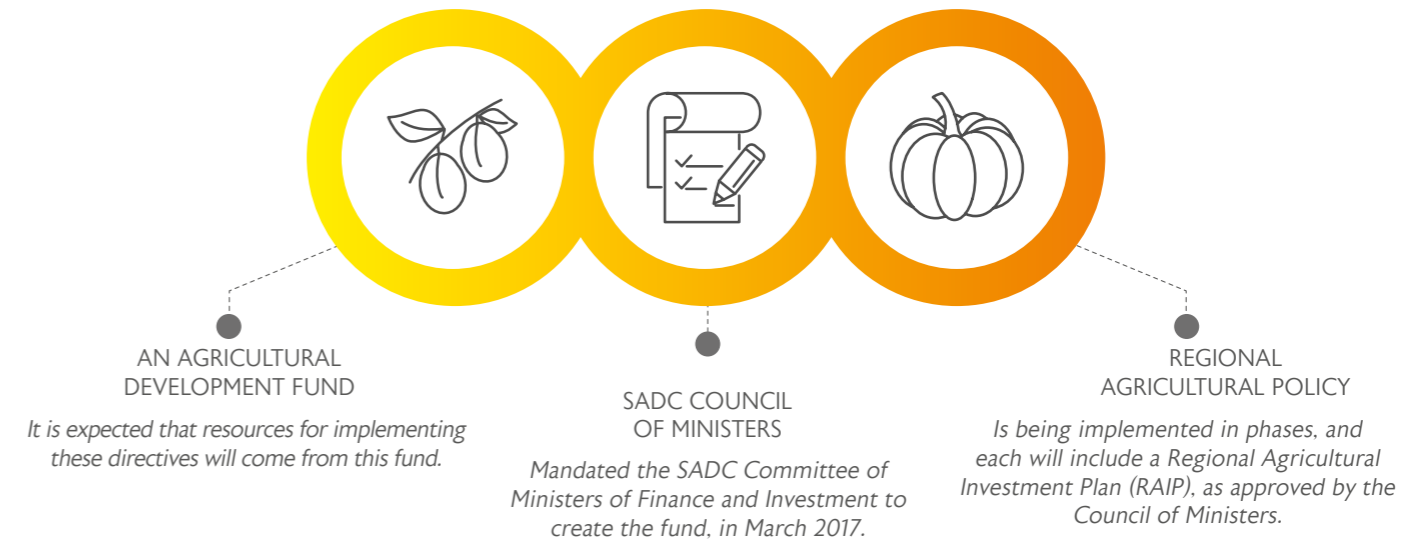
The laboratory has benefited from equipment, consumable products, reagents and diverse training in laboratorial techniques for the diagnosis of diseases, with emphasis on transboundary animal diseases. Active and harmonised surveillance of these diseases with neighbouring countries, Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania is a major advantage. Together, the four countries have planned and proceeded with sample collection in common cross-border areas, for the diagnosis of the same disease. Read more about this initiative on page 28.



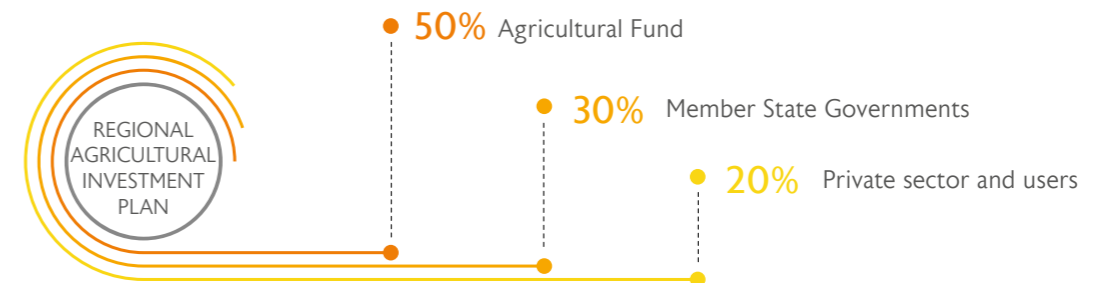
Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)

In order to resolve various agricultural challenges faced by the SADC, Member States adopted the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) in August 2014. On a high level, this policy defines common objectives and methods for guiding, promoting and supporting activities at regional and national levels. Its premises contribute to regional integration and further the SADC Common Agenda. It is also central to the achievement of the SADC Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap, as outlined in the SADC Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Program, which was adopted in 2015.

On a more practical level, the RAP determines that controlling cross-border diseases and pests in plants and animals will help to achieve greater production and productivity - an important goal to attain. The policy confirms the need to give proper attention to improving the management of these cross-border threats. Similarly, it assigns primary importance to the need to support national actions to improve water resource management, and to the promotion and support of improving energy use, both with specific reference to agriculture.



For the period 2017 to 2022, the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan amount is estimated at US\$1.29 billion and should be assembled at regional and national levels in the following percentages:



Investment objectives

- Incentivise the public and private sectors to invest into agriculture, and to reduce operational costs.
- Allow for the effective coordination and standardisation of the Regional Agricultural and National Agricultural Investment Program.

Cashew nut production is strategic to our country because it is a nutritive source of food to families as well as an income.

BOOSTS REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Geostrategic location, combined with complex rail and port infrastructures - built to serve the national and hinterland economy, makes Mozambique a “window for the region” to the Indian Ocean. This position holds significant responsibilities in the provision of logistics for the economy of neighbouring countries towards regional integration.

Since the creation of SADC in 1980, Mozambique has always been strategic for reducing transport costs, and for this reason, it has been given the frontline mission in planning and providing these services for the region.



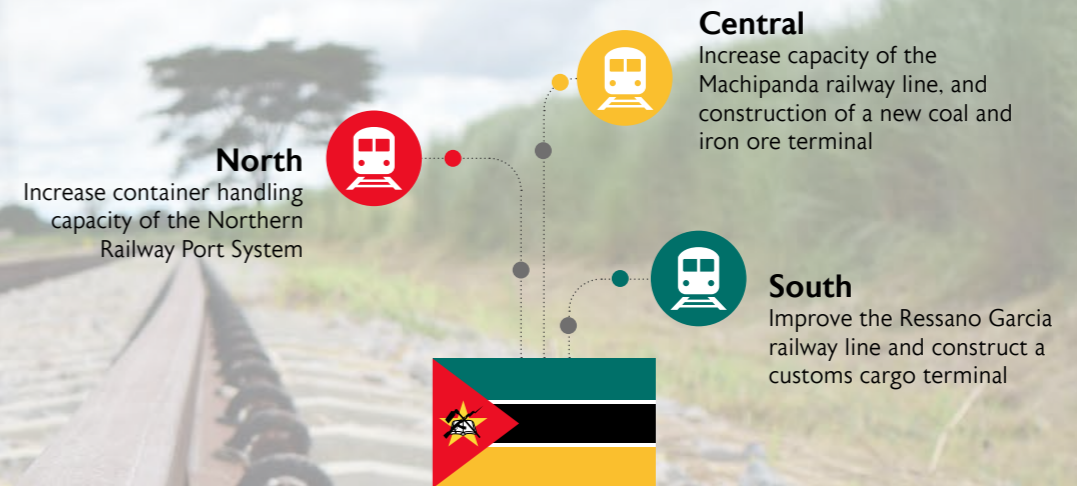
With the region's imminent economic integration, Mozambique's mission becomes more crucial as it is the transport of people and goods that will dictate, to a large extent, the consolidation of SADC as a solid regional economic bloc.

