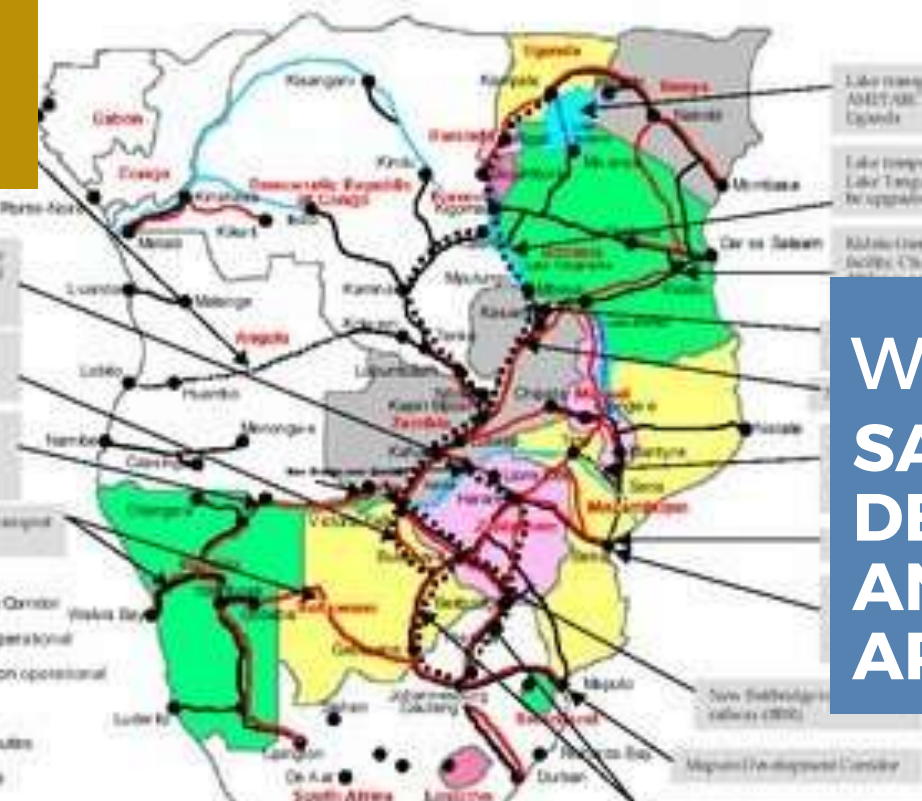


SADC REGIONAL TRANSPORT CORRIDORS & PORTS



Transfrontier Conservation Areas

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

WEBINAR SERIES 2025

SADC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS AND THE E-WEF NEXUS APPROACH

24
Nov,
2025

14:30 -
16:00
(CAT)

OBJECTIVE

SADC's regional economic development corridors promote trade, industrialisation, and value chain integration. The Ecosystems-Water-Energy-Food (E-WEF) Nexus offers a framework for resilience and sustainable growth along corridors and in TFCAs. TFCAs, with their healthy ecosystems, are key assets for economic corridors but also face risks from them. The webinar explores how TFCAs can link rural economies to corridors, support ecosystem-based adaptation, and attract nature-positive investments that boost livelihoods and biodiversity.





WEBINAR SERIES 2025

SADC ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS AND THE E-WEF NEXUS APPROACH

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16:00
(CAT)

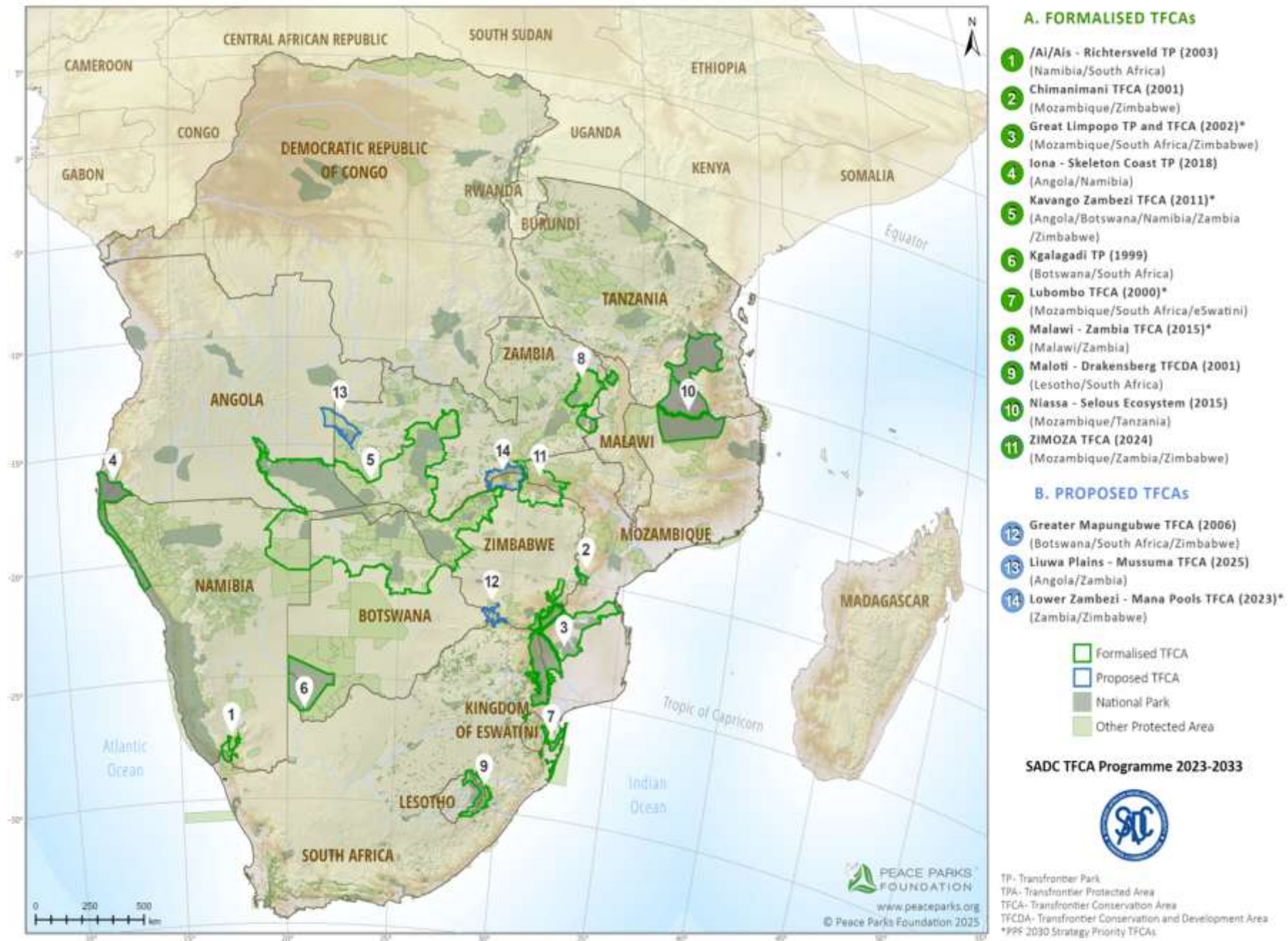
HOUSE-KEEPING RULES

1. Please register in the chat: Full name, Organisation and Country.
2. Keep camera and mic OFF (unless addressing the room).
3. Post questions / comments in the chat or raise your hand.

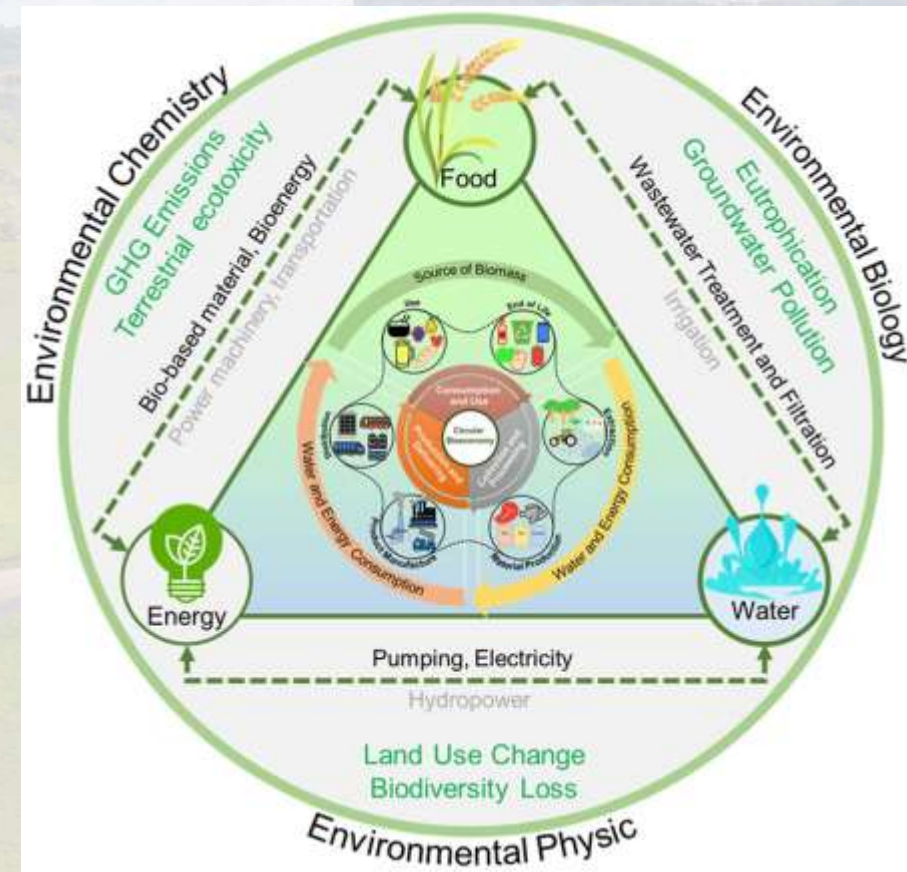
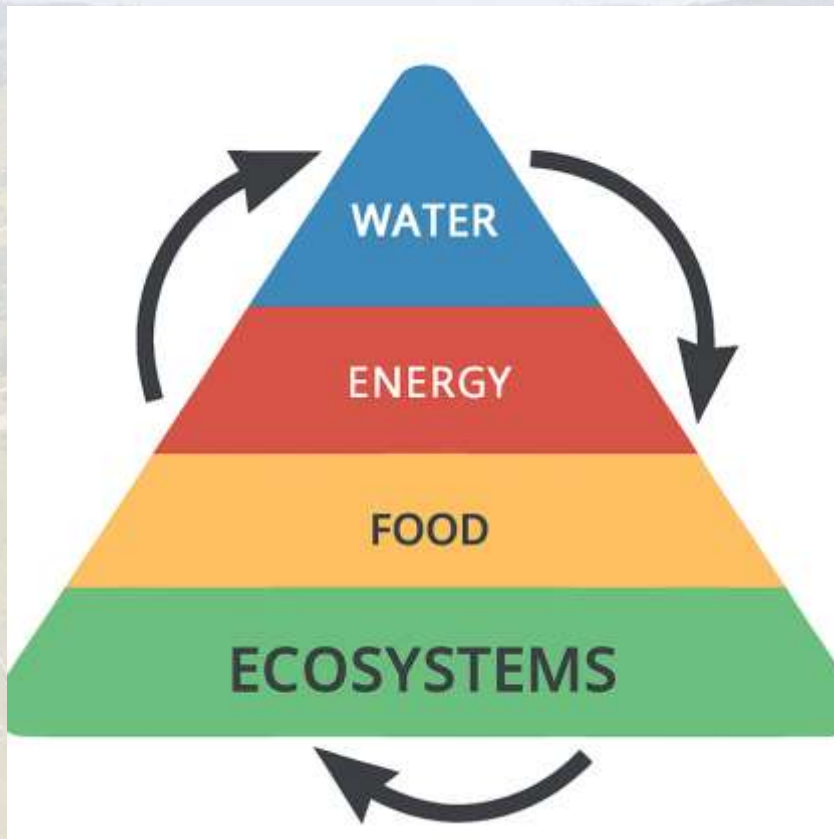
Webinar Programme

- Ms Chikondi Nsusa – SADC Transport Unit, Infrastructure Directorate
- Dr Dumisani Mndzebele – SADC Water Division
- Mr Colum Zhuwau – SADC TFCA Advisor, FANR
- Questions and Discussion
- Wrap-up

14 SADC TFCAs = 1 Million Square Kilometers



Ecosystems – Water Energy Food



Infrastructure Development in Africa

G20 Leaders Declaration

- **Summit Ubuntu Legacy Initiative:** Launched to accelerate cross-border infrastructure projects in Africa, serving as a model for other regions.
- **G20 Africa Cooperation Agenda:** Supports AfCFTA implementation, mobilizes investments in productive sectors, and facilitates key infrastructure projects aligned with AU Agenda 2063.
- **Local Capacity Building:** Encourages investments in food production, storage, and distribution to reduce reliance on global supply chains.
- **Cross-Border Development:** Focus on credible project pipelines, enabling environments, blended finance, and regional infrastructure for sustainable growth.

