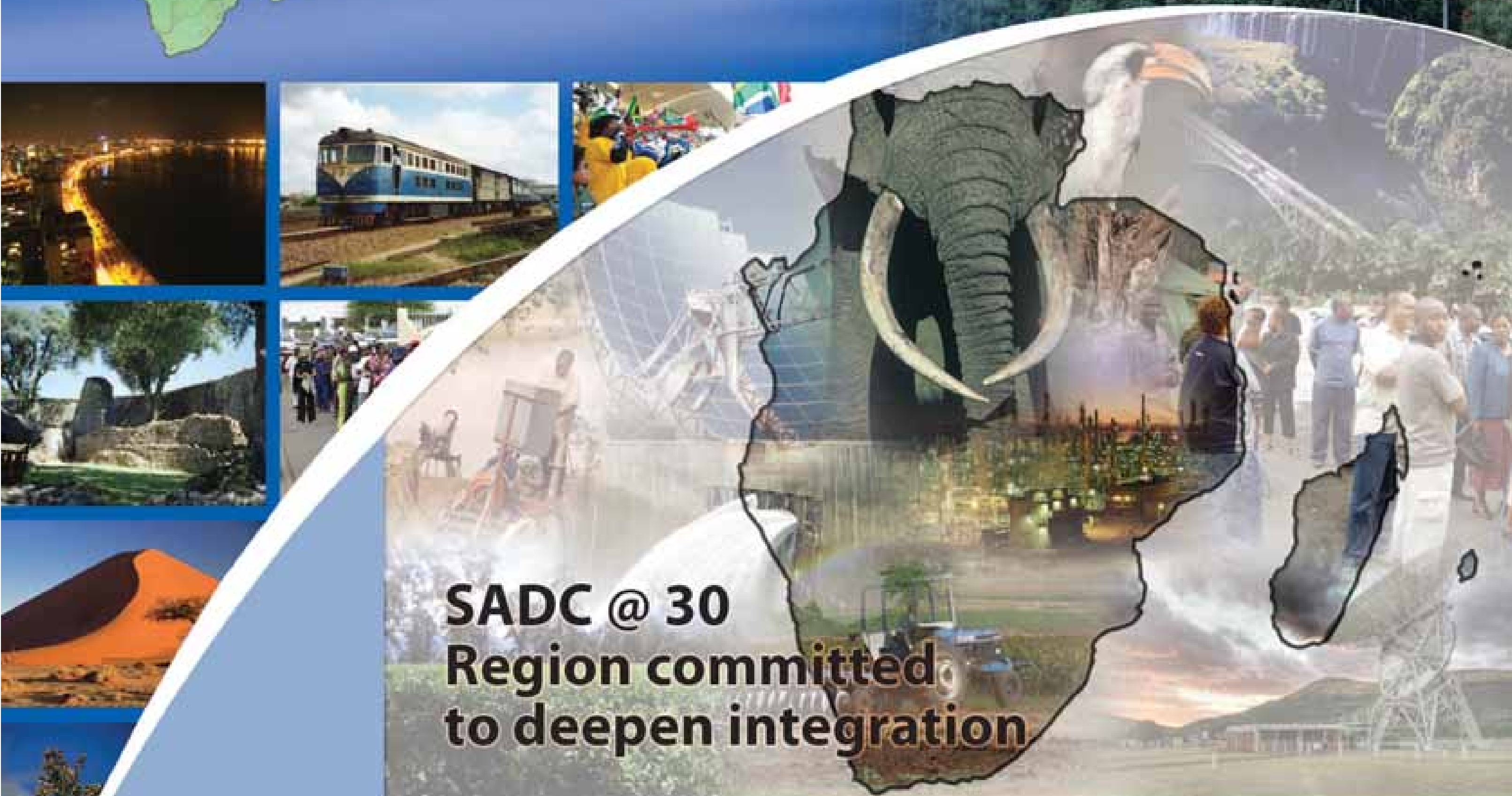
SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY

SADC TODAY Vol. 12 No 5 August 2010



SADC @ 30
Region committed to deepen integration

by Kizito Sikuka

SADC CELEBRATES 30 years since the formation of an organization with the objective of closer regional cohesion and the region has benefited from a number of socio-economic and political achievements in that period, including democracy in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa .

On the economic front, the accomplishments include the SADC Free Trade Area launched in 2008, creating a regional market worth over US$430 billion with a combined population of more than 260 million. This market growth has put the region in a stronger position to respond effectively to global economic competition.

To ensure that this economic integration is maintained and deepened, SADC aims to transform the FTA into a Customs Union by 2011, a Common Market by 2015 and a Monetary Union in 2018.