Aware of this mission, the Government of Mozambique has been undertaking concerted actions with neighbouring countries to revitalise the Development Corridors.

This revitalisation places emphasis on the increasingly efficient functioning of **the Maputo Corridor** that essentially serves the northeast of RSA and the Eswathine Kingdom; **the Beira Corridor**, which provides for the needs of Zimbabwe and part of Zambia and the DRC; and **the Nacala Corridor** that serves not only the national market but also the economy of Malawi and Zambia.

Mozambique's SADC Presidency in 2020 has helped the region continue to implement strategic projects in order to increase the capacity of transport infrastructures that will improve cargo and passenger transport. For the 2020-2024 quinquennium, the target set by the government is to increase the handled load from 48 million tonnes in 2019 to 82 million tonnes by 2024, a goal that includes the exploitation of the potential installed in the countries that use the development corridors crossing Mozambique.

To accomplish this goal, several actions are planned in the northern, central, and southern railway-port systems:



In the north

The Northern Railway Port System: Nacala Port Rehabilitation and Modernisation Project, phases I and II, is underway to increase the container handling capacity from 100,000 TEUs per year to over 252,000 TEU year. The execution of activities is at 30%.

In the centre

- The capacity increase of the Machipanda railway line connecting the Port of Beira to Zimbabwe is underway, from the current 1.5 MTPA to 3 MTPA.
- In the Port of Beira, the construction of the new coal and iron ore terminal (20MTPA) is taking place to complement both the Sena railway line and construction of a multi-purpose pier (Pier 11), with the purpose of decongesting the containerised cargo terminal, among other interventions.

In the south

The focus is on improving the Ressano Garcia railway line and constructing the customs cargo terminal in transit in Ressano Garcia (dry dock). The work started in the first quarter of 2020, and the objective is to transfer the cargo from the Maputo / Witbank Road (EN4) to this railway line, contributing to greater efficiency and road safety. Over 425 trucks from RSA arrive at the Port of Maputo per day. In the Port of Maputo, investments are underway to expand and dredge the berths to provide greater handling capacity and improve respective competitiveness indexes.

Investment in the acquisition of traction equipment accompany these major interventions taking place at the railways and ports, with 90 carriages, 300 wagons, and five locomotives for the central and southern railway systems.

In terms of investment opportunities in the Sector, the country has several projects, such as the revitalisation of **maritime cabotage**, launched on June 10, 2020, by the President of the Republic, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi. The initiative aims to resume shipping of goods by exploring the vast Mozambican coast, with the prospect of expanding this activity to connect neighbouring countries with whom Mozambique shares the Indian Ocean coast. Specific incentives have been created with Mozambique expecting to attract more stakeholder investment in this area.

Air transportation also offers substantial investment opportunities to explore the liberalised domestic market, and regional and international connections. Mozambique has a good, certified airport infrastructure in Maputo and Nacala, and other areas are in the process of certification (Beira, Nampula, Pemba, and Vilankulo). All these areas can receive regional flights to meet the country's tourism potential.



SADC
SUCCESS STORIES





Record-breaking SUSPENSION

The bridge to 'free trade' and tourism

There is an African ambition to connect the continent from Cairo, the capital city of Egypt - situated at the roof of Africa - to Cape Town, South Africa at its southern-most tip.

Maputo-Katembe Bridge is a signature three-kilometre-long suspension bridge across Maputo Bay in southern Mozambique – and in many ways serves as the country's contribution to this great African ambition.

The main deck of the suspension bridge hovers 20m above the water to allow major shipping into the Maputo harbour. As a tolled bridge, it connects Maputo on the northern bank with Katembe on the southern bank, and reduces travel time from Maputo to Kosi Bay, South Africa's northern border post in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province, from six hours to an efficient 90 minutes.

First envisaged by former Mozambican President Samora Machel, the bridge has since materialised through the SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology (TCM) of 1996, which aims to integrate the transport sector in the region. This Protocol agreement provided both the framework and conceptual background of the bridge project. It also placed greater focus on the development of transport corridors and the facilitation of transport, border, customs and transit measures along particular routes within Member States.

FAST FACTS

1. The Maputo-Katembe Bridge was inaugurated by President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi at an official ceremony held on 10 November 2018.
2. At three kilometres long, it makes the "Top 70 Biggest Bridges in the World" list.
3. The bridge strengthens tourism in the SADC region and commercial trade between neighbouring countries in the extreme south - South Africa and Eswatini.
4. Zimpeto circular road access: This project not only involves the bridge, but also circular access, with an extension of 187 km of roads to the extreme south of the Maputo Province, incorporating small bridges for river and rail passages.
5. The Bela Vista Toll: Through a contract signed between the Government and Rede Viária de Moçambique (Revimo), a concession regime was established for the management of the bridge, the circular access road and National Number 6 road between Beira and Machipanda.

Improving livelihoods

Sérgio Alves was orphaned at the age of 10. He and his three siblings survived on charity from family and neighbours, and whatever meager earnings he could patch together. Sérgio worked as a domestic employee and eventually moved to Maputo where there were two turning points in his life.

First, his employers encouraged him to return to school. Then, once he had completed his schooling, he made a decision to join the labour force responsible for building Africa's longest suspension bridge, the record-breaking Maputo-Katembe Bridge.

Today, Sérgio has mastered construction skills that include plumbing, carpentry, hydraulic pump arrangement and air conditioning assembly, and he is completing an industrial electricity qualification with a view to studying electrotechnical engineering at college. With his salary, he'll also be able to fund his brothers' studies.

Sérgio's story highlights the extent to which a SADC project enables impact where it counts – at grassroots level. While SADC objectives include a high-level focus on growth and economic development, the aim to alleviate poverty and enhance the standard and quality of life is equally significant.

The long road

In 1989, President Machel's plans for an improved transportation network from the capital city of Maputo across Mozambique and into neighbouring SADC Member States were endorsed by the World Bank. The Maputo-Katembe Bridge is part of a project budgeted at USD 875 million, financed through a concessional credit from Eximbank in China.

In 2011, China's Road and Bridge Corporation offered to fund the project as part of its Links Roads Project. Beginning in 2014, China funneled US\$ 785-million into the construction of the Maputo-Katembe Bridge, over a four-year period. The work was done in conjunction with Mozambique's ANE (National Roads Administration).

While built under strong criticism from political and social circles because of the amounts involved and its purpose, the creation of speed of movement and efficiency can not be debated. A ferryboat crossing from Maputo to Katembe used to take four hours including time waiting at the pier. Now, the same crossing, using the bridge, takes only five minutes and costs less Euros.