Chikondi Nsusa
SADC Transport Unit, Infrastructure
Directorate



SADC Strategic Economic Corridors



**Transport Unit
Infrastructure Directorate**



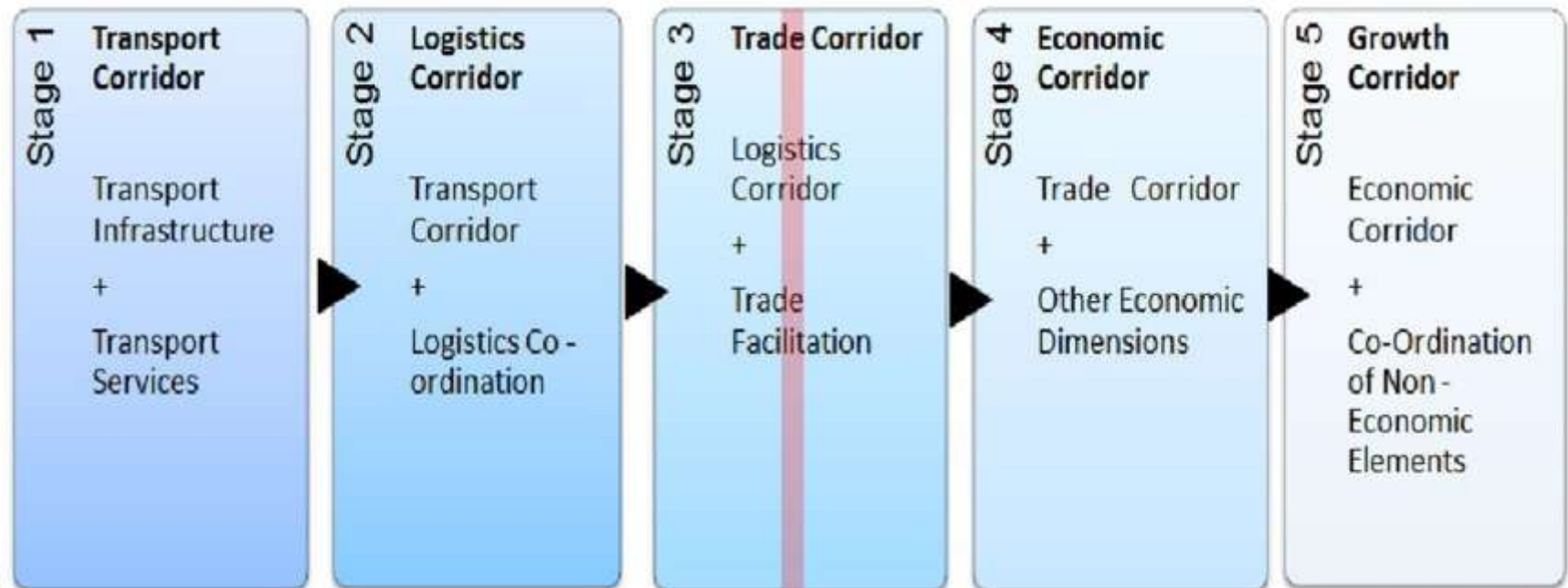
Background and Rationale

- SADC treaty, Protocol for Transport Communication and Meteorology, SADC Corridors Development Strategy
- SADC Vision 2050 and SADC RISDP 2020-2030 Pillar II (RIDMP) – Infrastructure development use corridors as development framework
- Corridors – Development Planning and Programming Tool, yet not fully leveraged
 - Regional Trade and Transport Corridors: roads, railways, maritime, inland waterways for transit of people, goods and services
 - Economic Corridors: value-adding spatial economies – industrialization, agriculture, agro-processing, mining, forestry, blue economy, manufacturing along the corridors



Evolution of Economic Corridors

- Corridors evolve over time with interplay among several factors **infrastructure development, Agricultural Investment industrialisation,** among other regional initiatives.
- Most mature corridors in SADC have reached Stage 3 of the continuum



Strategic Corridors

SADC has 18 Corridors, 9 critical and strategic: North South (NSC), Central, Dar es Salaam, Nacala, Beira, Maputo, Trans Kalahari (TKC), Walvis Bay-Ndola-Lubumbashi, and Lobito

Three Corridors stand out as they cut across

1. North – South Corridor – From Durban in South Africa to Kolwezi in DRC with spurs in several countries in the SADC Region

2. Trans-African Highway 9 (TAH9) - combining the Beira Corridor and the Lobito Corridor soanning Beira in Mozambique to Lobito in Angola spanning several countries.



North – South Corridor

- Strategic Importance -

- **Backbone of SADC** – connecting 8 corridors, serving 8 Member States and 50% of SADC population, carrying 60% of regional trade by volume, and benefitting all SADC MS
- Anchored on Port of Durban and can link to SADC Island States via a Maritime Corridor
- Sections of NSC Overlays/Transects with three **Trans-African Highways (TAH): TAH 3, 4 and 9** Cape Town to Tripoli, Cape Town to Cairo and Beira to Lobito.
- NSC services the DRC/Zambia Copperbelt and **Key Mineral Deposit Locations** in other Member States.
- NSC Transects major current and planned **Agricultural Production Zones**.

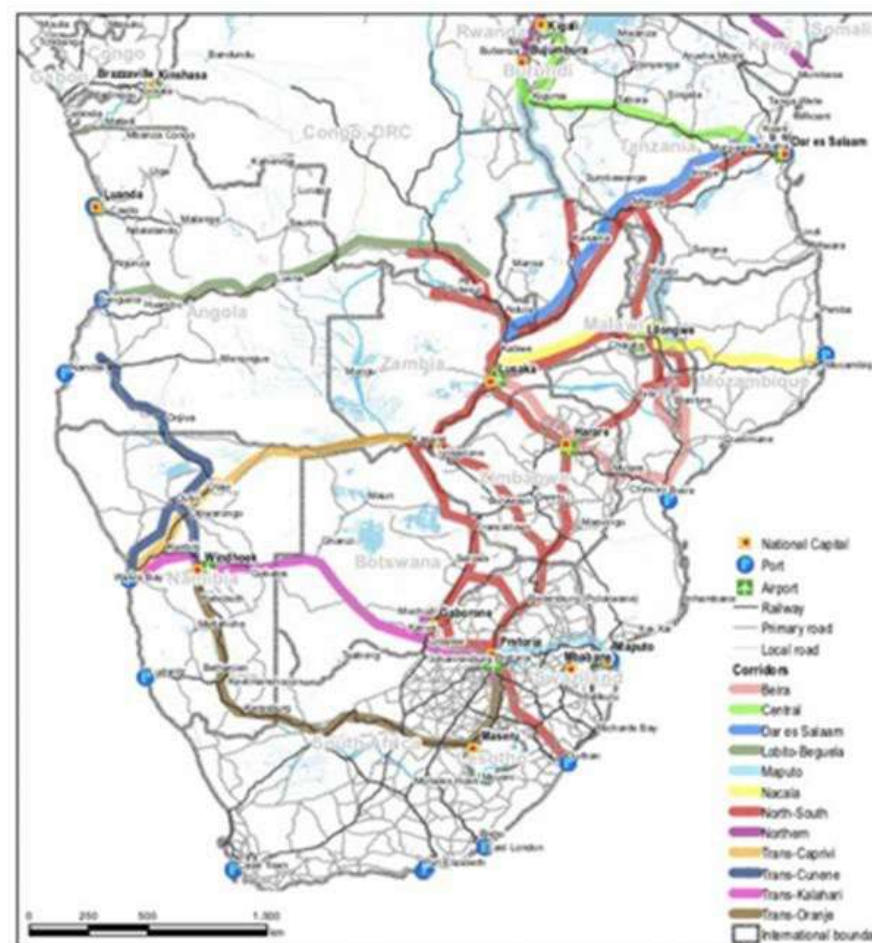
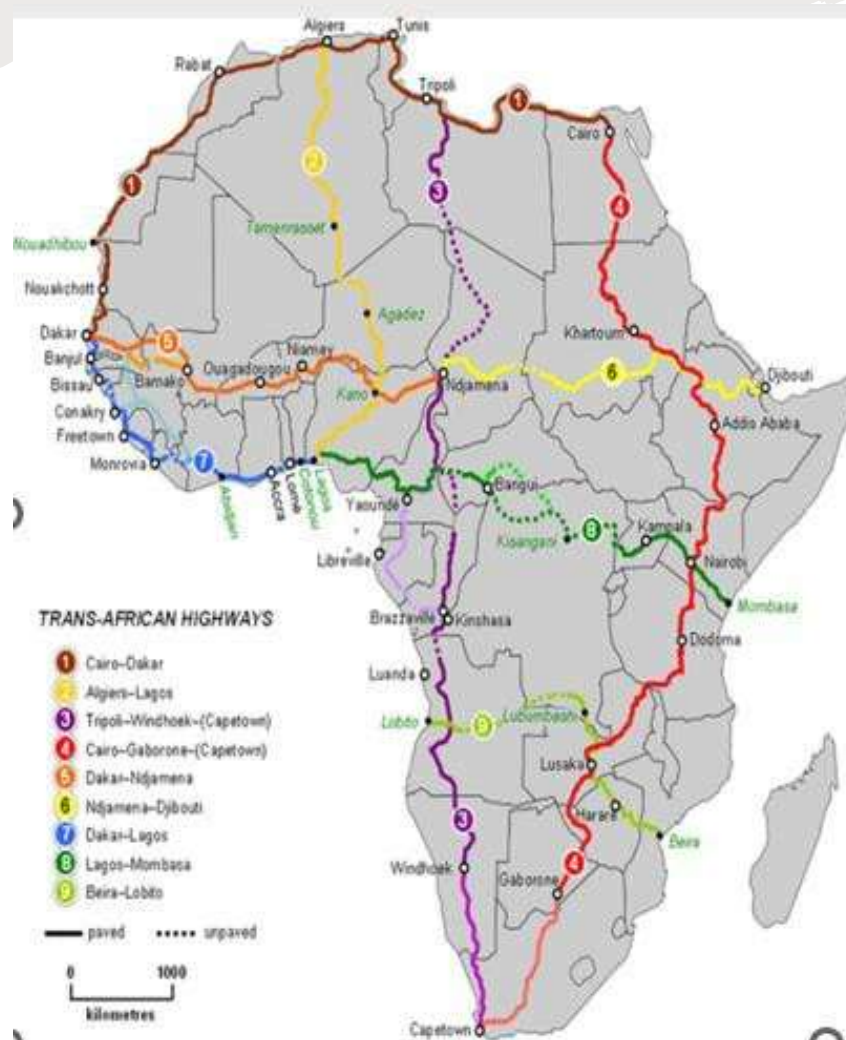


North – South Corridor - Strategic Importance -

- links **Major Centres of Manufacturing** from Gauteng to the DRC/Zambia Copperbelt.
- transects several **River Basins**: BUPUSA, Okavango, Orange-Senqu, Zambezi and Limpopo.
- transects **Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA)**, spanning Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
- serviced by the **Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) Grid**.
- SADC **Backbone ICT Infrastructure Networks** services the NSC Spatial Development Zone.
- Several capital cities, towns, metropolitan and industrial **capitals** are linked by the NSC.



SADC CORRIDORS



Source: TMSA (2014)