By attaining the status of the FTA in 2008, producers and consumers in the SADC region benefit from tariff-free trade for an estimated 85 percent of all goods originating within the region. The remaining 15 percent tariff line is expected to be phased out by 2012.

The scrapping of tariffs and some non-tariffs barriers should see a significant increase in domestic production as Member States seek to meet increased demand.

Consumers in the region should be the greatest beneficiaries of a free market as they can expect to get better products at lower prices due to increased production.

All SADC Member States are members of the FTA, with the exception of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The two countries are expected to join the FTA soon, after requesting time to rebuild their economies following decades of armed conflict.

A recent report by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration says significant progress is being made by Member States in implementation of the FTA.

A further goal is the creation of a greater FTA encompassing members of the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and SADC, numbering 26 countries, half of Africa.

continued on page 2...

SADC @ 30, Region committed to deepen integration

continued from page 1...

The 2009 launch of the One Stop Border Post at Chirundu between Zambia and Zimbabwe is another milestone for the region in its quest to deepen integration and promote the movement of goods, services and people across the region.

Identified by SADC and COMESA as a pilot project of the one-stop border initiative, Chirundu provides a model to encourage continental integration as envisaged by the African Union.

The One Stop Border Post, a first on the African continent, allows travellers to be cleared just once for passage into another country in contrast with the prevailing situation in which travellers have to be cleared on both sides of the border, often generating lengthy delays.

Another major achievement recorded by SADC is the transformation of transport corridors into broader Spatial Development Corridors, and establishment of the North-South Corridor stretching between Durban and Dar es Salaam, as a development priority.

On energy cooperation, the creation of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) by 12 national utilities stands out as a major achievement by SADC in its plans to coordinate efforts to exploit the numerous energy resources in the region.

Since the formation of SAPP in 1995, all power utilities in mainland SADC with the exception of Angola, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania are interconnected, allowing them to sell electricity to one another through bilateral arrangements as well as a competitive market.

SAPP has identified a number of priority energy projects for commissioning over the next few years to address the energy situation in the region, although most of these are yet to be fully implemented.

Between 2009 and 2013, SAPP expects member utilities to commission projects that would add about 8,800 Megawatts (MW) of electricity to the regional grid, allowing the region to balance supply and demand.

With respect to tourism and investment, SADC can count as achievements the development of several Trans Frontier Conservation Areas (TFCA) such as, among others, the Greater Limpopo which straddles Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, and several river basin commissions to guide the development of the 15 shared river basins in the region.

Despite these achievements, the tourism industry remains challenged by the slow pace of implementation of programmes such as the Univisa, now being piloted by five countries.

A Univisa will enable tourists to move between associated countries with ease without having to apply for travel documents each time they enter a different country.

SADC is one of the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) envisaged by the African Union as the building blocks of an African Economic Community, approved in 1991.

SADC is working towards the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women in all sectors, and implementation of 50-50 representation by 2015 in line with the African Union. SADC Heads of States and Governments signed the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development in 2008, which is now in the process of ratification and domestication.

The Protocol has been ratified by Namibia and Zimbabwe, and needs ratification by 10 Member States before it enters into force.

With regard to political stability, SADC has succeeded in consolidating peace and security in the region albeit with a few challenges.

In 1998, SADC-led troops helped the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) defend its sovereignty when some neighbouring countries tried to invade it. The region continues to support DRC's road to recovery following many decades of armed conflict.

SADC also brokered talks in Zimbabwe that resulted in the formation of an inclusive government led by President Robert Mugabe, after almost 10 years of political rivalry that has impacted on the country's economy resulting from sanctions imposed by the United States and the European Union.

In Lesotho and Madagascar, the SADC Organ Troika is still searching for a solution, working with all major stakeholders to ensure that constitutional normalcy is restored to the country.

SADC has established a Regional Peace Training Centre and a standby force – the SADC Brigade – to participate in peace missions at the request of Member States, to maintain stability and prevent conflicts from spreading.

To promote common political values and systems, the region adopted the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections in 2004. Member States have since implemented the guidelines.

When SADC leaders meet at their annual Summit scheduled for 16 -17 August in Windhoek, Namibia to celebrate and take stock of these achievements and challenges over the last 30 years, they will review progress on implementations of current regional projects and programmes.

The host country, Namibia, and its President, Hifikepunye Pohamba, will assume the SADC leadership from his DRC counterpart, Joseph Kabila. r

Regional Early Warning Centre to support peace and stability

SADC HAS launched a Regional Early Warning Centre, an important step in strengthening mechanisms for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

The centre was officially opened in Botswana in July by President Armando Guebuza of Mozambique, who currently chairs the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. He urged Member States to establish their National Early Warning Centres so they can fully participate in regional networking.