From vision to reality, the SADC TCM Protocol provided both the framework and conceptual background to bring this record-breaking suspension bridge project to life.

Today, the bridge comes in the wake of 54 African countries signing the Continental Free Trade Area (CTFA) agreement, which will create the single biggest trade market – a total 1.2 billion people – since the formation of the World Trade Organisation.

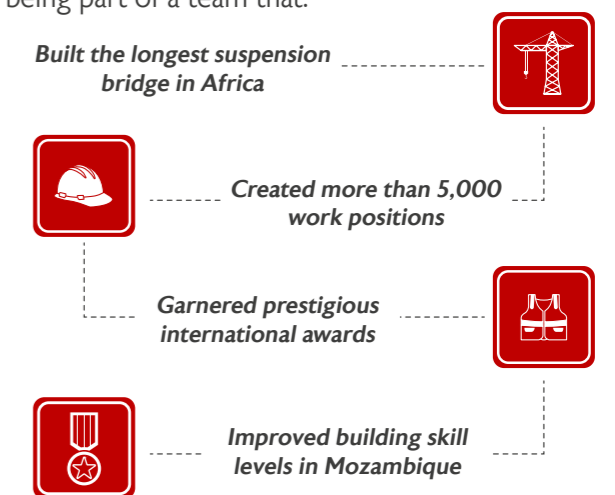
Infrastructure creates opportunity

Bongani Tembe, spokesperson for the KZN Department of Economic Development commented: "Travelling between Maputo and Kosi Bay was excruciatingly difficult and was only done using four-wheel drive vehicles. People who did not have these vehicles were forced to incur costs by using the Golela border post and driving through Eswatini before entering Mozambique via the Namaacha border post. This adversely retarded much-needed growth in trade and tourism."

More than 300 South African companies operate in Mozambique and, according to the United Nations International Trade Statistics database on international trade, South Africa's exports to Mozambique totaled US\$2.89 billion in 2017.

South Africa and Mozambique have bilateral relations that focus on strengthening their economies, trade, investment and tourism development. The construction of the Maputo-Katembe Bridge, and the upgrading of major feeder roads and eight additional smaller bridges, will directly boost the East3Route program – an initiative between Mozambique, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga provinces in South Africa, Eswatini and the Seychelles – that builds on the SADC Protocol on TCM.

To end with the human element of this story, Engineer Basilio Nzunga's life has changed dramatically since joining the construction team. When the offer came his way, he didn't know much more about the bridge than that it would become part of Africa's history. Now, he's proud of being part of a team that:



Additional reporting by Sizwe Sama Yende: <https://bit.ly/2BQR38T>

Power to the people

Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy

From untapped coal, hydro, gas, wind and solar resources, Mozambique tops the scorecard for having the largest power generation potential in Southern Africa. At 187 gigawatts, the SADC spotlight is on Mozambique.

Shedding light on shared borders

Mozambique shares physical borders with six SADC countries – yet electrical interconnection makes it possible to dissolve those borders. The potential inherent in Mozambique’s energy resources serves to consolidate its vital position in the regional electricity grid. Promoting the sale and purchase of energy within the region will result in substantial economic gains for all players, on both a national and a personal level.

While hydropower currently accounts for about 81% of installed capacity, natural gas and renewable energy sources occupy a growing share of the country’s energy mix. There is no doubt that electricity plays a crucial role in the integration process of SADC countries and, with its geographic position and energy potential, Mozambique is destined to become a key energy supplier in the region.

Despite the huge energy potential of the country, energy security can only be guaranteed through increased investment.

Growing demand

The SADC region’s growing energy resource requirements have created a need for the import and export of electricity between countries. This is a response to industrial and urban development and other factors, and the subsequent increase in consumption. Mozambique advocates for the development of its energy potential, not only to boost its own economic and social development, but to generate foreign currency income by exporting surplus power. Current contracts concerning the export of energy include Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Power Station, and Electricidade de Moçambique.

To boost these contracts, Mozambique signed agreements with Malawi in 2019, under which Malawi will be interconnected with the SADC regional network by 2022. Malawi will initially receive up to 50 MW of electricity for domestic consumption, via the interconnection of the countries’ electricity systems by means of a high-voltage (400 KV) line from a substation in Matambo, in Tete province.

Malawi’s interconnection will be a milestone in the context of regional integration.

The high-voltage line to Malawi is budgeted at about US\$127 million, of which US\$92 million is earmarked for investment in infrastructure, and is to be carried out by Mozambique. Malawi will invest the remaining US\$35 million to build the line on its territory. Potential donors include Norway, Germany through the KfW Bank, and the World Bank.

‘Power pool’ for power sharing

Interconnection with the SADC countries’ power networks offer two-way benefits to Electricidade de Moçambique (EDM). It allows EDM to export energy to neighbouring and SADC Member States, and also ensures national energy security through importing power from the region.

Even when EDM is not actively buying or selling energy, its connected infrastructure enables SADC Member States to trade energy with each other.



Mutuality plays an important role, and SADC-facilitated regional cooperation mechanisms occur regularly. If one of the plants registers an unplanned shutdown, it can immediately resort to the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP). When Zambia suffered a severe drought from 2016 to 2018, it affected hydroelectric power production. EDM secured the supply of power to Zambia. A similar situation occurred in 2019 following the fall of a tower on the Matambo-Chibata line, which temporarily blocked the supply of energy to the Central Region.



AN ELECTRIFYING DEVELOPMENT

One of the most exciting developments for SADC is the discovery of significant natural gas resources in northern Mozambique. While the private and public sector collaborate to facilitate the sustainable exploitation of gas, electricity and alternative energy in the region, a much loftier goal is within sight.

A significant contribution is being made to the regional energy goal of: achieving adequate, reliable, affordable, and environmentally sustainable energy services for economic growth and poverty eradication – as stipulated in **The SADC Protocol on Energy.**

Mozambique has been able to implement new power generation projects totalling 485 MW from 2015 to 2019:

The Ressano Garcia Thermal Power Plant (174 MW)



Gigawatt Mozambique (120 MW)



Kuwaninga/Chockwe (40 MW)



Maputo Thermal Power Station (110 MW)



“It is the intention of the Executive to make electricity the engine of economic development and industrialisation.”

- Filipe Nyusi, President of the Republic of Mozambique



TUBERCULOSIS IN MINES

Health solutions to settle a century of gold dust

Project: The creation of health centres for ex-miners

Every day 60-year-old Moses Sumbane sees how the creation of regional occupational health centres is benefitting former miners like himself, as well as current miners and their families and communities as they struggle with tuberculosis – a potentially deadly occupational hazard. He says that the centres bring health services within reach of affected people in small communities: “They provide healthcare where it is needed, and they also help with information and facts about the disease. Our risk of death is lower, and this makes the quality of life in our communities higher.”