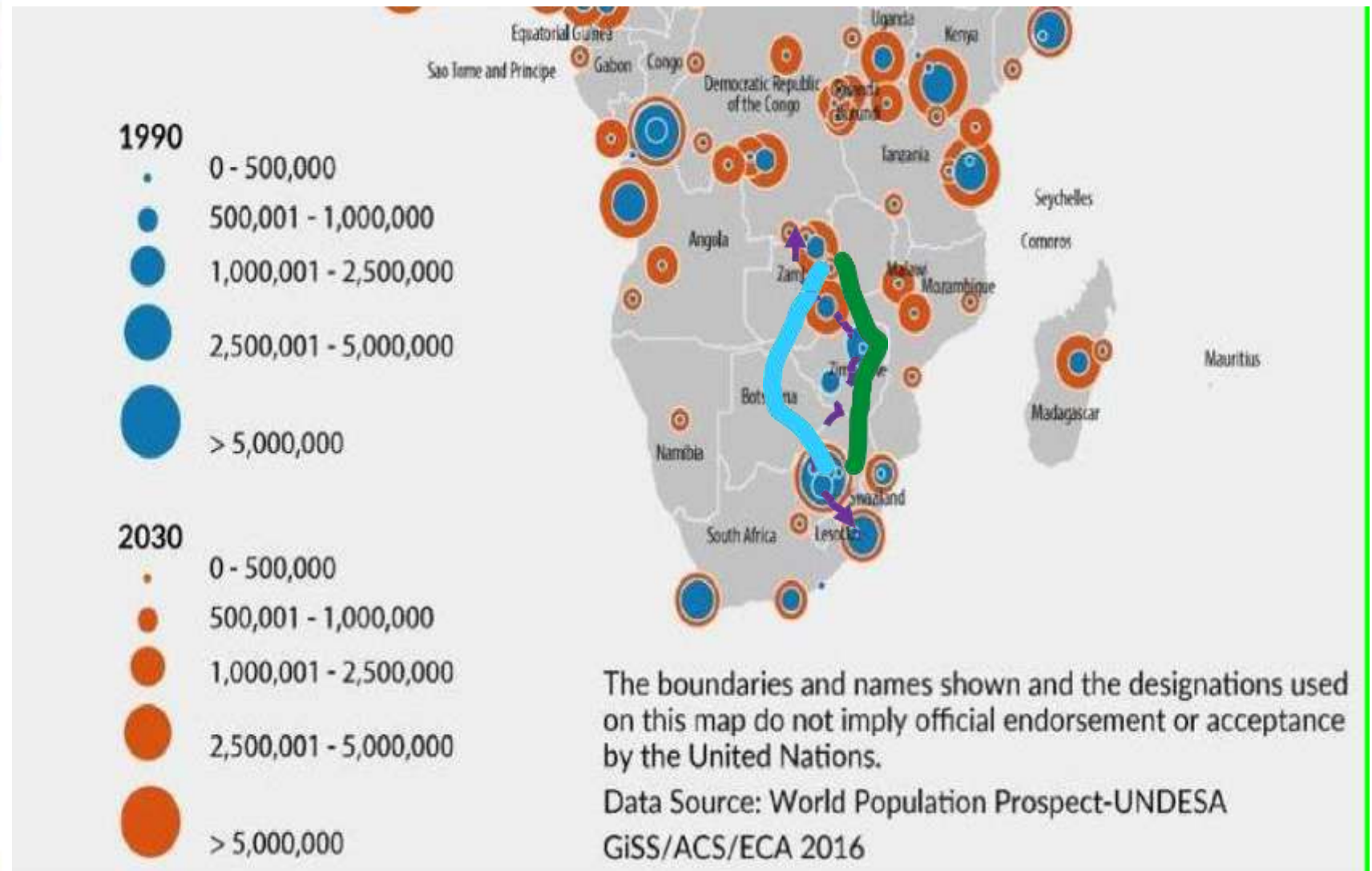
North-South Corridor

Multi-Modal Transport Corridor



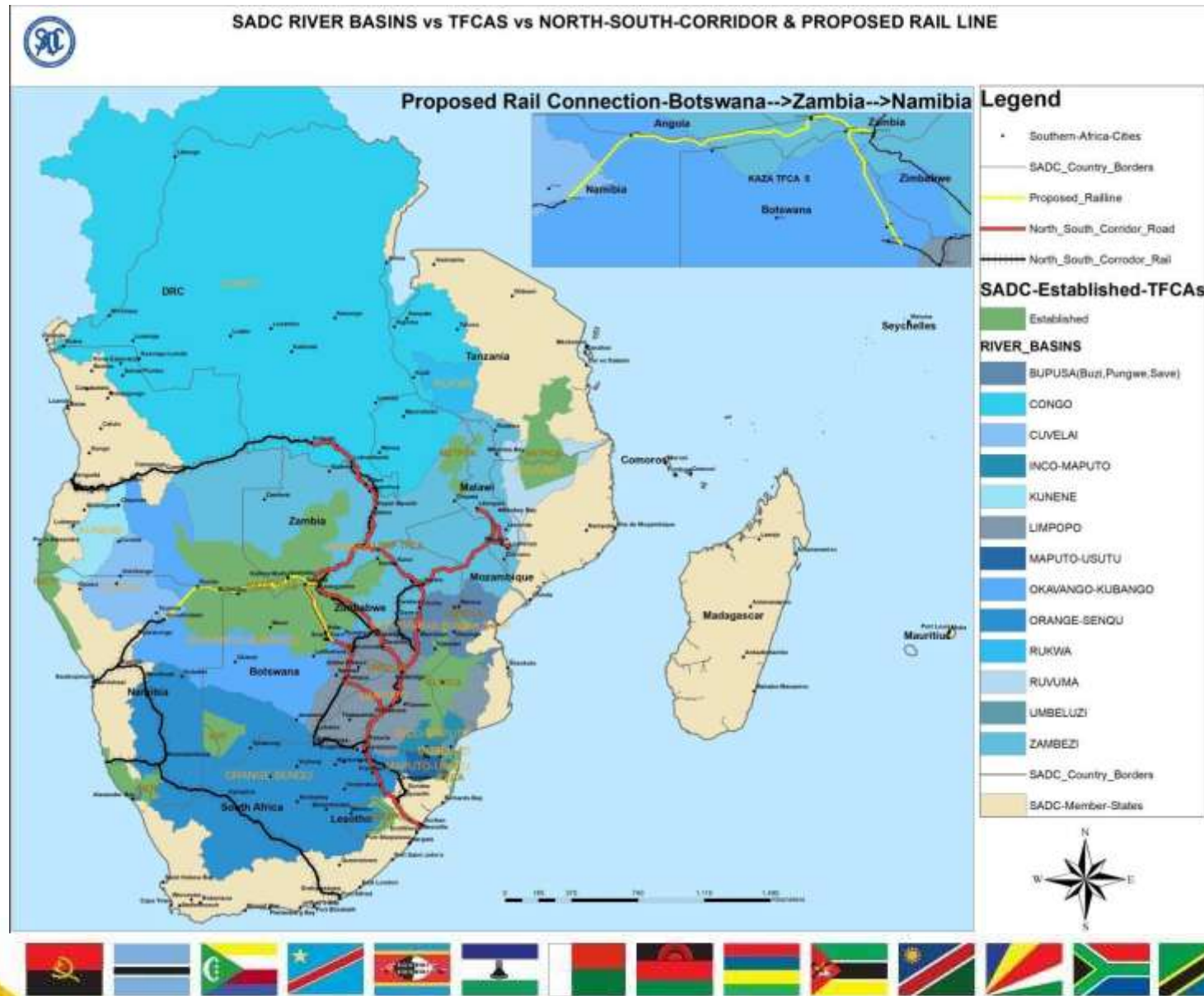
North – South Corridor - Strategic Importance

Largest cities by population along NSC



North – South Corridor - Strategic Importance

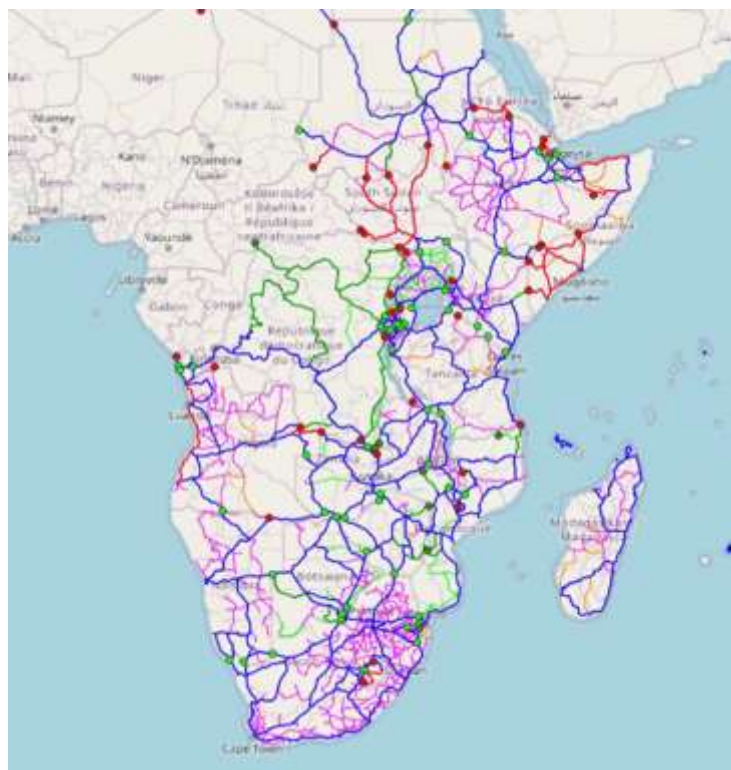
Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and River Basin Organisations (RBOs)



North – South Corridor - Strategic Importance

ICT Infrastructure Networks

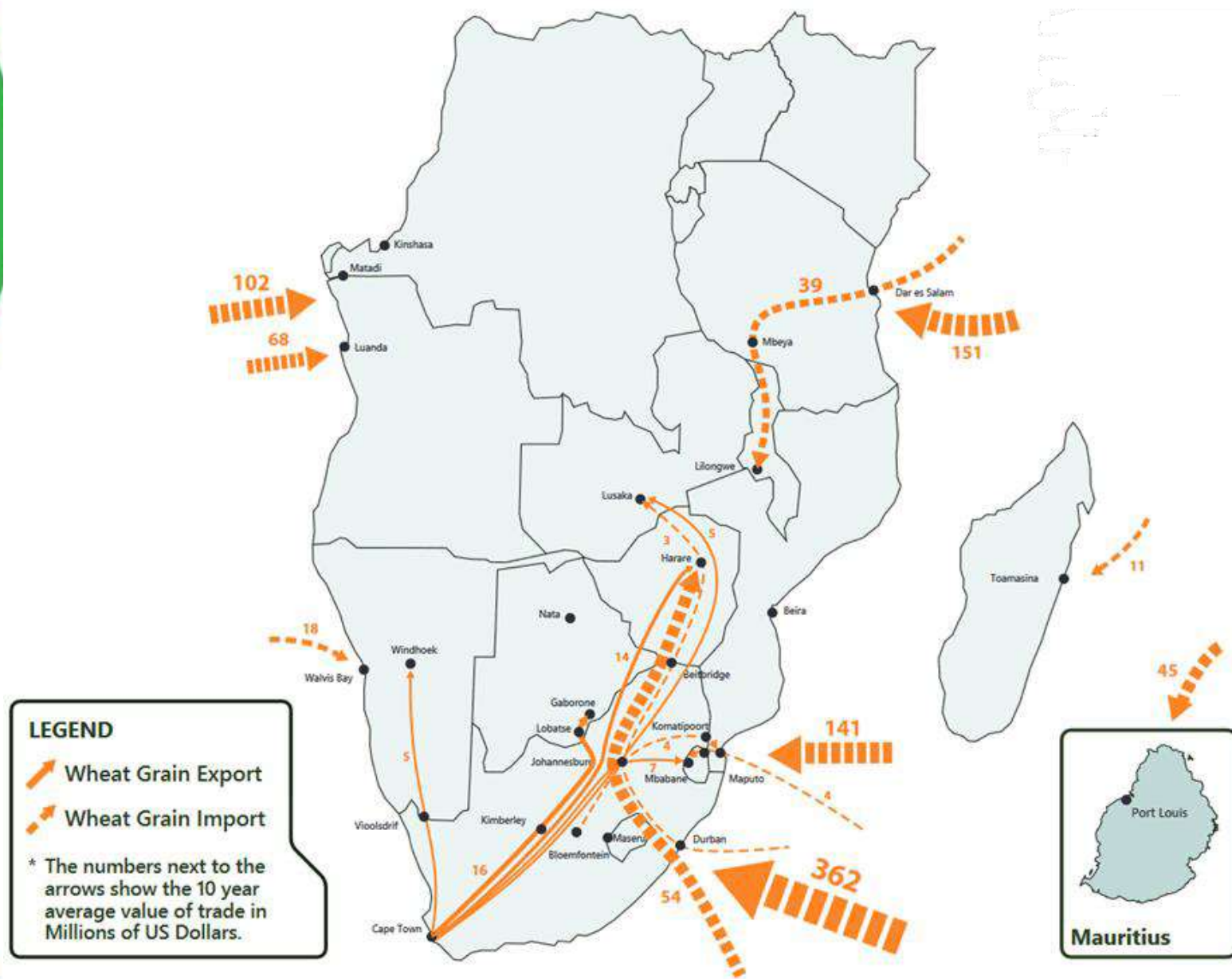
Planned & Missing Links - Basic
& Comprehensive



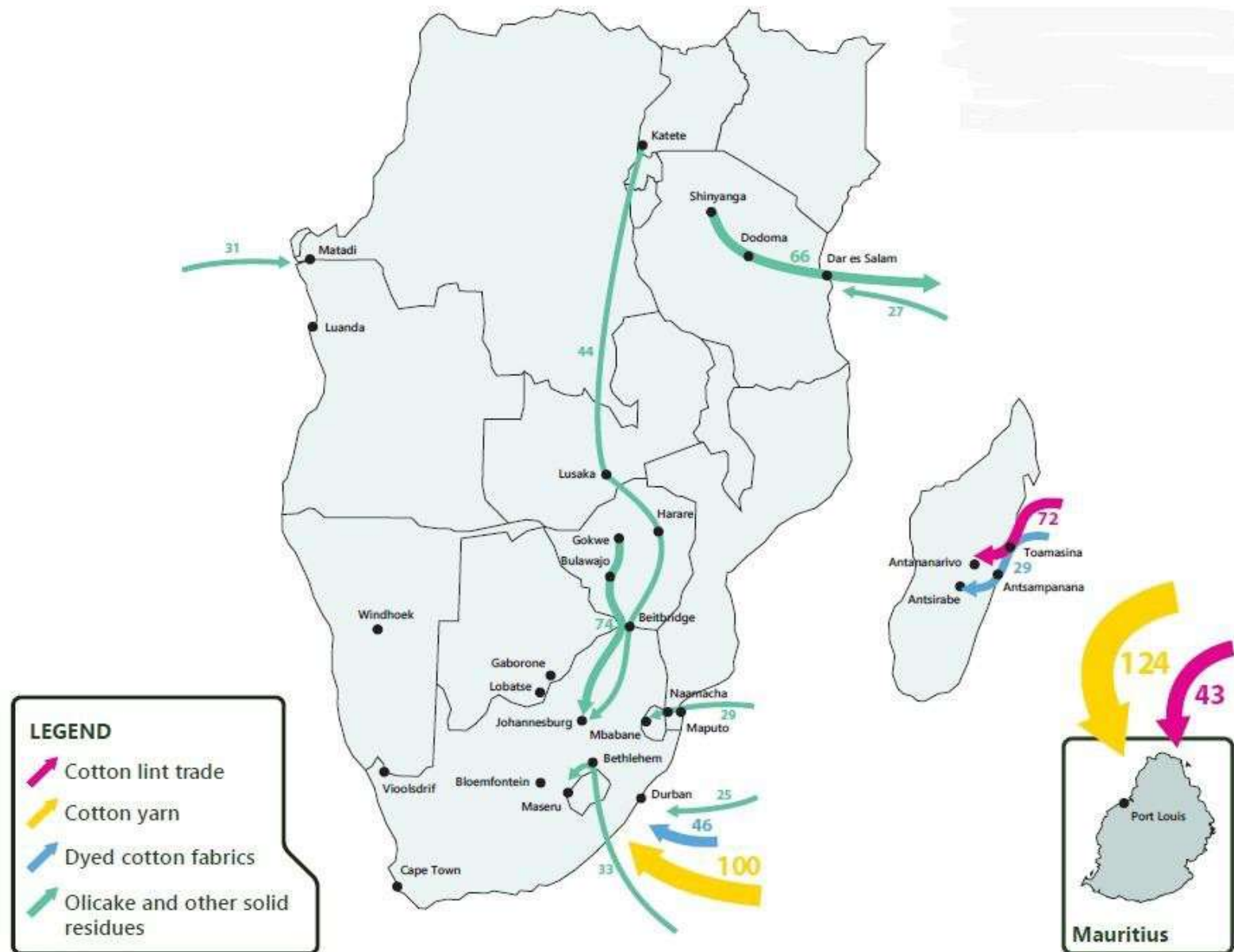
SAPP Grid



Wheat Grain Trade Flows



Main Cotton Products Trade Flows in SADC (2012-2021)