South Africa has already established its national centre and the secure satellite communication between the two centres was demonstrated during the launch.

The centre is expected to strengthen interaction with relevant institutions at regional and continental levels for collective efforts to maintain peace and stability. (*Inside SADC*, July 2010) r

Food security remains stable in SADC

THE 2009/2010 agricultural season has come to an end in most southern African countries, and the overall food security situation remains stable as a number of countries are expecting bumper harvests.

An assessment by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) says the projected average to above-average cereal harvests is sufficient to meet the region's requirements for the next six months and beyond.

"Overall, national cereal harvests across the region are expected to be better than last season," FEWSNET said in its April-September 2010 report.

"Increased plantings and the favourable crop-growing conditions in South Africa (the region's main producer of maize) have resulted in a bumper maize harvest estimated at 13.71 million metric tonnes.

"This total, plus over two million metric tonnes of carryover stocks, will result in a projected exportable surplus of close to four million metric tonnes."

Malawi has also announced that close to 3.2 million metric tonnes of maize would be harvested this year, giving a surplus of about 800,000 metric tonnes.

Similarly, production prospects in Zimbabwe are expected to be considerably better than last season.

Second round crop estimates suggest an increase of seven percent in the maize harvest, up from 1.24 million metric tonnes last year to 1.33 million metric tonnes this season, representing a 56 percent increase over the past five-year average estimated at 850,000 metric tonnes.

While more comprehensive data is still to be unveiled by other countries, "qualitative estimates suggest that production levels are better than, or the same as, those achieved last year", FEWSNET said.

This projection is similar to that made by the SADC Ministers responsible for Agriculture and Food Security.

The ministers said the overall food security situation in southern Africa for the marketing year ending March is favourable, with a regional cereal surplus of 476, 000 metric tonnes compared to a deficit of 1.78 million tonnes in 2008 / 2009.

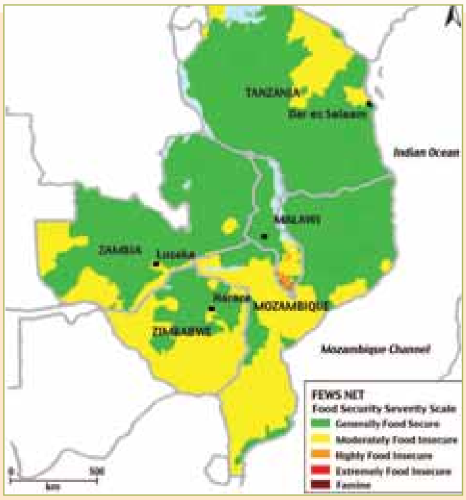
However, while this year's harvests are projected as being sufficient to cover national domestic requirements in most SADC countries, "pockets of localized food shortages are expected in areas that were directly affected by the combined shocks of droughts and floods including central Mozambique.

Grain will have to be moved from surplus to deficit areas and imported to cover the needs of populations facing food shortages.

In years of relative maize surplus in the region, sizable amounts of formal and informal cross-border trade occurs between neighboring countries.

However, rises in international prices of fuel and fertilizers and low income would see more people failing to access the food despite the good harvest in the region.

Southern Africa has over the last few years been experiencing improved harvests due to various agricultural interventions aimed at boosting production.



These interventions include grain subsidies, allocation of substantial budgets to agriculture and rural development, and investing in irrigation.

Another important intervention is the establishment of agricultural storage facilities such as silos. A recent report by the Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that most countries in southern Africa lose up to 40 percent of their agricultural produce after harvest because of poor storage facilities.

The implementation of these measures is in line with the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security adopted by SADC leaders in 2004 at a special Summit held in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Dar es Salaam Declaration identifies a number of priority areas on which SADC countries should focus in the short term and medium-to-long term measures to achieve food security for the region.

The measures include availability and access to key agricultural inputs for farmers, consisting of improved seed varieties, fertilizers, agrochemicals, tillage services and farm implements.

Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security

THE DAR es Salaam Declaration of May 2004 identified a number of priority areas on which SADC Member States agreed to focus in the short term (2004-2006) and medium-to-long term (2004-2010) measures so as to achieve food security for the region.

The short term measures included availability and access of key agricultural inputs for farmers, including support to vulnerable farmers with key inputs such as improved seed varieties, fertilizers, agrochemicals, tillage services and farm implements.

Allocation of 10 percent of national budgets to agriculture and rural development and the development of a regional food reserve facility are among other commitments.

Most countries have significantly increased their budget allocations to the agricultural sector while plans are at an advanced stage to establish a regional food reserve facility.