AN INVISIBLE CRISIS

The mining sector has played a significant role in the economic development of Southern Africa. Yet, while the industry has created job opportunities in the region for a century, silica dust settled in the lungs of mineworkers, particularly gold miners – many of which were migrant workers from rural areas of surrounding countries. This dust is one of the factors contributing to the high incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in the mining sector, causing an invisible crisis that has eroded the sector’s contribution to economic development in Southern Africa.

Mining has long been associated with a high prevalence of TB and HIV/AIDS, and has ultimately resulted in substantially higher health costs and a large disease burden. According to SADC Protocol on Health, it is recognised that close cooperation is essential for the effective control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, as well as addressing common concerns within the region.

The SADC region has one of the highest rates of TB infection in the world.

The industry itself is committed to providing quality treatment and employee wellness programs for all staff, which are reasonably effective on-site. But, many of the miners live in surrounding countries, and this reality compounds the problems associated with treating and containing infections. Many people stop taking their TB medication when they start to feel better and, because they don’t complete the course of medication, multi-drug resistant strains of TB are becoming more prevalent.

SADC - COMMITTED TO SOLUTIONS

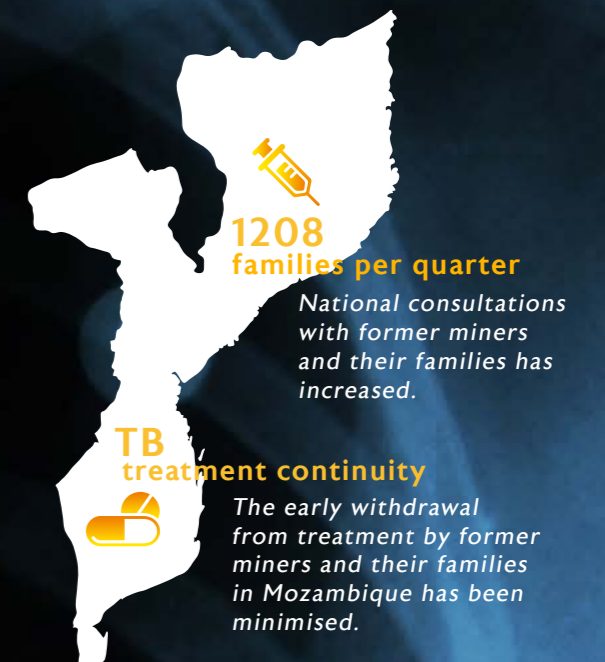
Since 2011, mining has been included in the agenda of the SADC Ministers Council with multi-sectoral meetings in place to find solutions for TB in the mining sector. The Governments of Mozambique, Lesotho, Eswatini and South Africa (abbreviated as MoLeSwaSa), continue to initiate projects with the support of the World Bank. These projects are aimed at mitigating the differences in treatment between TB and HIV/AIDS and at improving assistance to mining patients. For instance, one of the key times to reach people is during holidays when border crossings are at their peak as people travel to and from home.

Through these projects, all SADC Member States subscribed to South Africa’s call for a coordinated inter-regional response. This culminated in the signature of the

With the support of the World Bank, several SADC Member States interact and discuss mechanisms to reduce TB in miners and former miners.



Impact on Mozambique



SADC Declaration about TB in the Mining Sector during the 32nd SADC Conference held in Maputo in 2012.

Two years later, a memorandum concerning the Harmonization of Mining Policies, Standards, Legislative and Regulatory Frameworks in Southern Africa was signed between the countries that provide services to the mining industry in the region.

UNITING TO END TB

Locally, the Association of Mozambican Miners (AMIMO), the Network of Drugs and HIV/AIDS - UNITED, and other institutions like KULIMA and KENGUELEKEZE, implemented the ‘Tuberculosis in the mining sector (TIMS)’ project in 2016, meeting the SADC Protocol on Health.

The TIMS project emerged from a recognised need for a regionally coordinated response to the issue of tuberculosis and related illnesses among mineworkers, ex-mineworkers and their families and communities at large.

The Ministry of Health of Mozambique has worked with the Provincial Directorate of Health of Gaza, specifically in the city of Xai-Xai and the district of Manjacaze, where two occupational health centres are located. This region contains the country’s highest concentration of miners and former miners who have worked, or continue to work, in South Africa.

Moses Sumbane feels that the occupational health centres for ex-miners project has made a difference. “It is good to have health services nearby because now regular

care is available and it’s much easier for the people of the communities to visit.” He points out that the widows of former miners don’t have to travel long distances for health services in neighboring South Africa anymore, as the local health centres have filled the gap. He also speaks of the improvement in care: “The Xai-Xai technicians have a lot of experience because many of them have retired from positions at the provincial hospital. This benefits us.”

Regional policies from the SADC Member States provided the political and policy level commitment to the program, and galvanised the Global Fund to support this regional TB response in the mining sector. Yet it is what happens on the ground that raises true awareness. On the Ressano Garcia border connecting Mozambique with South Africa, change agents participated in a TB campaign during the peak in the flow of migrants in Mozambique. Live performance was used to bring the TB education and awareness messaging to life through industrial theatre, singing and dancing.

It’s this type of rolling thunder that continues to echo through the SADC regions, making a difference to the lives of mining families affected by TB.



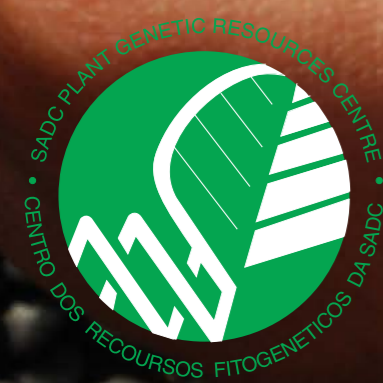
Empowered communities build stronger health systems

Better seed enables BETTER LIVES

Gabriel Feijão, a small-scale farmer in Munhinga, has doubled his yield after receiving new seed - the *ikapijao* bean, through the SADC vehicle for increased agricultural production. Combined with training on best practices for seed conservation and pest control he has doubled his yield. This seed has ensured that his farming is more sustainable and that there's more fresh food available in his community. And, because his income is more generous, Feijão – and other farmers like him – are now able to make future-focused investments, like education for their children.

One of the Southern African Development Community's (SADC's) focus areas is agriculture, as outlined in the Regional Agricultural Policy. The broad aim is to address food insecurity, and in the interest of promoting cooperation, consultation, and scientific and technical information exchange on best practices in agricultural research, SADC Member States created the Centre for the Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development in Southern Africa (CCARDESA; 2010).

In 2015, the government of Mozambique, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, agreed with CCARDESA that it would work to improve the quality of research projects within the framework of the Agricultural Productivity Program for Southern Africa (APPSA), which is financed by the World Bank in Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia.



Weighing in on impact

The projects included reinforcing the legume and rice seed distribution systems among small producers in these three countries. In the Conhane District of Chókwè, Mozambique, rice farmers say that they produced 4 tons per hectare. Now however, with the introduction of the new macassane rice variety, they are able to obtain 25 tons of rice seed per four hectares.

In particular, the Integration for Increased Agricultural Production project, which impacted Gabriel Feijão and around 1,000 small producers like him, aimed to increase production and productivity, reduce imports, and contribute to food and nutrition security.