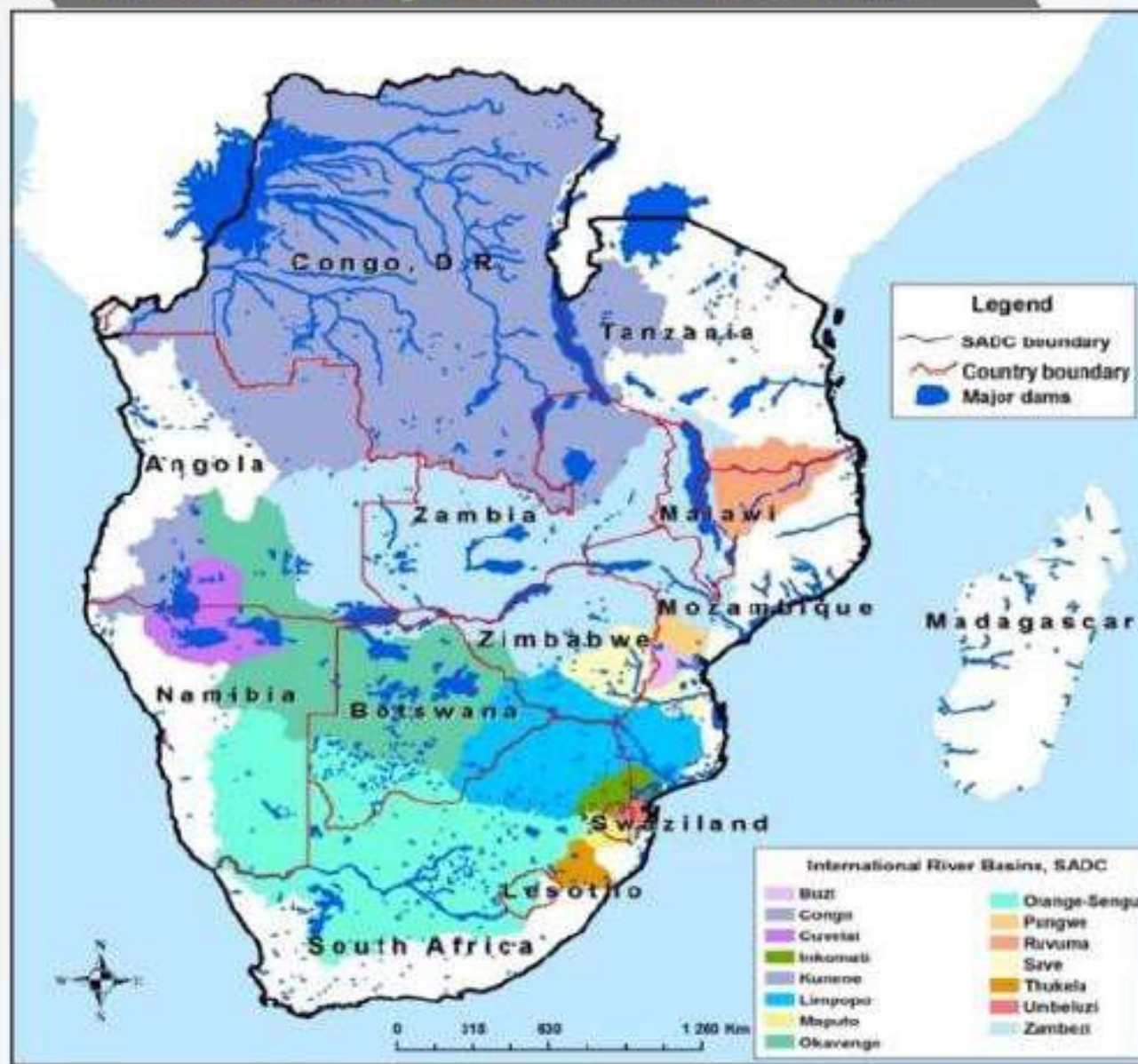
An aerial photograph of a vast, green agricultural field, likely a cornfield, with rows of crops stretching towards the horizon. A small tractor is visible in the middle ground, moving through the field. The text "ENABLE INITIATIVES IN AGRICULTURE" is overlaid in white, sans-serif capital letters.

ENABLE INITIATIVES IN AGRICULTURE

1

SMALL RESERVOIR FOR IRRIGATION PUMPS

Transboundary river basins and dams



Irrigation



2

MECHANIZATION HIRE SERVICE HUBS

Specific investment needed

Introduce decentralized mechanization hubs in rural high production areas that offer machinery hiring services.

Diversified machinery acquisition (large tractors to smallholder-friendly tools)

Inclusive service provision (targeting all farmer categories).

Promotion of equipment rental models to enhance affordability and accessibility.

Investment location

Six (6) Regional Mechanization Centres.

One (1) for each priority value chain in the target countries.

Soyabean (Zambia and Angola)

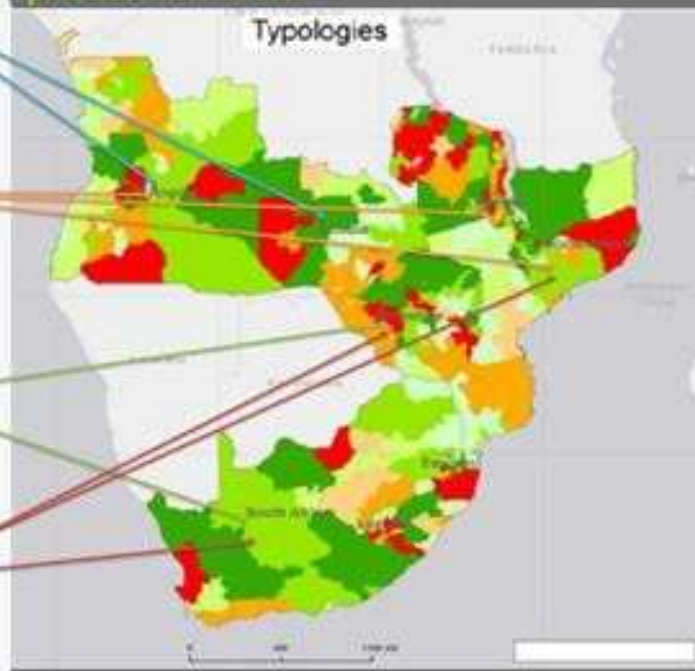
Rice (Angola, Malawi and Mozambique);

Wheat (South Africa and Zimbabwe);

Cotton (Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe)



Investment locations based on production areas



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Hand-in-Hand
Initiative



Global Investment forum,
Rome, October 2025

Farm mechanization



3

AGRO-PROCESSING FACILITY for local and export markets

Investment description

Introduce processing hubs at strategic locations in areas with high production potential.

Four (4) Special Processing Zones (SPZs) established in corridors or areas with processing facilities with potential for expansion.

Soyabean (Zambia and Zimbabwe) Oil expression and stock feed

Rice (Malawi and Mozambique)

Wheat (Namibia and Botswana)

Cotton (Eswatini and Lesotho)

The SPZs are essentially customs-free areas designed to attract foreign investment and boost exports.

Businesses can import materials and machinery, process them, and export the finished goods without paying import duties or tariffs.

Targeted products

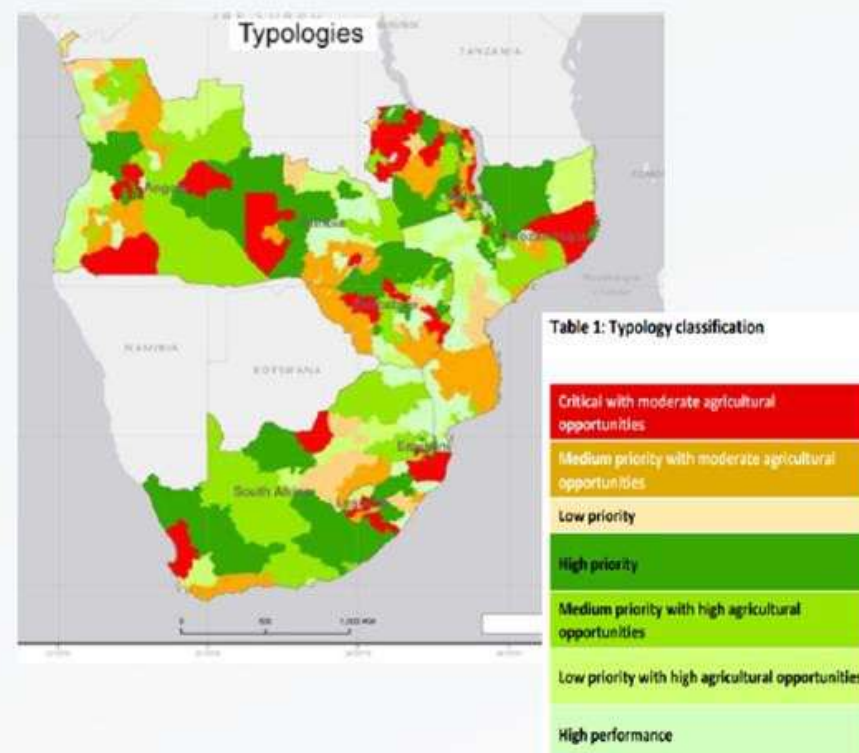
Edible oil, soya meal, processed rice, wheat flour, animal feed, cotton lint, yarn, and fiber - for domestic and export markets.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Hand-in-Hand
Initiative



Then we can reduce post-harvest losses and improve food security with modern storage facilities





**ENHANCE
POTENTIAL
VALUE CHAINS**



MINERAL PRODUCTS IN SADC WITH POTENTIAL VALUE CHAIN ENHANCEMENT

Member States																
Product Categories	Angola	Botswana*	DRC*	eSwatini*	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mauritius	Mozambique*	Namibia*	Seychelles	South Africa*	Tanzania	Zambia*	Zimbabwe*	Sub-Total
Mineral Beneficiation Cluster																
Energy Minerals																12
Ferrous Metals																9
Base-Metals																8
Fertilizer																9
Diamonds																8
Platinum																3
Cement																8
Soda Ash																4
Mining Machinery																2
Small Scale Mining																3
Sub-Total	4	3	8	2	1	2	4	0	5	6	0	9	8	7	7	66

Source: SISR 2015-2063

Critical Mineral		% SADC of Global	% Africa of Global	% SADC of Africa
1	Alumina	0,0%	0,3%	0,0%
2	Bauxite	0,0%	22,6%	0,0%
3	Chromium	44,2%	44,2%	100,0%
4	Cobalt	70,2%	71,4%	98,3%
5	Copper	13,6%	13,8%	98,3%
6	Industrial Diamonds	52,2%	52,2%	100,0%
7	Fluorspar		6,0%	84,5%
8	Natural Graphite	22,2%	22,2%	100,0%
9	Useable/Crude (Iron Ore)	2,9%	3,4%	85,4%
10	Iron Content (Iron Ore)	3,0%	3,4%	85,4%
11	Lithium	0,6%	0,6%	100,0%
12	Manganese	36,2%	65,7%	55,1%
13	Nickel	0,5%	0,5%	100,0%
14	Niobium	0,8%	1,0%	74,1%
15	Phosphate Rock	0,7%	25,7%	2,8%
16	Palladium (PGE Metals)	43,8%	43,8%	100,0%
17	Platinum (PGE Metals)	81,6%	81,6%	100,0%
18	Rare Earth Oxides	0,3%	0,4%	82,8%
19	Silver	0,1%	0,4%	82,8%
20	Tantalum	44,7%	0,4%	82,8%
21	Tellurium	0,6%	0,6%	100,0%
22	Tin	6,5%	7,7%	83,7%
23	Ilmenite (Titanium Ores)	27,0%	34,8%	77,4%
24	Rutile (Titanium Ores)	1,1%	3,3%	32,7%
25	Tungsten	0,2%	1,8%	9,1%
26	Vanadium	9,1%	9,1%	100,0%
27	Zirconium	37,1%	43,5%	85,3%

Source: UNCTAD, August 2023



Electric Vehicles
from minerals in
the region

Oil extraction



Oil refineries





Animal hides processed into finished products

Small scale and
large industries
in
complementarity



Tinned
fish



Alignment with studies and programmes

- (i) EU-SADC Strategic Corridors Framework (2018 – 2021)**
- (ii) World Bank Diagnostic Report on the North-South Corridor (2015–2019)**
- (iii) Afreximbank’s “SADC Trade Flow Report” (Nathan Associates, 2019)**
- (iv) African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) PIDA and PIDA-PAP2**
- (v) Tripartite and AfCFTA Implementation Strategies**





-Challenges-

- Lack of effective coordination mechanism – legal and institutional framework
- Suboptimal trade and border managements systems
- Infrastructure bottlenecks
- Inadequate skills to implement interventions in respective sectors
- Missed opportunities in respective sectors

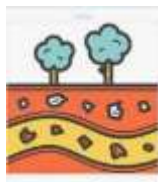
Corridor Security and Safety





Value Proposition

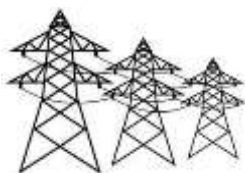
NSC – Strategic Smart Economic Corridor



Mineral Zones:
DRC/Zambia copper
belt and key minerals



**Centres of
manufacturing:**
Gauteng to
DRC/Zambia



**Southern Africa
Power Pool Grid**



**Major River Basins: Congo,
BUPUSA, Okavango, Orange-
Senqu, Zambezi and Limpopo**



Transfrontier conservation areas:
Kavango-Zambezi, Greater Limpopo
and Greater Mapungubwe



**ICT
Infrastructure
Networks**

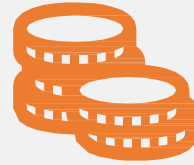


**Agricultural
Production Zones**



***HUGE
OPPORTUNITIES
WITHIN
THE REGION***

!!!



Wealth creation of
~\$16.1 billion
additional GDP by
2035 for the region



574,000 additional
jobs can be created



[DBSA 2015 study.
Projections need to
be updated]

→ What Next???