With regard to the provision of agricultural inputs, initiatives were put in place at national level to ensure viability of seed and fertilizer.

Framework for grand FTA to be announced

PLANS ARE underway for chairpersons from SADC, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC) to announce the framework and roadmap for a grand Free Trade Area.

According to the EAC Secretary-General Juma Mwapachu, a taskforce has already prepared a framework for the formulation of the grand FTA.

The envisaged tripartite economic bloc would link Cairo in Egypt and Cape Town in South Africa, with the participation of 26 countries, that is almost half of the Member States of the African Union.

Mwapachu, who is also chairperson of the three regional secretariats, said he has written to "the chairpersons of EAC, SADC and COMESA – Presidents Jakaya Kikwete, Joseph Kabila and Robert Mugabe – to consult in Kinshasa on when they can announce the roadmap for the grand economic bloc."

He said the framework addresses a number of concerns including a common position on rules of origin, development of infrastructure, and creation of a working regime.

Goods trucks waiting to cross the One Stop Border Post at Chirundu

The task force hosted a resource mobilization conference in 2008 that attracted the international development agencies and investors.

Over US$1.2 billion was raised to fund various programmes encompassing transport, power and trade facilitation projects in the three regional communities. *Tanzania Daily News*

Mauritius to become a duty-free island

THE GOVERNMENT of Mauritius has plans to transform the country into a duty-free island over the next five years and to attract new investment through a tourism investment fund.

President Anerood Jugnauth said, in his address to the First Session of the Fifth National Assembly, that various measures are being put in place to make Mauritius "a destination of choice" in terms of investment and tourism.

Jugnauth said transforming Mauritius into a duty-free island would strengthen tourism and make the country a more dynamic trading hub.

"The government will continue to strengthen the endeavour to make Mauritius a globally competitive economy," he said, adding that emphasis will be put on eco-tourism to ensure sustainable development.

"Reforms will be pursued to improve the ease of doing business, the investment climate and to further open up the country to foreign investors, expertise, ideas and capital."

The idea of transforming Mauritius into a duty-free island was first mooted in 2005, and the new cabinet announced by Prime Minister Navichandra Ramgoolam, who was re-elected for another five years after his coalition won the 5 May parliamentary elections has decided to pursue the project once again.

The project is expected to create a new and unprecedented dynamism in the economy as well as create employment and enable the country to act as a marketing hub for the African and Asian region.

Other tourism related sectors such as art crafting and jewellery also stand to benefit as Mauritius would become one of the most popular shopping paradise in the world.

Vice-Prime Minister Pravind Jugnauth has now urged the country to collectively work together to ensure the project becomes a success.

Pravind Jugnauth, who is also the Finance and Economic Development Minister, said the rehabilitating of various infrastructures such as roads, airports as well as physical buildings like shopping centres and malls should be done immediately to lure more investors and tourists.

He said Mauritius has set its target on attracting at least two million tourists a year, adding that improved arrivals coupled with modernized infrastructure would also help create a new economic space for investment.

Mauritius currently attracts about 700,000 tourists annually, according to the Central Statistical Office. However, arrivals continue to decline due to the global financial crisis that hit the whole world last year.

While numerous opportunities would be created by transforming Mauritius into a duty-free island, a number of challenges also need to be addressed to ensure that the project is beneficial to the local industry.

For example, there is need to capacitate the local manufacturing industry and help it modernize its equipment and improve quality in order to make sure it is more productive and competitive to withstand the pressure in a global market.

Another challenge that needs to be addressed is identifying other sustainable revenue streams for the country since phasing out duty will have a bearing on public finances. Customs tariffs and duties in Mauritius represent about 12 percent of the total government revenue.

To address these and other challenges, Mauritius has put in place various measures aimed at minimizing the effects. These include setting up a Manufacturing Adjustment and SME Development Fund to support the local industry.

A number of countries as well as regional communities such as SADC, COMESA and the EAC are moving towards a free trade area, where duty on selected goods will be phased out to trade and deepen integration among Member States.

Railway development crucial to regional trade, integration

AS AFRICA'S three regional communities in east and southern Africa move towards a single Free Trade Area, the need for a reliable transport system, particularly the railway, is critical for the successful implementation of integrated programmes.

Railway is one of the cheapest modes of transportation compared to other forms such as air and road. With rail, goods can be ferried in bulk, thus saving time and reducing costs.

However, as one of the key factors towards the attainment of a single Free Trade Area (FTA), the railway system in most countries in east and southern Africa is in a bad state, a situation that has greatly affected the smooth movement of goods across the region.

The Tazara railway runs between the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam and Kipiri in Mposhi in Zambia.

President Jakaya Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania says such a situation has a negative effect on regional trade and integration.