- On a more technical level, the project has also:
- Increased the availability of improved agricultural technologies.
 - Helped to create agri-related Regional Leadership Centres.
 - Supported regional collaboration in agricultural research, technology dissemination and training.
 - Facilitated greater sharing of information, knowledge and technology between SADC Member States.

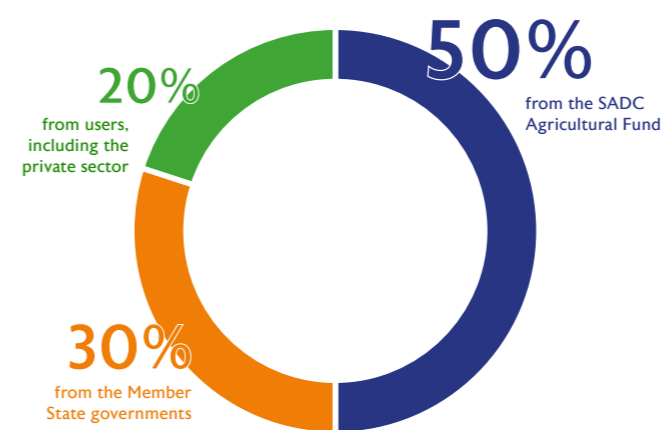
Protocols and policies

In 2014, SADC Member States adopted the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) – which is central to achieving the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap as outlined in the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Program (RISDP; adopted in 2015).

The RAP determines that controlling cross-border diseases and pests in plants and animals will aid production and productivity in the agri sector. It also promotes the support of national actions to improve water resource management and energy use in agriculture.

The RAP includes a Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP; both approved in 2017).

From 2017 to 2022, the RAIP is estimated at US\$1.29 billion, as follows:



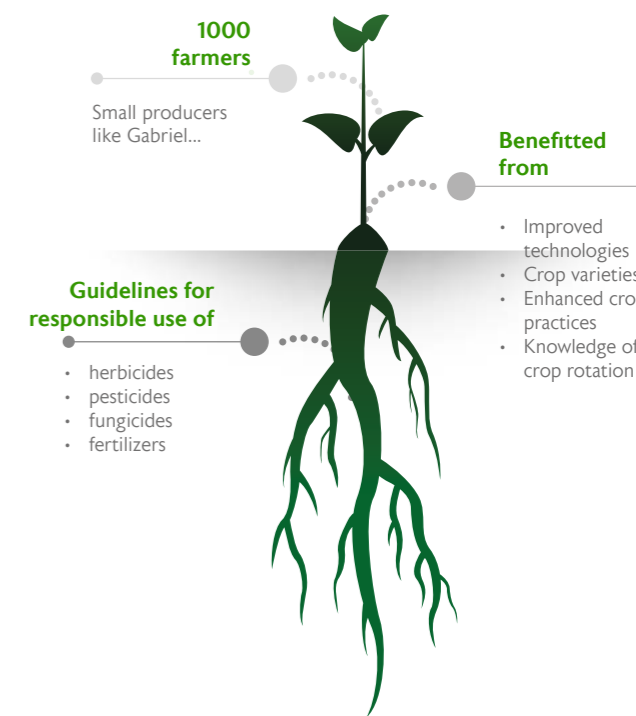
The objectives of the RAIP are to:

- Reduce operational costs and encourage investment by the public and private sectors into agriculture.
- Allow for the effective coordination and standardisation of the RAIP and National Agricultural Investment programmes.

APPSA coordinates its inputs through the Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM; Mozambique Agricultural Research Institute), which was instrumental in the success of the Integration for Increased Agricultural Production project.

Ongoing benefit

While the project ended in 2019 with the possibility of a second phase recommendation; its benefits continue. At 65 years-old, Samuel Guilundo participated in a Technology Transfers and Legumes project by the IIAM, which contributed significantly to his life as a producer. He received 1 kg of seed, corn and soybean varieties and experimented by planting black and red beans on five hectares of land and could not meet the demand. With about 60 hectares, he can now plant varieties of crops based on the experience and best-practice knowledge he acquired from the project, such as seed turnover. Crops like these can be sold in the wholesale market.



FUTURE WATER

STORING AN ESSENTIAL LIFE FORCE

A 480-kilometre watercourse flows through South Africa, Eswatini and Mozambique; carving its way across borders to collect water in a catchment area of 50,000 square kilometres. This is the Incomati River Basin, located in the eastern region of Southern Africa; a transboundary watershed that holds and shares an essential life force – water.

Managing Africa's finite water resources has always been a challenging task, which demands long-term planning, vast financial resources, and consolidated regional cooperation and integration. It is against this backdrop that SADC Member States developed the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses. Taking this long-term view, Mozambique has begun constructing the Moamba Major Dam along the Incomati River Basin, funded by the International Finance Corporation.

WATER TO THE PEOPLE

With capacity to provide about 250 million cubic litres per year, Moamba Major Dam, located in the Maputo Province of the Moamba District, plays a vital role in enhancing water security for Maputo, Matola, Boane, Katembe, Marracuene, Ressano Garcia and Moamba headquarters. This new infrastructure and development will have a direct impact on the lives of the surrounding community. Construction work on the dam will affect more than 600 Mozambican families located in seven villages, whose resettlement has started. Careful planning and implementation of the resettlement process was made to ensure communities have better living conditions than they currently have.

During the construction phase, one of the villagers in the neighbourhood impacted by the project, Carlos Matingane, says that his community will prosper due to improved living conditions. The advantage of having a school nearby, which children can access more easily, as well as a hospital with modern features, is a significant boost. Tracts of land have also been identified for the villagers to develop their economic activity – a move that will improve food security and enable a degree of financial emancipation as a result. With water now available for irrigating crops and sustaining livestock, the villagers will be supplied with water treatment

materials to ensure a potable water supply. Another hugely beneficial outcome for the villagers is that the construction of housing and amenities will create jobs in these areas, and vocational training will be undertaken with immediate and obvious benefits in terms of many families being able to rely on a regular income. Further socioeconomic development will be facilitated through tourism activities for the benefit of the region.

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

Once complete, Maomba Major Dam will store water originating in neighbouring South Africa and Eswatini, for the benefit of all three countries. This is in line with the *SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses*, which aims to foster closer cooperation among SADC Member States for protection, management, and use of shared watercourses in the region. More broadly, the dam will have the capacity to store 760 million cubic metres of water and will produce 15 megawatts of electricity to add to the national energy grid. It will be invaluable in protecting the lower Incomati region from seasonal flooding and will be partly used for irrigation in the river valley.

MAKING THE MOST OF EVERY DROP

Economic developments resulting in increased water use in the basin have been vast since the 1970s. Water is used by forest plantations and for domestic, industrial and agricultural use, with irrigation being the major water user. From the late 1960s, major dams were commissioned to allow increased, regular and continuous water withdrawals. On the Mozambican part of the Incomati River, construction work on the Moamba Major Dam is ongoing.