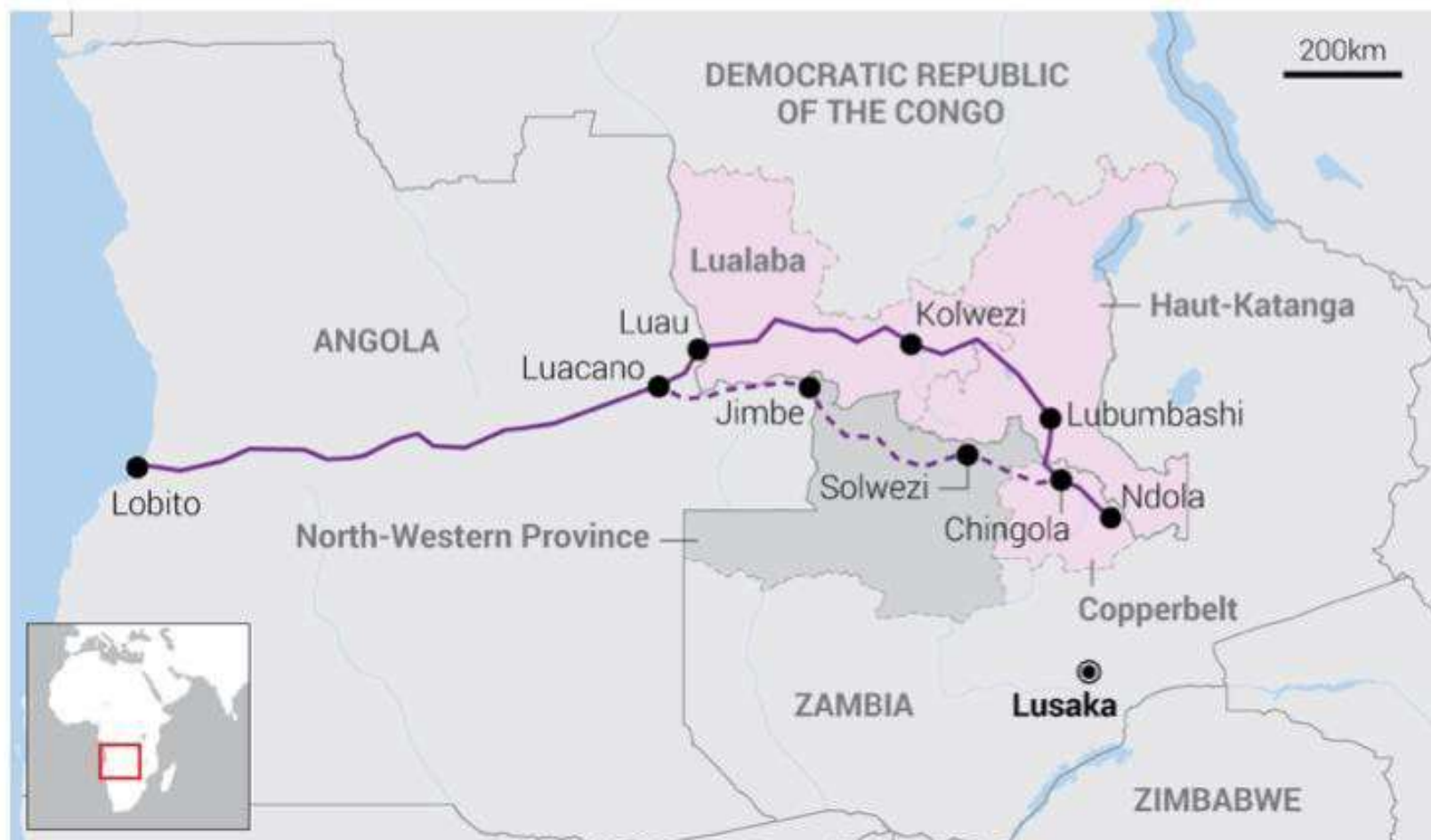
- Establish a Corridor Management Institution NSC Member States
- Constitute Secretariat to manage all corridor affairs (operations and projects)
- Finalize formulation of a pipeline of projects through Consultancy. Pipeline to be finalized with Member States in liaison with SADC Secretariat NSEC Task Team
- Conduct or update feasibility studies for bankability of the final list of proposed projects





LOBITO CORRIDOR

— Lobito Development Corridor ... Other proposed corridor route Copper belt region



LOBITO CORRIDOR



Strategic Focus Areas



Battery EV Manufacturing

Developing production capacity for electric vehicles and green technology.



Green Minerals

Leveraging mineral resources for sustainable energy transition.



Agro-Processing

Building value chains from farm to market across the region.



LOBITO CORRIDOR STATUS

CURRENT FOCUS

01

Immediate Priorities (Shovel-Ready)

Angola–Zambia Road (TAH9/SADC RTRN 105) ready for implementation.

02

Advanced Preparation

Lobito–Zambia Railway and Kolwezi–Solwezi Interconnector moving towards financial close.

03

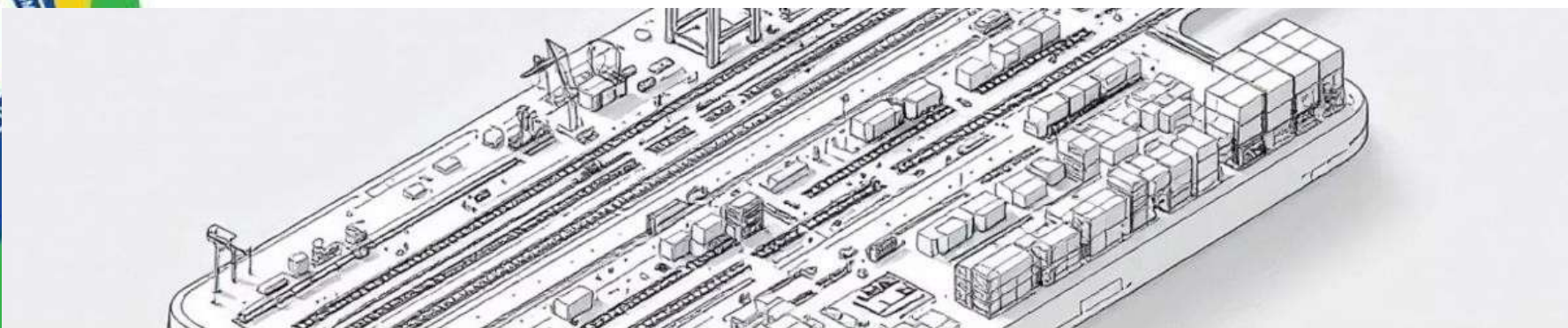
Feasibility Required

OSBPs, Angola–Zambia Interconnector, and Jimbe–Luacano Road (TAH9 segment) need detailed studies.

The Lobito Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency (LCTTFA) serves as the central coordinating institution to harmonise investments, avoid duplication, and package a unified bankable portfolio.



LOBITO CORRIDOR



Impact by the Numbers

40%

**Transit Time
Reduction**

*Through cross-border
efficiency improvements*

\$1B+

Committed Funding

*In ongoing projects and
investments*

\$30B

Pipeline Portfolio

*Estimated value of identified
projects*

\$4.5B

**New Rail
Investments**

*Transforming regional
connectivity*



Corridors Connect Booming Economies & Vibrant Communities



- In short term, Increased GDP will filter down through fiscal spend
- In medium term, productivity increases will lead to higher real incomes



Connectivity and mobility

Increase disposable income

- Higher flow of goods across the two countries
- Improved market outcomes due to lower trade barriers

Increase traffic



New businesses

- Boom in real estate
- Commercial nodes along corridor benefit e.g. Beit Bridge becomes trade/services hub



Increase productivity

- Lower unit costs for business transporting goods
- Improved flow of labor force drives better efficiency



Source: World Bank Report on HSR in China



Key Stakeholders



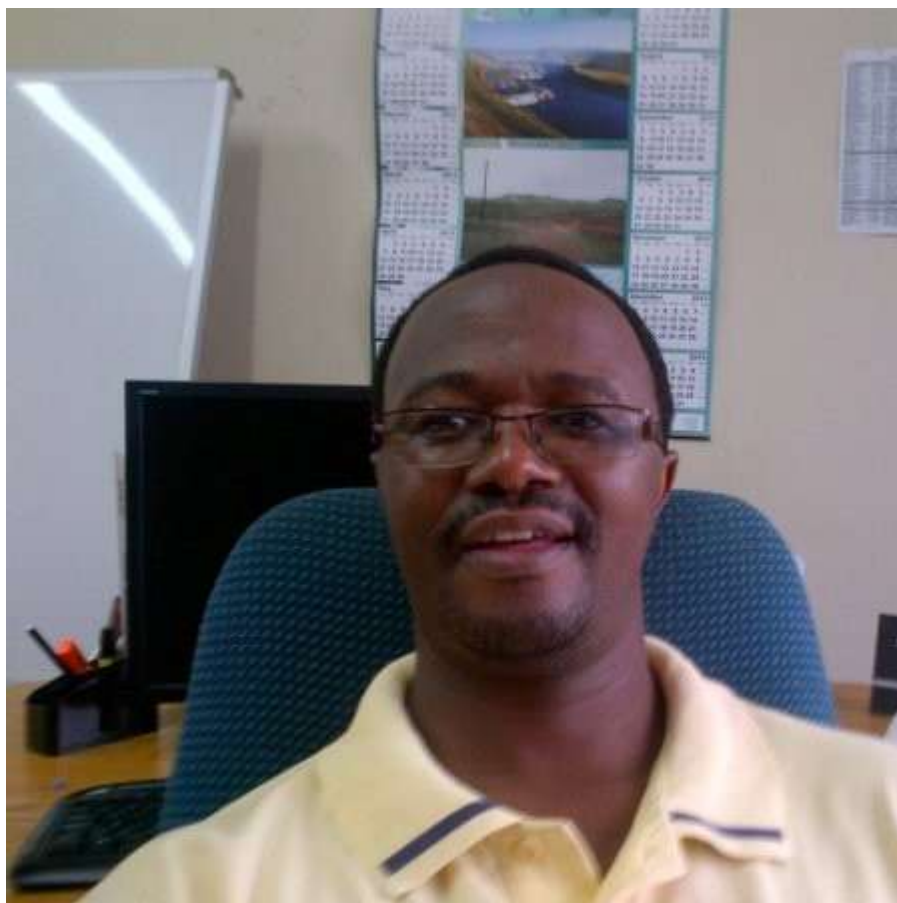


Thank You for
your kind
attention ...

Ms. Chikondi Nsusa
Senior Programme Officer - Transport
Email: cnsusa@sadc.int

Dr Dumisani Mndzebele

SADC Water Division





Outcomes of the 11th SADC Multistakeholder Water Dialogue

What does the EWEF Nexus show us?

Webinar: SADC Economic Development Corridors and the E-WEF Nexus approach

— Opportunities and challenges for SADC TFCAs?

24 November 2025

Dr Dumsani Mndzebele
SADC Water Division



Purpose & What the Dialogue Did

- Dialogue sought to: **explore and define the strategic role of water** in enabling smart, integrated, and climate-resilient regional economic corridors -- ***WEFE Nexus approach as a vehicle***
 - Dialogue held in Maseru, 29 – 30 Sep 2025
- Framed an initial understanding of the corridor concept within the water context
- It explored the nuances and developments of significance
- Outcomes (Observations and Recommendations)