Speaking at a recent transport meeting in Dar es Salaam, he described the rail network as a lynchpin in regional integration.

"Without a reliable railway network this ambition will be unattainable," he said. "Our resolve to move to a single market will not succeed without a wider connectivity of the existing railway lines."

He said railway had suffered a lot in the last few years due to mismanagement and under investment, thus leaving it dilapidated, ineffective and costly to run.

He urged the corporate sector to collaborate with the government and refurbish the lines to promote trade in the region.

"The private sector must have a role to play in future investment projects and are capable to fill in the gap in financing railway development in the region," he said.

The Southern African Railways Association (SARA) has identified lack of investment as the main factor hindering development in the sector.

The other challenges include the unavailability of equipment such as spare parts, which are also expensive and the skills drain in the region.

To deal with this daunting task of improving the transport network and other communication systems, SADC together with the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC) agreed to implement an extensive programme to promote free trade among member states.

The Aid for Trade programme encompasses transport, power and trade facilitation projects along the North-South Corridor traversing eight countries in east and southern Africa.

Over US$1.2 billion has been raised to upgrade regional roads, rail and ports infrastructure and to support trade facilitation measures.

The range of planned projects include the construction of over 8,000km of road, rehabilitation of 600km of rail track and upgrading of various ports such as Dar es Salaam, which is one of the biggest and busiest in Africa.

Botswana, Zimbabwe to refurbish power plant

BOTSWANA AND Zimbabwe have agreed to fund the refurbishment of the Bulawayo thermal power station.

Refurbishment of the station is expected to cost about US$10 million and has the capacity to produce close to 90 Megawatts (MW) of electricity.

Under the deal, Botswana's national power utility BPC would get about 40 MW from Zimbabwe for three years to recoup refurbishment costs while the balance is for local consumption.

Botswana President Seretse Khama Ian Khama said his country has approved the power deal, which now awaits Zimbabwe's endorsement.

"I have signed the deal and hope it will commence soon," he said. Zesa Holdings has confirmed that the deal would be concluded and refurbishment work is expected to commence once the deal gets approval from relevant government authorities.

This is one of the many bilateral power deals between and among SADC Member States, including the Namibia-Zimbabwe agreement to refurbish the Hwange Power Station costing US$50 million.

The Bulawayo plant, which would require about 30,000 tonnes of coal per month, is expected to get its supplies from the Hwange and Morupule Collieries of Zimbabwe and Botswana, respectively.

The plant is among the three local thermal stations that have not been operating due to limited funds for refurbishment.

SADC Member States are experiencing challenges in meeting the ever-growing demand for electricity, and demand has exceeded supply since 2007. The region has made plans to expand capacity to meet demands by 2013.

Africa prepares for COP16

Green House Gas emissions contribute to climate change.

AFRICA'S POSITION regarding the forthcoming climate change negotiations in Cancun, Mexico remains the same – increased finance, technology and capacity for adaptation and risk management.

African leaders re-endorsed this position at their annual Summit of the African Union held in Kampala, Uganda on 25-27 July.

AU chairperson, President Bingu wa Mutharika of Malawi said all Member States should continue to champion the common position at various international fora as "we prepare for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conferences of States Parties" (COP16) scheduled late this year.

The Cancun conference to be held in December seeks to find solutions to the rise in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising sea level due to increased emissions of Green House Gases such as carbon dioxide.

The resultant climate change has devastating effects such as increased frequency and severity of droughts and floods, especially in Africa.

"Effects of climate change are there for all to see and we in Africa have to play our own role in mitigating its effects," Mutharika said, adding that the continent should "go to Cancun with one strong African message."

"African Governments are seeking predictable and reliable financing to fight development challenges posed by climate change."

He said the continent is the worst affected by climate change because of its levels of poverty and low capacity to adapt. However, this is despite the fact that Africa is the least contributor of green house gas emissions that cause climate change.

"We have already experienced and felt the impacts of climate change in our countries especially on agriculture which is the main source of livelihood for most of our people," he said, adding that crop failures and loss of livestock due to droughts and floods have had negative consequences on food security.

He said Africa, if accorded the right support has the capacity to address effects of climate change and ensure developmental gains that have been achieved in the last few years are not reversed or lost.

"The people of Africa have the will and desire to surmount the climate change and development challenges they face daily, but they lack the resources and the means necessary to do so," he said.

While the recent climate change conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark agreed that developed countries commit themselves to jointly mobilize US$100 billion a year by 2020 and an additional US$30 billion for the period 2010-12, for adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable countries, Africa favours a different approach.