In 2014, the Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources of the government of Mozambique, signed a financing agreement with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BMDES)

of Brazil, and works began. However, in 2017, construction was interrupted due to the suspension of disbursements by BMDES. Negotiations with China to structure a funding mechanism have been ongoing ever since. The Dam is central to the development of water resources for the Incomati Valley in the face of water shortages following the construction of the Driekoppies and Maguga Dams in South Africa and Eswatini respectively. While 80% of Maomba Dam's water will come from these two neighbours, they will also both consume its water and their needs are high.

COLLABORATION IS KEY

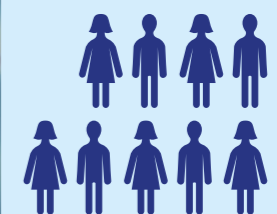
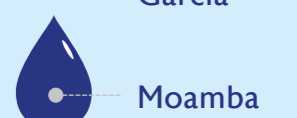
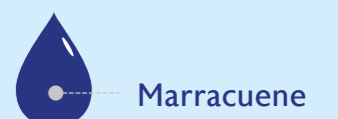
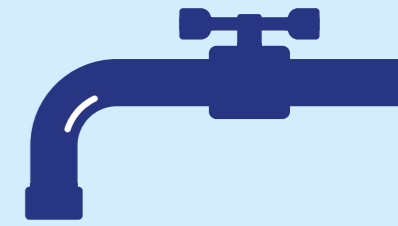
Notwithstanding funding issues, work to date is a success story of collaboration across the SADC Member States and Mozambique's central, provincial and district government; civil society; heads of administrative posts and localities; and local leaders.

The demand for water is on the rise while long-term water availability is on the decrease due to climate change. At the same time, the population is growing and there's an increase in agricultural areas and industrial development.

Overcoming this water shortage challenge will require effective and targeted water management for future generations by SADC Member States through cross border initiatives.

ALLEVIATING the water deficit

Moamba Dam provides approximately 250-million cubic litres of water per year



Under the microscope

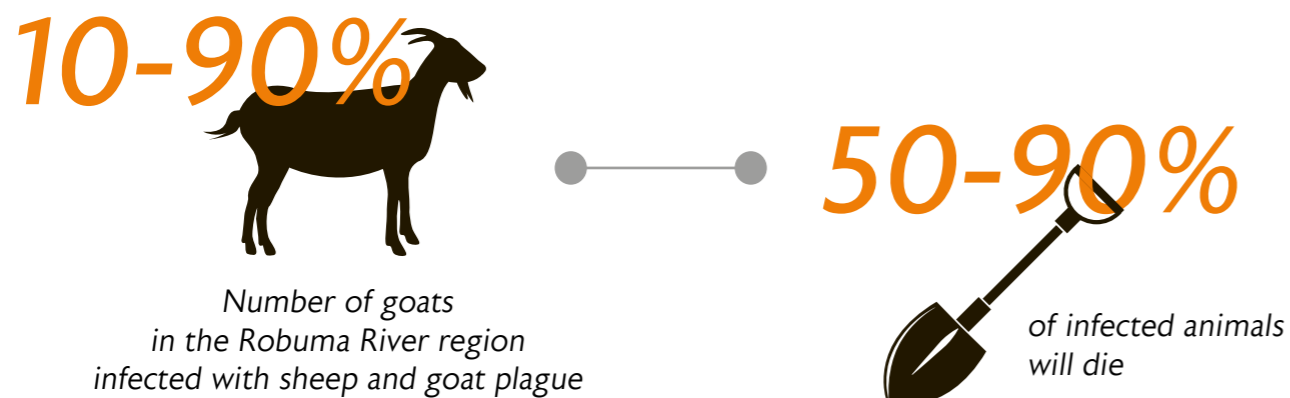
FOOD SECURITY

and disease control

At the joint border between Mozambique and Tanzania, on the other side of the Rovuma River, goats move freely, which not only facilitates access to food sources and helps ensure basic food security, it also provides a measure of economic wellbeing for their owners. This livestock is, however, susceptible to sheep and goat plague, a highly contagious and even lethal cross-border animal disease. A SADC-funded veterinary laboratory is successfully analysing and diagnosing the disease and helping to prevent it from spreading.

SADC funding of more than USD \$2.2 million for the Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs) Project has boosted the capacity of the Laboratório Central de Veterinária (Central Veterinary Laboratory; LCV) in the Directorate of Animal Sciences of the Agricultural Research Institute, which falls under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Mozambique. This allows LCV to focus on cross-border animal disease – particularly foot-and-mouth disease, sheep and goat plague, and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia – to improve food security in areas bordering Malawi, Zambia and Tanzania.

Livestock has free movement over much of this border mileage. To give an indication of the need for disease control in just one region:



IMPROVED LABORATORY FACILITIES

The LCV's mandate is to diagnose and investigate the causes of morbidity (disease) and mortality (death) of domestic and wild animals. This is achieved by carrying out animal health research, training specialised laboratory technicians, developing standardised methodologies for disease diagnosis, and providing technical assistance to regional and provincial veterinary laboratories. As a result of SADC funding, the LCV's diagnostic and research capacity has evolved and been substantially modernised in recent years. This positive progress is in line with the Protocol on Health and the Regional Agricultural Policy.

Sara Achá, Head of the LCV, says that, by supporting staff training, strengthening diagnostic capacity and creating standard operating procedures for laboratories, TADs has enabled active surveillance of animal diseases in coordination with neighbouring Member States.


Achá adds that the SADC cooperation framework also enables laboratories from Botswana and South Africa, and Regional Reference Laboratories of the World Organisation for Animal Health, to support Mozambique with laboratory analysis that cannot be carried out locally.

INTEGRATION FACILITATES ACCESS TO LABORATORIES

Another example of how SADC-facilitated regional integration has supported food security in Mozambique was the use of cross-border laboratory facilities to test a cheap food source that may have been harmful.

SUCCESSFUL COOPERATION

With support from SADC, three senior Mozambican laboratory technicians have received laboratory training in South Africa, Botswana and Namibia - and the Mozambican laboratory is now able to respond in real-time to various requests for testing.



"We have managed to standardise laboratory research in common cross-border areas for the diagnosis of the same disease."

A WORLD-CLASS HOME FOR THE BEAUTIFUL GAME



Dário Monteiro is a Mozambican retired footballer – renowned as a striker. He started playing professional football at the tender age of 12 and has played all over the world.

Most of his professional career was spent in Portugal where he scored 97 goals over seven seasons. He also played in South Africa for two years for Mamelodi Sundowns and Super Sport United. A dream career from humble beginnings.

Dário is back in Maputo. He was a coach of Desportivo de Maputo and of the U-20 National Team. The Zimpeto National Stadium is a favoured practice ground.

Photo credit: Christian Weih / www.europlan-online.de

The Zimpeto National Stadium is a multi-purpose stadium located in Maputo, and is a project of the Sports Promotion Fund. Plans for the stadium began in 2004 and a year later, the government of Mozambique entered into negotiations with the government of the People's Republic of China for funding. By 2007, technical teams comprising members from both governments had been created, and construction began in 2008.