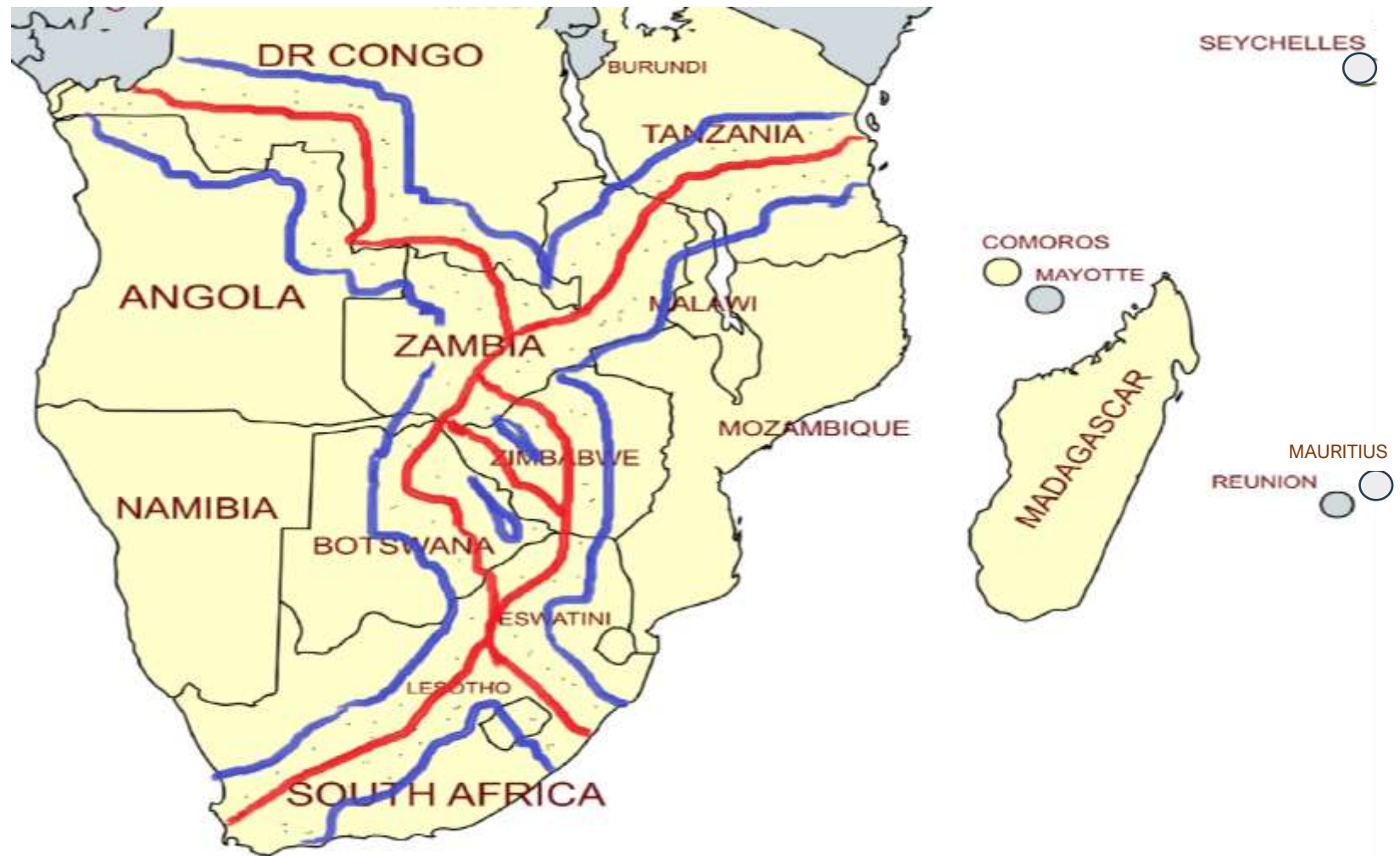


Water as an enabler of RI and Industrialisation

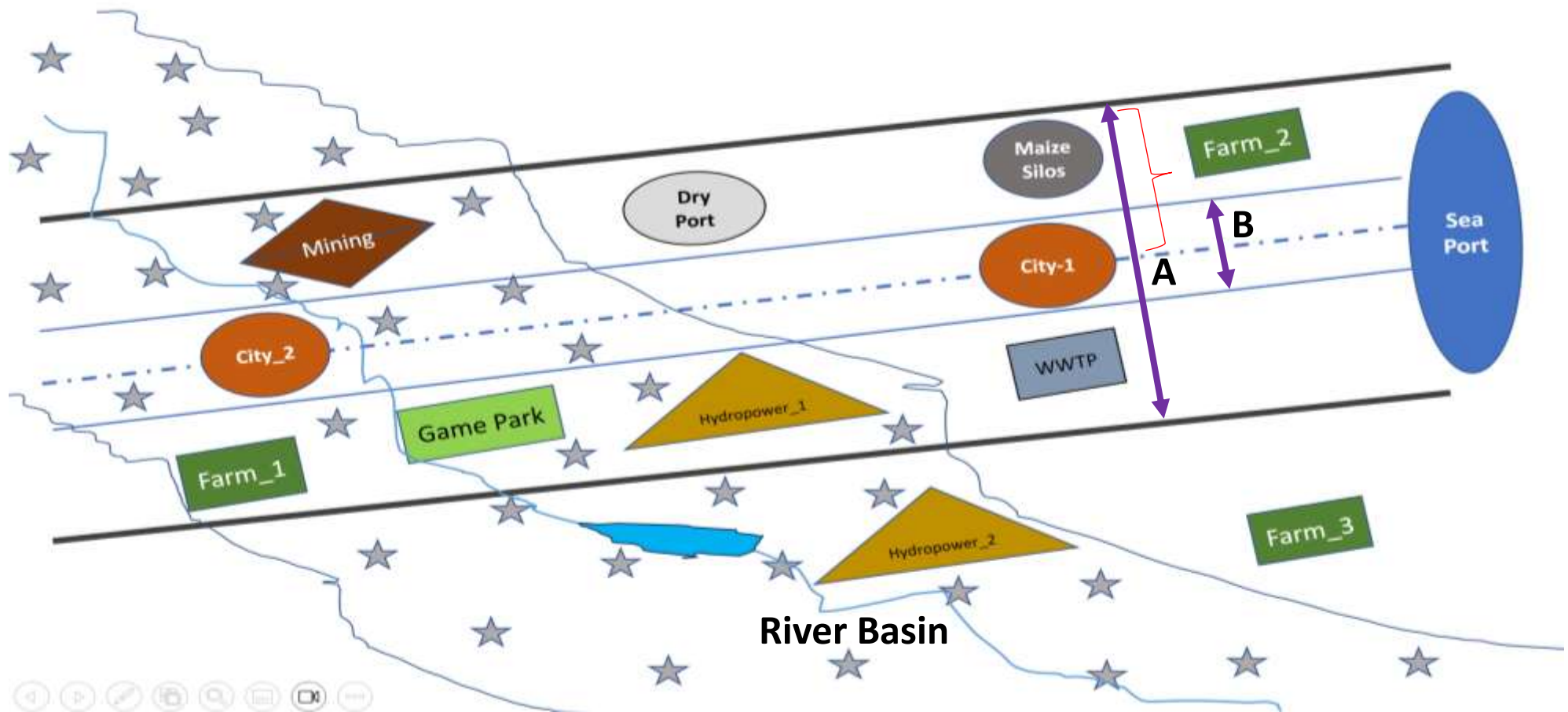
- ❖ Functional cities, Border Posts – WASH Angle
- ❖ Functional & developing regional value chains
- ❖ Functional economies and livelihoods
- ❖ Enabling Policy & Legislative Frameworks



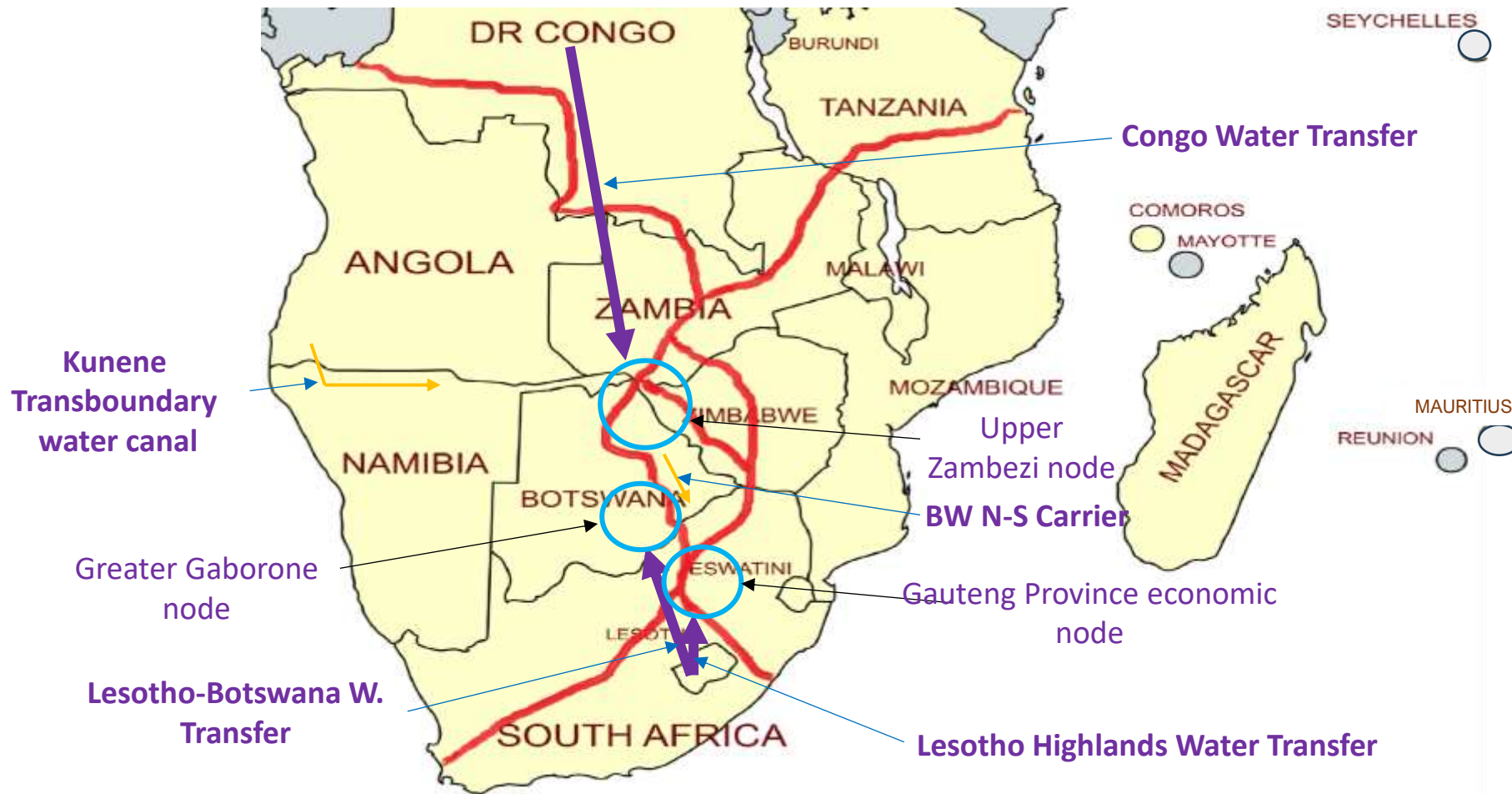
Sectoral Interpretation: Economic Corridor Concept (1/2)



Sectoral Interpretation: Economic Corridor Concept (2/2)



Watering the North-South Corridor & Others



Supportive Water Policy & Legislative Frameworks

- **Regional Water Protocol**

- Shared vision on **regional water security**
- Equity in allocation and access (**right of access to all**)
- Upstream-downstream collaboration
- Sustainability & Peaceful resolution of water conflicts

- **Regional Water Policy**

- Climate **Resilient Ecological and Built Infrastructure**
- **Adopt Nexus Approaches** to Water Resource Mgt
- Improve and **expand delivery of Water Services Across the Region; & Diversify the Water Mix**
- Enhance **Inter-Sectoral Cooperation** & Coordination
- Funding Mechanisms for Regional Water Security





Dialogue Outcomes



Observations – Key Messages

- Water is an enabler of wealth creation & development, but it is only an impactful enabler when working with other sectors – Nexus
- The success of corridors depends a lot on regional water and energy security
 - Strategic role of water and energy as backbone to corridor resilience
- Recognising the role of renewable energy, Met and ICT in corridor dev.
- Cities and corridors need groundwater-sensitive planning & monitoring
- Need for accelerated agricultural transformation using water-efficient technologies
- Regional value chains development requires addressing water and food losses, improvement of food systems using inclusive approaches
- Need to address the urban-rural divide in services supply
- Bridging the TFCA-RBO divide, requires better coordination and MoUs on collaboration strengthening

Recommended Action (1/2)

- Formalise politically the WEFE nexus approach for impactful contribution to smart economic corridors
- Encourage RBOs to enter into agreement with TFCAs, and jointly develop WEFE investment projects
- Improve synchronisation of dam operations for optimal and increased regional water and energy security
- Maintain the ecosystems in the region's water tower nations
- Progressive policy alignment for increased nexus collaboration for regional corridor development
- Managed aquifer recharge, and more innovative water harvesting solutions crucial for regional water security
- Develop the necessary political will (& capacity) to think corridor development by support sectors



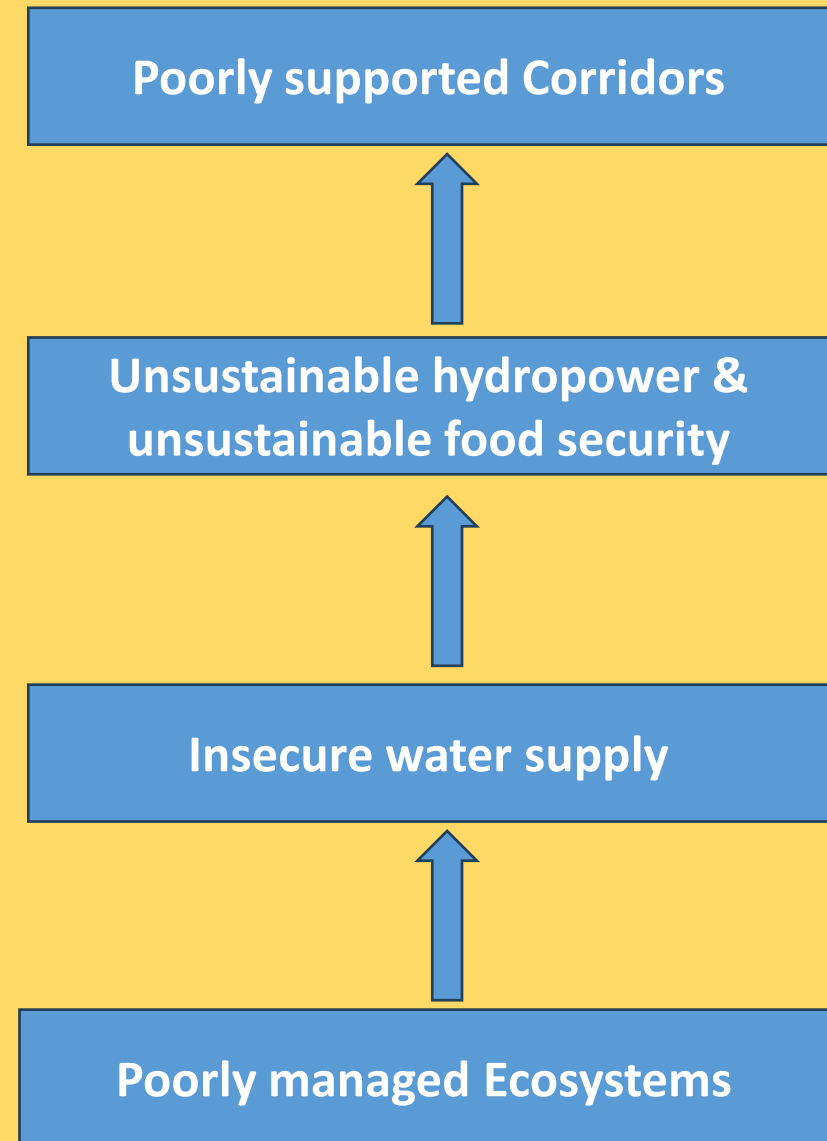
Recommended Action (2/2)

- Address research & capacity gaps to corridor dev., both in transport & support sectors
- Establish corridor compacts with RBOs and TFCAs
- Infra in one sector is less attractive, so multisectoral approaches are needed
- Also invest outside of corridor boundaries—ecosystems don't follow corridor boundaries



In conclusion...

- Regional water insecurity → weakly functional corridors
- Regional energy insecurity → weakly functional corridors
- Water sector impact in corridor development is only when it is collaborating with other sectors
- Resilient and sustainable economic corridor development requires multi-sectoral collaboration & partnerships
- **We need a functional EWEF nexus for resilient economic corridors**





Thank You!