The continent wants an approach in which developing countries will be beneficiaries of technology transfer, capacity building and funding to the tune of US$200 billion a year by 2020.

Other demands by Africa include the need to cut emissions to at least 40 percent below the 1990 levels by 2020.

The continent also wants deeper cuts by developed countries to reach at least 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

Africa say new climate studies show that dangers of global temperature rises are even greater than thought just a few years ago.

For example, increased rates of melting glaciers including those on Mount Kilimanjaro, are melting faster than recorded by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and provides evidence to this effect. As such, Africa argues that global temperature rises should be kept below 1.5 degrees instead of the proposed below 2 degrees.

Apart from the financial support, African countries also request that they should be empowered technologically so that they could effectively deal with the effects of climate change.

To ensure the African position on climate is strongly promoted, leaders established a coordinating committee last year to spearhead the process.

Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi is chairperson of the committee.

At the Summit, Zenawi presented a progress report of developments so far, saying there is need for Africa to continue speaking with a single voice on climate change negotiations.

While the Copenhagen Summit held last year failed to reach a conclusive deal, expectation is high that COP16 scheduled for Mexico would at least lay a good foundation for countries to agree on a climate change deal soon.

Preparatory meetings held so far such as the Bonn conference in Germany in June indicate that countries are committed towards reaching a deal on climate change.

Energy Policy Brief No. 1, August 2010

Expanding energy generation capacity in SADC

Challenges and Opportunities for Power Sector Infrastructure Development

1.0 Introduction

The Southern African region has been experiencing power shortages going back four years due to a combination of factors that have contributed to a diminishing generation surplus capacity against increasing growth in demand. This situation has prompted some Member States to resort to various coping mechanisms that include load shedding as well as other demand-side management measures while longer term solutions are being sought to remedy the situation through improved supply.

Electric power is one of many sources of energy in SADC, along with fossil fuels and biofuels including biomass. Electricity in SADC comes from both renewable energy sources (hydroelectric, solar and wind power) and non-renewable sources (coal, diesel, natural gas and uranium).

The power sector is generally understood to mean electricity. Grid electricity is often the most affordable electric power yet it is accessible to only about 30 percent of the SADC population (ranging from 7 percent in the Democratic Republic of Congo to 70 percent in South Africa and Mauritius) against a world average of 75 percent. However, while electricity's social value in SADC may be low compared to biomass such as woodfuel used by the majority of SADC citizens mostly in rural and peri-urban areas, its economic value is by far the most important as it drives economic activity in all major commercial and industrial centres across the region. Yet the SADC region has run out of surplus power generation capacity, a situation that became more evident in 2006/7, as accurately predicted by the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) over a decade ago.

This policy paper briefly explores some of the major policy challenges and opportunities facing SADC as the region takes steps to extricate itself from what has become one of the biggest obstacles to regional development and integration.

2.0 Regional strategic objective and policy response

The SADC Directorate for Infrastructure and Services contends that in line with the guiding vision of the SADC Treaty, the principles of the SADC Protocol on Energy and the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP, signed in 2003), SADC Member States are committed to developing and using energy to support economic growth and development, alleviation of poverty and improvement of the standard and quality of life throughout the region. The directorate further states that the overall objective of the Energy Sector is to ensure the availability of sufficient, least-cost energy services that will assist in the attainment of economic efficiency and the eradication of poverty, while ensuring that use of energy resources is environmentally sustainable.

The SADC Energy Activity Plan (approved in 2000) indicates the policies and strategies to be pursued and translated into activities and is guided by the sector governing instruments including the SADC Protocol on Energy (1996), the SADC Energy Cooperation Policy and Strategy (1996), and the SADC Energy Action Plan (1997). However, all these governing instruments have become outdated as they were adopted more than 10 years ago yet the sector has seen profound reforms over the years while recent developments such as the climate change agenda has become more relevant than before. Thus it has become necessary to review all these documents so that they can be more responsive to current realities. It therefore came as no surprise when the Energy Ministers at their meeting in Angola in April 2010 agreed to undertake a comprehensive review and rationalization of the entire energy sector governing instruments and also adopted a new SADC Regional Energy Access Strategy and Plan of Action.

2.1 Institutional framework

In terms of institutional arrangements, the Committee of SADC Ministers of Energy is the apex policy body in the overall energy sector. It meets annually, reporting to Council which in turn reports to Summit. Below it is the SADC Energy Ministers Taskforce with ministers from Angola, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe which was constituted in 2004 in response to the then impending power shortages and was therefore given the immediate mandate to develop a roadmap to address the looming shortages in consultation with all Member States. An Intergovernmental Memorandum of Understanding signed by Member States in 1995 gave effect to the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) which now is a 12-member regional body that coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of Member State utilities in SADC.