The stadium was built by China's Anhui Foreign Economic Construction Group and is overseen by Mozambique's Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources.

To re-enforce the central role played by culture and sport in the integration and cooperation of the Member States of SADC, The Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport was developed in 2001. The stadium furthers the SADC's regional integration agenda by facilitating inter-country exchanges of experience through hosting:

- High-profile international and regional football matches. *Zimpeto was the main stadium for the 2011 All-Africa Games.*
- Major cultural and religious events. *Pope Francis celebrated Mass in Maputo during his Africa Tour in September 2019, where tens of thousands of faithful from across the continent packed the stadium to hear a message of hope, peace and reconciliation.*
- Big musical events such as the Independence Day Festivities where many celebrated Mozambican bands perform.

The stadium ticks many boxes as outlined by the The Protocol on Culture, Information and Sport, which is driven by the Secretary of State for Sport.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| ✓ Talent Development | ✓ Arts and Culture Festivals | ✓ Tourism |
| ✓ Centre of Excellence | ✓ Resource Mobilisation | ✓ Training |
| ✓ Cultural Heritage Preservation | ✓ Capacity-Building | ✓ Infrastructure |

The initial cost of the project was estimated at US\$57 million, and this amount was made available by the Chinese government. In 2009, an additional US\$2.5 million was allocated for earthmoving work.

A friendly match between the national teams of Mozambique and Tanzania, kicked off the official inauguration in April 2011 - attended by members of the SADC Council of Ministers, Mozambique's National Assembly Members, SADC Diplomatic Corps accredited to Mozambique and leaders of local and traditional authorities. It can accommodate 42,000 spectators in a total area of 41,987m².

The stadium is part of Maputo's Olympic Village infrastructure, which was built to host the 2011 Pan-African Games. With a footprint of 15 hectares, 136 buildings and 848 apartments, the village housed 6 500 athletes and support team members at the 10th Pan African Games. The buildings were the first to be built using cold formed steel construction, a groundbreaking technology - used in this project for the very first time in Africa.

Only a decade in the making, innovation, job creation and African firsts are part of Zimpeto Stadium's young history.

Timeline:

- ★ The first stone was laid for the construction of the Zimpeto National Stadium in April 2008.
- ★ Work started on 10 November 2008, and the stadium was completed on 27 October 2010.
- ★ About 212 thousand m³ of sand was removed from the location for the development project.
- ★ The Government of Mozambique paid for:
 - customs clearance of imported material and equipment from China
 - construction costs for access roads to the stadium, drainage ditches, high-voltage line and an electrical power substation near the weighbridge, as well as a communications system line (telephone and internet), water hole and the Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- ★ In December 2010, The Confederation of African Football (CAF) classified the Zimpeto National Stadium as a sports infrastructure that meets all the requirements to host any official football game of international ranking.



Monteiro considers the Zimpeto National Stadium to be Mozambique's greatest sporting work: "It has world-class characteristics and can be equated to international stadiums." And, with his years of professional experience playing in Portugal, Asia, Europe and other African countries, this footballer should know.



A Vow to Ending CHILD MARRIAGE

Changing the lives of thousands of young women and girls one by one.

Tijarra Tembe, the youngest of eight daughters, left school and got married at the age of 16. During her marriage, she was routinely humiliated by her husband and depressed by her lack of prospects – but like so many others, she didn't know how to change her circumstances. Three years later she met a mentor through the Mozambican Youth Coalition Association and was able to leave the marriage safely, return to her family, resume her education, and make a better life for herself.

Mozambique is ranked – along with Malawi – as one of the 10 countries in the world with the highest rate of child marriage. In both countries over 50% of children are married before their 18th birthdays. And, in at least five countries in the SADC, almost 40% of children suffer the same fate.

There are many factors contributing to this problem, yet child marriage is rooted in gender inequality and in the low value accorded to girls. Exacerbated by poverty, insecurity and conflict, it denies girls their rights and undermines numerous development priorities. Ending child marriage will require long-term, sustainable action across many different sectors.

Changing lives

Bringing this to life is the Mozambican Youth Coalition Association's 'Strategies to Combat Premature Marriage' program. It has changed the lives of thousands of young women like Tijarra Tembe across Mozambique's Nampula, Zambezia and Maputo provinces. The coalition is a law member of the National Youth Council and the program is run by the government of Mozambique, in partnership with embassy bodies connected to Sweden, the USA and Canada, with technical support from UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, and civil society organisations.

The program was launched in 2016 with the aim of combating early marriage among girls aged between 10 and 24. In particular, it aims to reach vulnerable girls – those living with HIV/AIDS; those who have already dropped out of school; and those who are already mothers.

The success of the program lies largely in the way that it develops mentors who are active in even the remotest communities at grassroots level. Around 5,000 mentors are spread across the three provinces where the program has a marked presence, and they are able to personally identify and monitor vulnerable girls and young women, even mobilising families and communities to intervene when necessary. Moral, material and (limited) financial support mechanisms are made available when needed.

The program has a strong educational element. Media campaigns communicate to girls and young women who are in danger of marrying too early, and the message is also spread widely to their families and community leaders. This strategy is compounded with door-to-door interactions. Awareness of the drawbacks of early marriage is heightened at provincial and national conferences.

Driving this consciousness at a different level is the Council of Traditional Leaders in Africa (COTLA), who's core objective it is to build a continent-wide social movement of traditional leaders and institutions that can harmonise customary norms with statutory laws to eliminate harmful practices such as child marriage. Traditional leaders like Zambia's Chief Madzimawe started lobbying as early as 2011, and he has achieved much to challenge negative cultural norms amongst other traditional leaders in the SADC region.

Finding voices

Now an active voice for bringing an end to child marriage, Tijarra Tembe points out that socio-cultural aspects remain a stumbling block for girls and young women. Even after joining the program, many girls are constrained by a significant lack of emotional and financial independence, and there is a demand for immediate gains – especially monetary gains – that the program cannot fulfil.

For now, the coalition and the program are happy to see individual stories of young girls who choose to finish school and attain a degree of financial freedom, rather than getting married young, as a measure of their success. The knock-on effects on social and cultural development, and economic empowerment – firstly within families and communities, and ultimately within the country and SADC region – will take decades to measure and quantify.

For Tijarra, now age 24, 'success' is tangible. Freed from her too-young marriage, she has finished school and completed an accounting course. As an entrepreneur, she runs a successful small business organising children's parties. Now confident, independent and self-sufficient, she also contributes to her family's financial wellbeing. She is an active mentor in the Strategies to Combat Premature Marriage program, and is proud of being able to help other girls and young women to change the course of their lives – just as she did.