Mr Colum Zhuwau
TFCA Advisor
SADC Secretariat





Opportunities and Challenges Presented by the SADC Economic Development Corridors

*Synergies and dependencies between sectors and the
importance of healthy ecosystems*

E-WEF Nexus

SADC TFCAs

Colum Zhuwau





A. FORMALISED TFCAs

- 1 /AI/Als - Richtersveld TP (2003)
(Namibia/South Africa)
- 2 Chimanimani TFCA (2001)
(Mozambique/Zimbabwe)
- 3 Great Limpopo TP and TFCA (2002)*
(Mozambique/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 4 Iona - Skeleton Coast TP (2018)
(Angola/Namibia)
- 5 Kavango Zambezi TFCA (2011)*
(Angola/Botswana/Namibia/Zambia/Zimbabwe)
- 6 Kgalagadi TP (1999)
(Botswana/South Africa)
- 7 Lubombo TFCA (2000)*
(Mozambique/South Africa/Eswatini)
- 8 Malawi - Zambia TFCA (2015)*
(Malawi/Zambia)
- 9 Maloti - Drakensberg TFCA (2001)
(Lesotho/South Africa)
- 10 Niassa - Selous Ecosystem (2015)
(Mozambique/Tanzania)
- 11 ZIMMOZA TFCA (2024)
(Mozambique/Zambia/Zimbabwe)

B. PROPOSED TFCAs

- 12 Greater Mapungubwe TFCA (2006)
(Botswana/South Africa/Zimbabwe)
- 13 Liuwa Plains - Mussumma TFCA (2025)
(Angola/Zambia)
- 14 Lower Zambezi - Mana Pools TFCA (2023)*
(Zambia/Zimbabwe)

- Formalised TFCA
- Proposed TFCA
- National Park
- Other Protected Area

SADC TFCA Programme 2023-2033



TP- Transfrontier Park
TFP- Transfrontier Protected Area
TFCA- Transfrontier Conservation Area
TFCD- Transfrontier Conservation and Development Area
*PPF 2030 Strategy Priority TFCAs

SADC TFCA S





Transfrontier Conservation Areas

Conservation at SCALE anchored on promotion of connectivity

A Transfrontier Conservation Area or TFCA is -

the area or component of a large ecological region that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more protected areas as well as multiple use areas

SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999)

**Natural
capital**

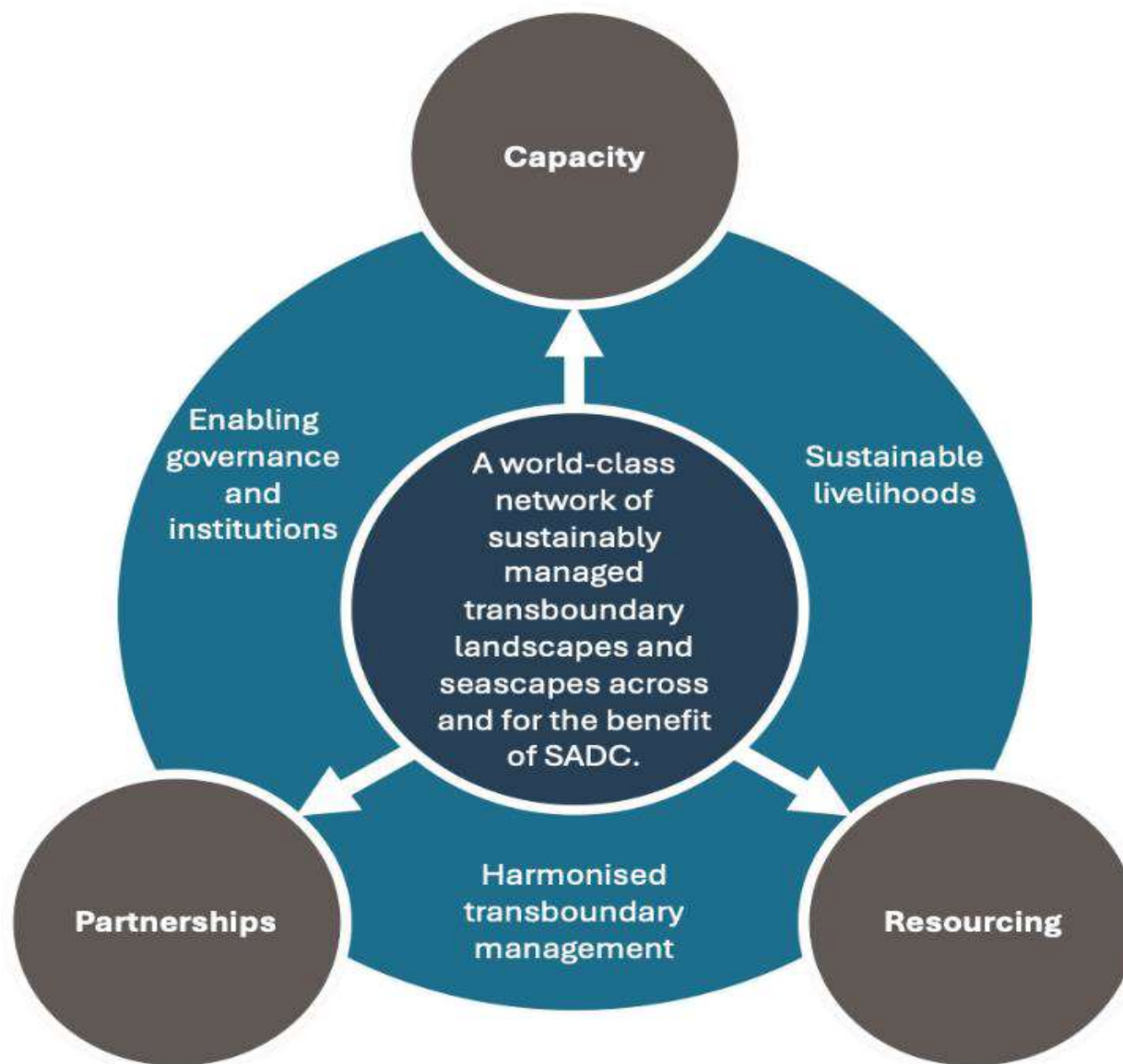
**Enabling policies
& institutions**

**Impacts at
scale**

**Transboundary
focus**

**Collaboration,
cooperation &
understanding**





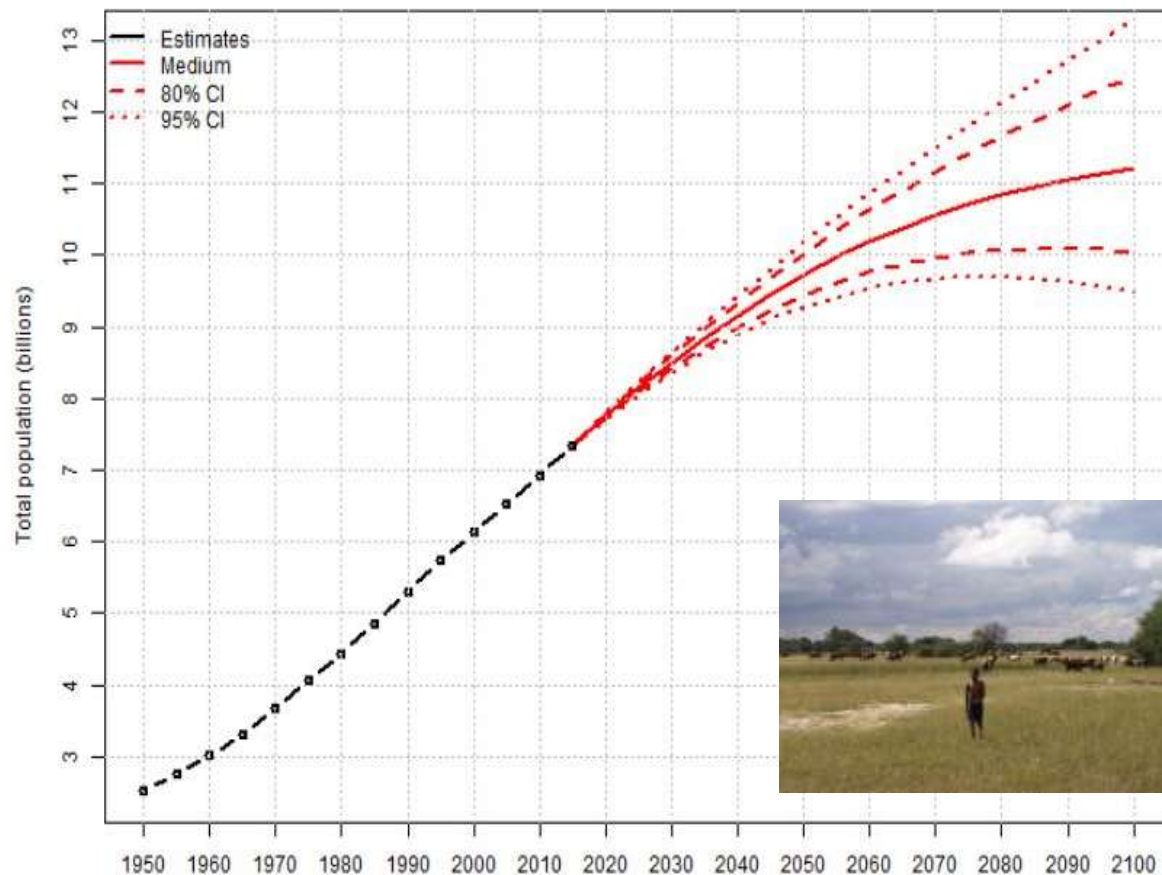
Theory of Change





ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN CORRIDORS (TFCA_s)





Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). *World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision*. New York: United Nations.

World human population growth

7.3 Bil in 2015

Appr. 9.5 Bil by 2050

Africa:
1.2 Bil in 2015

Appr. 2.8 Bil by 2050

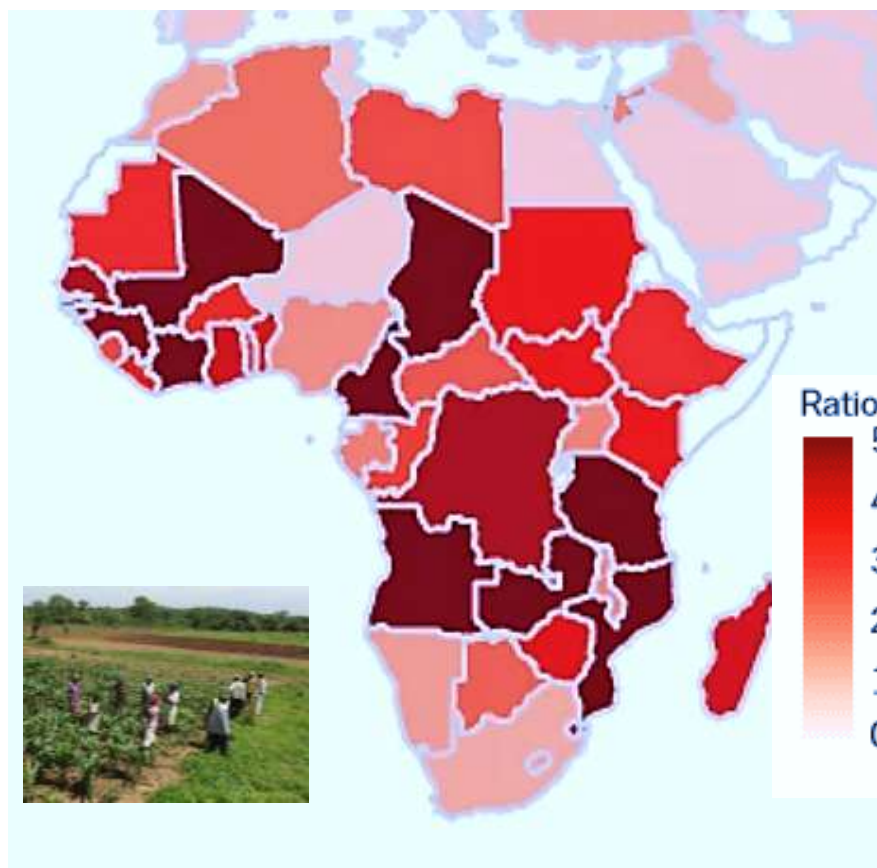
Of 2.4 Bil ppln added globally by 2050, over 50% in Africa