The power utilities in mainland SADC Member States, with the exception of Angola, Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania, are interconnected through SAPP, allowing them to sell electricity to one another through a competitive market. In 2002, the Ministers of Energy further agreed to form the Regional Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) to harmonise the regulatory framework as well as provide a conducive environment for investment in the region's power sector. The April meeting in Angola also made another key decision as it approved RERA's Guidelines for Regulating Cross-Border Power Trading in Southern Africa.

3.0 Major challenges and opportunities

Most of the SADC Member States are still suffering crippling energy shortages and the region is only expected to fully recover from the current widespread energy vulnerability in 2013 when power utilities can once more enjoy the desired collective cushion of 10 percent surplus power generation capacity, according to SAPP. The reserve margin is necessary to guarantee system reliability and allow for unexpected surges in demand. But the target recovery year would only be met if all short term generation projects are implemented by Member States as per agreed plans. However, the SADC Energy Ministers meeting in April worrisomely revealed that SADC could in fact continue to experience serious shortages beyond 2013 as most projects being undertaken are actually slower than expected.

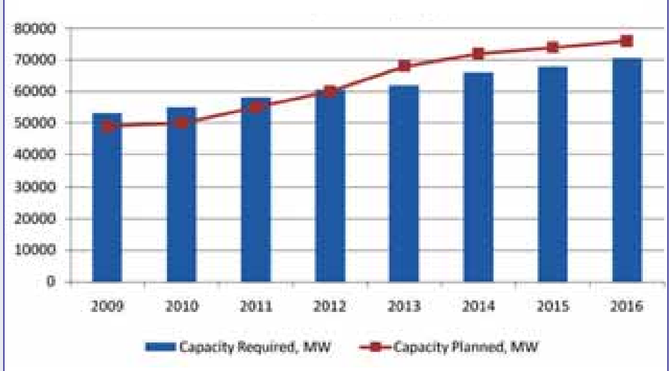
Many factors have been attributed to the current power shortages obtaining in the region as well as the slow pace of recovery from the situation. Some of the reasons officially cited as having historically contributed to where the region presently finds itself in include:

- o Economic growth of more than five percent constantly achieved in most SADC Member States leading to unprecedented growth in electricity consumption and demand;
- o Increase in demand for base metals resulting in high metal prices on the world market with new mining companies being established in the SADC region in the last few decades;
- o Inadequate investments in generation and transmission infrastructure over the last 20 years;
- o Electrification expansion programmes such as rural electrification have partly contributed to increased consumption and demand.

However, while the above are mostly unavoidable consequences of an expanding regional economy and one that is constantly striving to widen access (with perhaps the exception of the point about lack of investment in new power infrastructure), going forward there are even more complex challenges of a technical and political nature which may continue to hamper speedier and full recovery. These include:

- o Cross-border power trading;
- o Tariff viability;
- o The quest for self-sufficiency;
- o Investor sentiment; and
- o Capacity issues.

Planned Versus Required Capacity in SADC



STATUS OF THE SAPP SUPPLY & DEMAND

No.	Country	Utility	Installed Capacity [MW] As at 2009	Available Capacity [MW] As at 2009	Installed minus Available [MW]	2009 Actual Peak Demand [MW]	Capacity Required [MW] 10.2% Reserve	Surplus (MW)
1	Angola	ENE	1,187	930	257	724		
2	Botswana	BPC	132	120	12	553		
3	DRC	SNEL	2,442	1,170	1,272	1,028		
4	Lesotho	LEC	72	70	2	116		
5	Malawi	ESCOM	287	267	20	260		
6	Mozambique	EDM	233	174	59	435		
		HCB	2,075	2,075	-			
7	Namibia	NamPower	393	360	33	451		
8	South Africa	Eskom	44,170	40,483	3,687	35,850		
9	Swaziland	SEC	70.6	70	1	204		
10	Tanzania	TANESCO	1008	780	228	705		
11	Zambia	ZESCO	1,812	1,200	612	1,604		
12	Zimbabwe	ZESA	2,045	1,080	965	1,714		
	TOTAL SAPP		55,927	48,779	7,148	43,644	48,096	683
	Total Interconnected SAPP		53,445	46,802	6,643	41,955	46,235	567

Note: Largest single unit in SAPP is 920 MW

SOUTHERN AFRICAN POWER POOL

3.1 Power Trading

In SADC, cross-border power trading is facilitated by SAPP and the trading allows countries to buy and sell surplus electricity through an existing network of transmission lines and relay substations, thus enabling the exchange of power from those countries that are energy resource-rich to those that suffer energy vulnerability.