No person under the age of 18 may marry unless otherwise specified by law that takes the best interests and welfare of the child into account. This is according to the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, of which Mozambique is a proud signatory. A robust legal and policy framework with commitment and financing for implementation to prevent child marriage and to support married girls should be the cornerstone of government efforts to address the practice. In that context, the SADC Model Law on Eradicating Child Marriage, and Protecting Children Already in Marriage, adopted by its Parliamentary Forum in 2016, constitutes somewhat of a milestone in the efforts to end child marriage in Southern Africa by 2030. It is important to emphasise that Mozambique has had significant progress in the establishment of the legal framework to fight this wrongdoing with the approval, by the Assembly of the Republic, of the Law no. 19/2019 of 22nd October. It establishes the legal context applicable to the prohibition, prevention and mitigation of premature unions, and penalises the authors and accomplices, and protects children that find themselves in, or were in these unions.



SADC believes that together we can all work together towards a world where girls and women enjoy equal status with boys and men.

YOUTH GENERATION

Creating a better future
through two inspiring projects

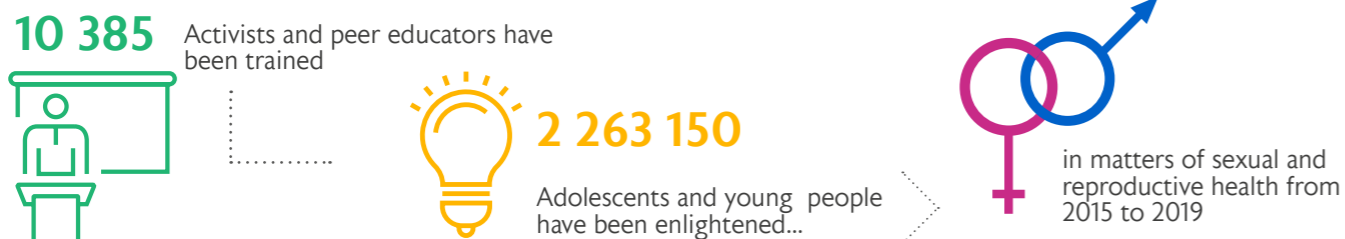
“BIZ Generation” and “My Kit, My Job Programs”



“My mentor is my everything - always available in difficult situations.” These are the words of 19-year-old Márcia Felizanda Marcelino. Two years ago she joined the BIZ Generation Program (PBG). She was 17, had not had the opportunity to study – and was four months pregnant. PBG is a mentoring program aimed at reducing the vulnerability of adolescents and young people through promoting access to information on sexual and reproductive health (SRH); sexually transmitted infections (STIs); HIV and AIDS; supporting them to adopt life skills; and offering quality clinical services.

Márcia had never heard of contraceptives before meeting her community mentor and becoming part of BIZ Girl. “Now I’m an empowered young woman, I know how to protect myself and defend my rights. This is something that I was not aware of before,” says the teen. “My mentor accompanied me to the Friends of Adolescent and Youth Services (SAAJ) to consult with a nurse about the use of contraceptives. She also encouraged me to go back to school and fight for my dreams.” Before her enrolment on the program, Márcia had lived in a forced union and was often made to have sex with her husband against her will. Alone, and with no one to turn to, this program changed her life. With the help and support of her mentor, she managed to leave her husband and return to school. “I now dream of working in a bank to support myself and my daughter.”¹

Márcia’s story is testimony to PBG - a successful program implemented in all Mozambican provinces since 1999.



This program is in line with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, which deals with Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights. There is an absolute conviction amongst SADC Member States that the inclusion of gender issues in the SADC action program, and in its community building initiatives constitutes a key factor to the region’s sustainable

¹Biz Girl Report 2019, page 13

development. This BIZ Generation initiative provides a tangible example on how to bring this conviction to life.

The Biz Generation Program is the model program in Mozambique for implementing Sexual and Reproductive Health actions for adolescents and youth, and is a source of inspiration for regional and international initiatives.

As an example, the country is a signatory to the ESA initiative (Eastern and Southern Africa), which originated in 2013. It’s a culmination of the self-commitment of 20 governments in East and Southern Africa that want to increase initiatives on sexual and reproductive health, education and services for adolescents and young people. The goals of the ESA initiative complement the goals of the PGB, since the main focus of the program, is the approach of peer education inside and outside of schools.

Recently the government introduced new strategies to ensure the increase in coverage and a greater reach in the number of young people through its Biz Girl and SMS BIZ initiatives.

BIZ Girl

- Aims to promote the protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)
- For about 1 million girls and young women
- In 20 districts of the Provinces of Nampula and Zambezia

To date, the initiative has reached 97% of the training target of 5.799 female mentors in skills and opinions on issues related to sexual and reproductive rights, where the Province of Nampula contributed 2.655 and Zambezia, 2.953 female mentors. This action helped the program to reach 660.000 girls in safe spaces out of the 1 million girls originally envisaged.

SMS BIZ

- Is an initiative of the BIZ Generation Program
- It has a wide focus on the 10-24 age group
- It has reached 63 434 users, out of the 50 000 planned for the initial period

SMS BIZ aims to promote counselling services, exchange of experiences and information on Sexual and Reproductive Health and HIV / AIDS prevention via SMS for adolescents and young people.

It started out as a pilot in 2016 in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Zambezia. Currently, the program has three Counselling Centres (Maputo, Zambezia and Nampula), with a total of 68 counsellors.

There are currently 322,000 subscribers to the program, in the country:

- 78% are teenagers and young people aged 10-24 years
- 58% are male
- 42% female.

Adelina Tiroso, Activist of the BIZ Generation Program and current administrator of the District of Molevala in the Province of Zambezia says: “I like to advise young people to delay the onset of sex, and to be faithful, use condoms and get tested for HIV.”²

A second program

The “My Kit, My Job” Program is an active measure of employment consisting of the assignment of kits (a set of tools of different specialties, with emphasis on sewing, plumbing, painting, auto electricity, building blocks manufacture, cooling systems and IT), for young people to develop self-employment and income production. Candidates of the selected projects undergo an induction on matters of taxation and social security, business management and formalisation of the activity.

This program is nationwide, and financed by the State Budget as well as funds from the mobilisation of partnerships through the initiative: “One Company, One Kit for Self-Employment”.

Lúcia Maculuve, a Maputo City dressmaker who benefited from the My Kit, My Job program says: “it has always been my dream to create my own brand. Because of that, I signed up for a sewing course in the neighborhood. In conversation with a friend, she said that the National Institute for Employment (INEP) helps young people with limited resources to obtain industrial machines. I contacted INEP and submitted my project; they gave it a positive evaluation. I was granted the kit and expanded my business. Before this I worked alone. Now I have increased my number of workers”.

This program started in 2020 (it is the reformulation of the existing program launched in 2006, and results from the implementation of the Employment and Professional Training Strategy 2006-2015). In 2020, 741 kits were distributed, and 2.101 jobs were created, contributing to the formalisation of the economy since the beneficiaries are subscribers in the category of the Simplified Tax for Small Taxpayers (ISPC).

The My Kit, My Job program allows the retention of young people in their origins, for example, avoiding labour emigration. It also contributes to helping creative young people to start their own businesses, which in turn improves their, and their dependents life conditions with the creation of more jobs.

²In Informative Brochure, UNFPA, 4th Edition



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