430 Mil Ha of land cleared for agric

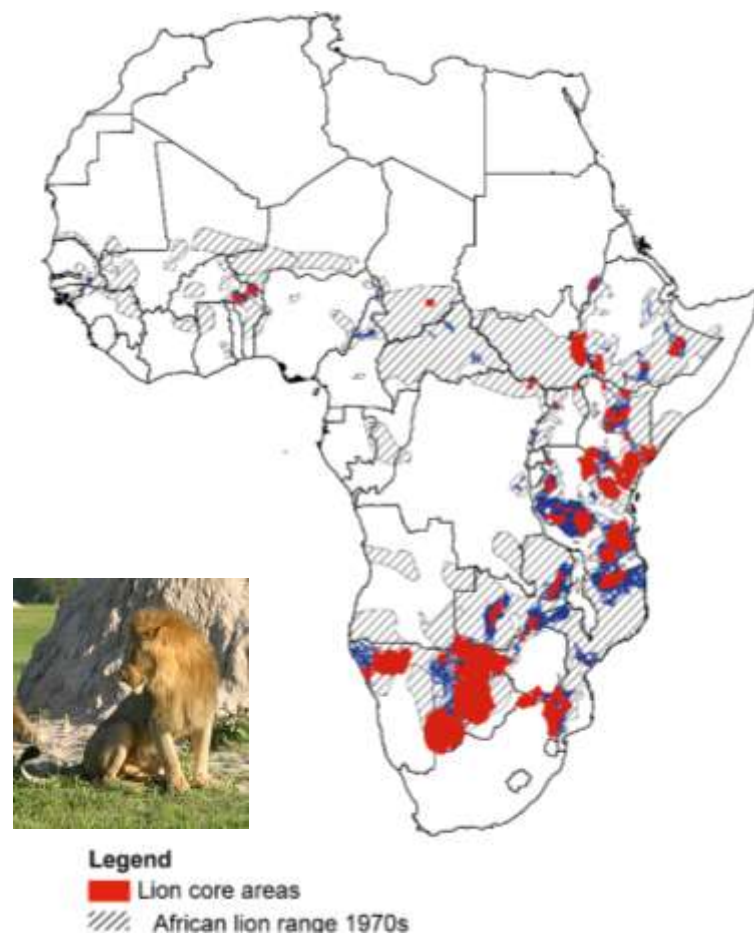


Demand for Agricultural land: 2060

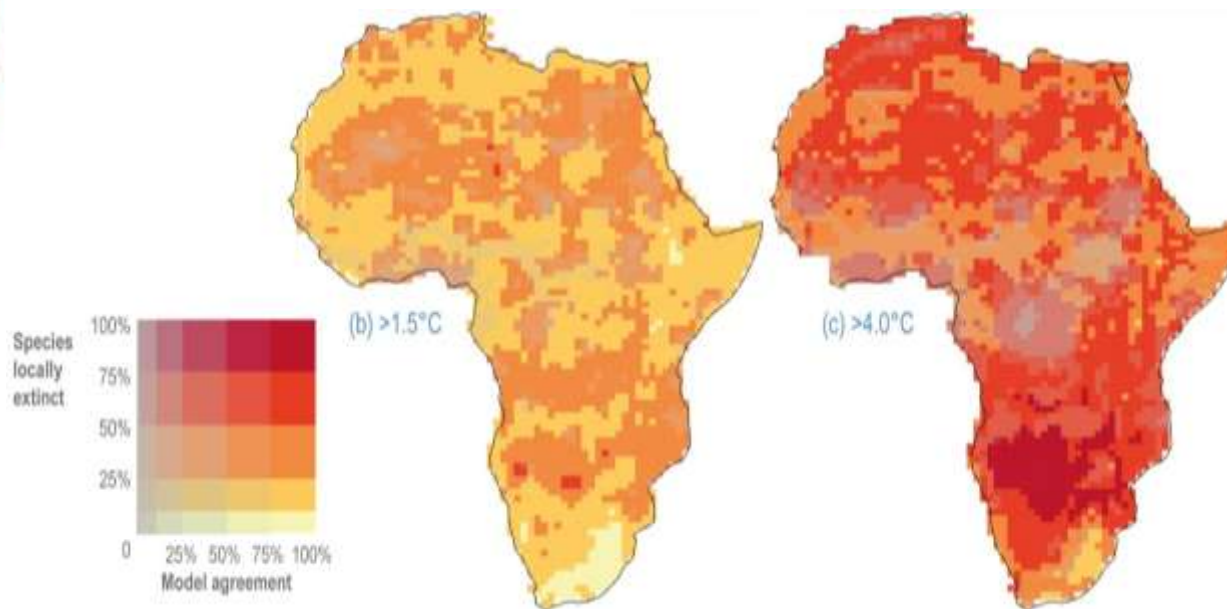
Land Demand Ratio in 2060



Current lion range



Climate Change



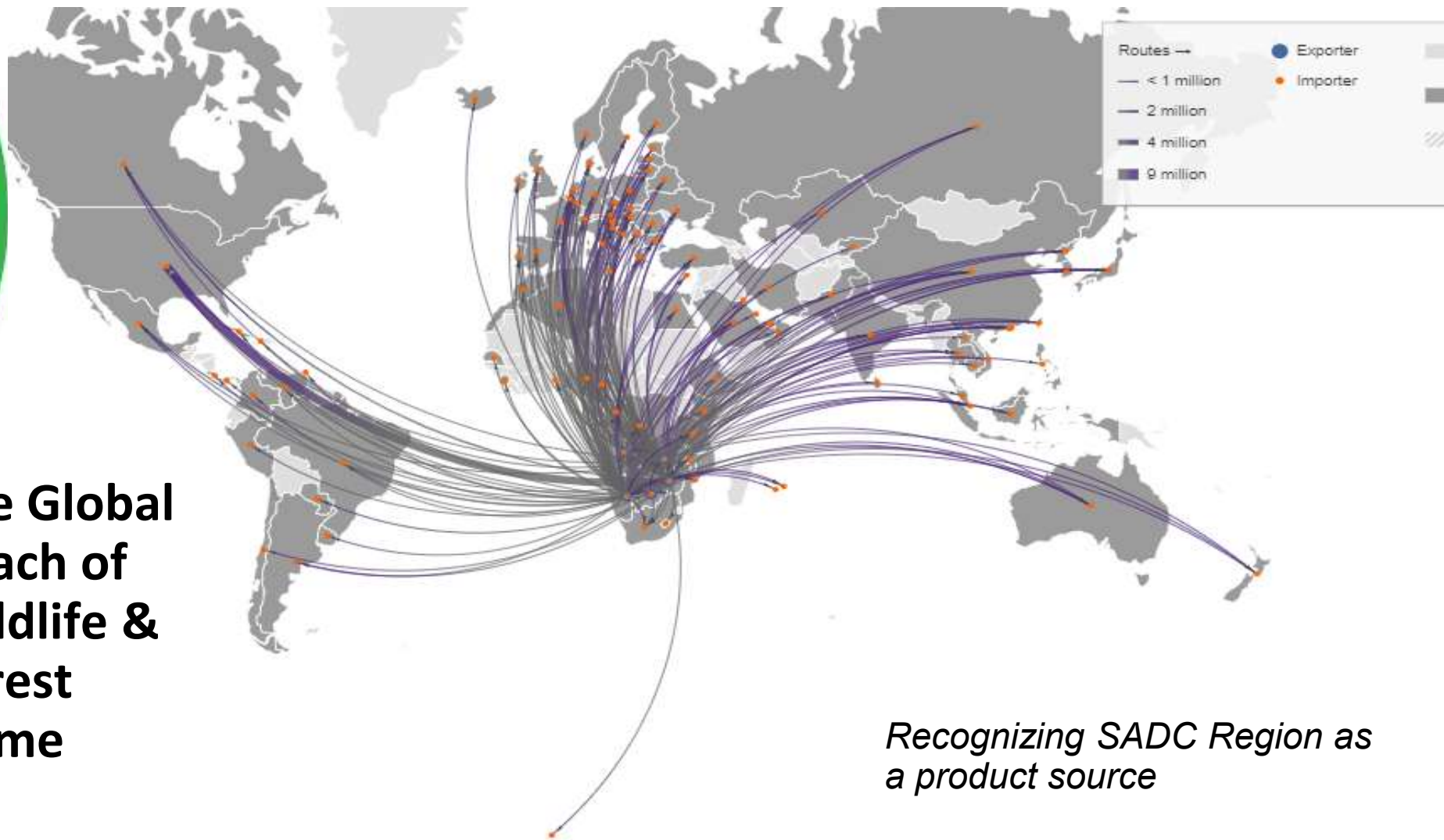
Predicted local species extinction

IPCC, www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/chapter/chapter-9/





The Global Reach of Wildlife & Forest Crime



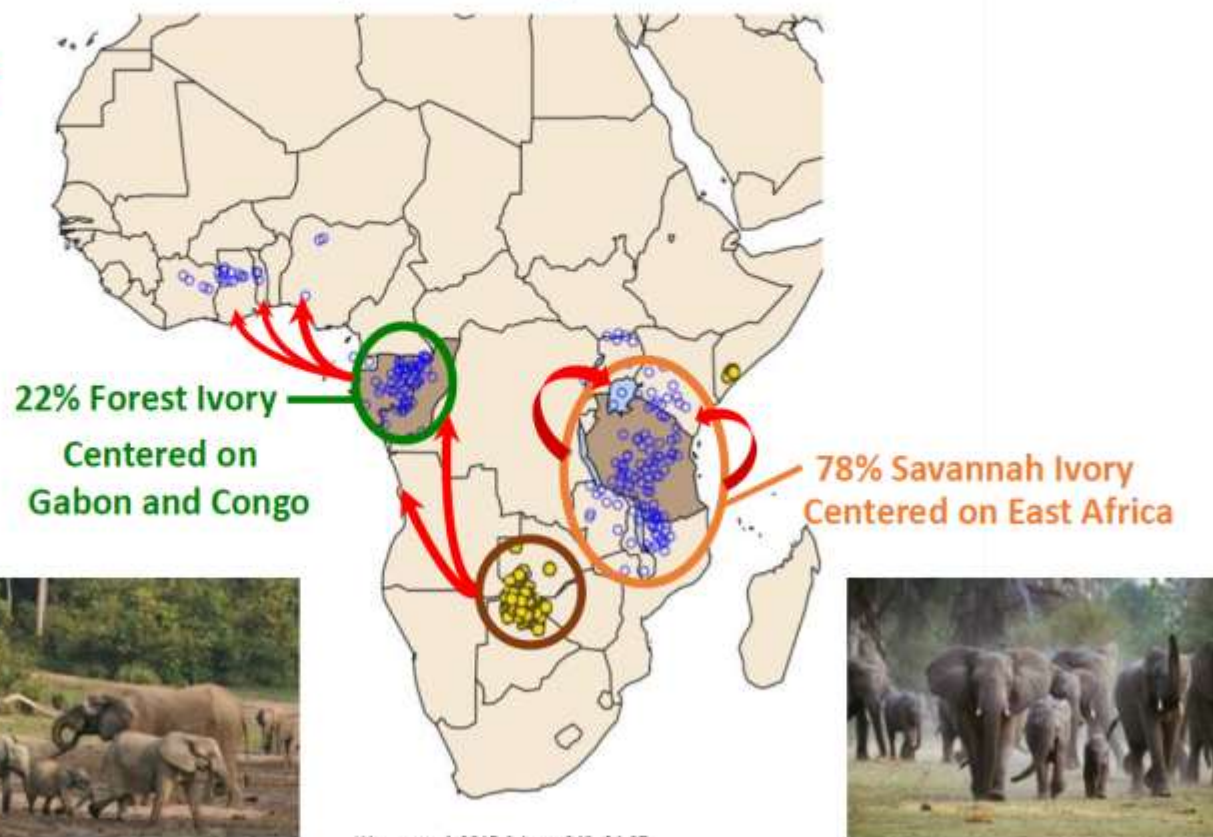
Recognizing SADC Region as a product source



Elephant poaching hotspots concentrated in two areas from 2006-2015

New Hotspot emerged in 2016

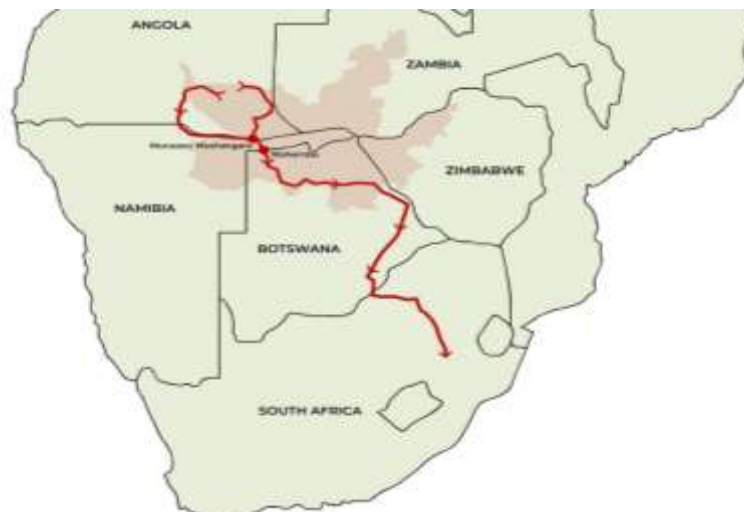
But ivory is consolidated
 and exported from a
 neighboring country



Wasser et al. 2015 Science 349: 84-87



Route 1: Angola timber to South Africa



Route 2: DRC and Zambian timber to Durban



Route 3: KAZA to Port of Walvis Bay



Route 4: KAZA through Botswana to Durban



Threat:

Human Settlement in Wildlife Corridors:

Increasing human populations and persistent poverty lead to settlements in connectivity areas (and encroachment into protected areas), driven by the need for land for settlement, agriculture, and resources.

➡ Amplifies Human Wildlife Conflicts

1

Opportunity:

Community empowerment:

Enable and empower communities to lead and benefit from economically viable sustainable management of resources that protect connectivity through communal lands.

• **Communities are active conservation leaders and climate-smart nature-based business players within identified corridors.**





Threats:

Conversion of Wildlife Habitat into Croplands: Food security and economic livelihood demands propel the conversion of natural habitats into agricultural land. Monoculture farming practices degrade ecosystems, reducing their resilience to climate change and diminishing the availability of diverse resources

Destruction of Forests: Forests within connectivity pathways and some PAs are being destroyed due to logging, agricultural expansion, and urban development, further fragmenting habitats and exacerbating conflicts between carnivores and people.

2

Opportunity:

Formal protection for connectivity pathways:

Identify, recognise and secure key connectivity pathways through land-use planning and Other Effective Conservation Measures, e.g. community conservancies and conservation agreements.

- **Key connectivity pathways are recognized in land-use policy, and in land-use planning with appropriate zoning on the ground.**



Threats:

Poaching, HWC, IWT

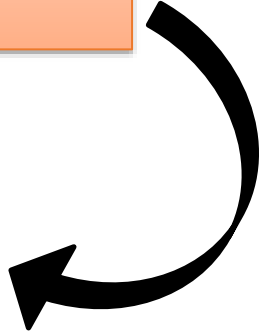
Wildlife killed due to poaching, limited tolerance, as well as limited capacity, knowledge, skills and resources for coexistence.

3

Opportunity:

Participatory human-wildlife coexistence:

Reduce mortality of wildlife populations in key habitats through best practice, proven methods of WHC reduction.

- 
- 
- **Carnivore and prey populations in key corridors and habitats are stable or growing** with key threats to population resilience reduced and mitigated.





The enabling conditions for working together

- Consistent with SADC TREATY and SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP-2020-2030)
- Speaks to SADC HEADS of State Summit communiqués and ministerial decisions
- Aligned with National and Master Integrated Development Plans
- Addressing activities of the SADC TFCA Programme (2023-2033)
- Crucial to inform National, regional, SADC and Global frameworks and protocols
- Readiness to attract funding support from Financing Mechanisms e.g. SADC TFCA Financing facility





Thank you





WEBINAR SERIES 2025
SADC ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT
CORRIDORS AND THE E-
WEF NEXUS APPROACH

24
Nov,
2025

14:30 -
16:00
(CAT)

Q&A SESSION

Post your questions / comments in the chat or raise your hand.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR
PARTICIPATION