Cross-border power trading can be done through a number of ways and using various models. The bulk of the power trade in southern Africa is through long-term bilateral arrangements. However, about five percent of power trade is in the recently introduced short term competitive market where members are presently using the Day-Ahead-Market (DAM) model through a system coordinated by SAPP. Under DAM, prices are set based on demand and supply between the utilities in the countries where the power pool operates. The new system presents an opportunity to attract more players, including Independent Power Producers (IPPs). In contrast, the price is usually fixed under the long term bilateral arrangements.

One of the major challenges in SADC's cross-border trading is that the power sector is not yet deregulated. Utilities in the region are "single buyers" in their respective countries, without open grid to, for instance, IPPs. According to a recent SAPP-commissioned study report, the present single-buyer model is aggravated by the fact that most power utilities do not have a balance sheet that can support new large power projects nor attract partners, and most existing regional projects were premised on Eskom, South Africa's power utility, signing a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) as South Africa consumes most of the power in the region. This was the case with Cahora Bassa Hydropower plant which even to this day sells most of its 2,075 MW capacity to Eskom. However, in recent years, Eskom's balance sheet has also experienced severe pressure from its own expansion programme.

The South African minister of energy is reported to have recently stripped Eskom of the responsibility of signing PPAs and was as of 2009 in the process of setting up a separate buying office within the Department of Energy. Furthermore, negotiating PPAs can be a complex process that is often drawn-out, taking too long to conclude and many utilities do not always have the financial or human resource capacity to undertake such an onerous task. As the largest consumer, South Africa remains the pull factor for any new major investments into the power sector including those from IPPs who may be seeking cross-border PPAs based on assured viability.

3.2 Tariff viability

Recent studies commissioned by SAPP and RERA have concurred that power tariffs throughout the region are below the combined real cost of generation, transmission and distribution and therefore cannot sustain the power supply industry, provide the right signals for investment and encourage efficiency. The RERA study therefore recommended that there is an urgent need to develop strategies to move towards cost reflective levels to make the energy supply industry viable and encourage investment.

The SAPP study further observed that while moving towards cost reflective tariffs would go a long way towards improving viability, it may take a while before tariffs rise to the desired levels given the legacy of very low tariffs in the region. Quite evidently, the process of adjusting tariffs to make them cost reflective has become a very sensitive issue and has often met with stiff political resistance as it can be a potential election minefield. But perhaps quite significant is the fact that most governments and utilities in the region have recognized the need to move towards cost reflective tariffs, albeit moving at a gradual pace. However, the slow pace means that most utilities in SADC would for a long time continue to have unhealthy balance sheets that make them less attractive to the much needed private investment.

3.3 Energy security and the quest for self-sufficiency

Regional power projects have often lacked the much-needed political champions as Member States worry about security of supply. Some Member States have raised genuine concerns in terms of both physical security of transmission infrastructure as well as contract security particularly in the absence of a regional regulatory framework. Under such circumstances, Member States have tended to take the sovereign route of attempting to self-provide, rather than depending on supply from another country.

A case in point is the Westcor Power Project which had been initiated by five Member States to draw power from the DRC to Angola, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa but the initiative is now moribund due to a number of factors including concerns over security of supply. In a proposed Pool Plan based on different scenarios and with a planning horizon stretching to 2020, SAPP has underscored the benefits arising from pursuing projects collectively as a region rather than as individual Member States. Going this route would not only result in better coordination and optimization but total cost savings of US$48 billion over the planning horizon.

3.4 Investor sentiment

Southern Africa must work collectively towards creating a conducive environment that would make the region an attractive investment destination for energy projects. This appeal reverberated at recent investor conferences including the Power Sector Investors Roundtable in Livingstone, Zambia, in July 2009, and the SADC Energy Infrastructure Development Conference in Frankfurt, Germany, in March 2010. One interesting observation that was made at these two conferences is the paradox of the region having abundant primary energy resources yet most Member States continue to experience serious power shortages, itself an opportunity for new investment.

Power projects, moreso those with a regional dimension, have a long lead time, making it imperative for Member States to accelerate implementation and the need to secure PPAs upfront. And the magnitude of the financial outlay required for power projects means most governments in SADC cannot single-handedly raise the necessary investment finance without the help of international financiers and perhaps even more sustainable, working with the private sector through IPPs and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

Low electricity tariffs, political instability and long tendering procedures in some SADC Member States have been identified as some of the major stumbling blocks by investors.

Equally important is the political will to move on agreed projects. Thus the current situation where projects spent several decades in the offing is not attainable as far as private investors are concerned, a point that has also been repeatedly raised by International Cooperating Partners (ICPs).

3.5 Capacity issues

The lack of technical capacity at a regional level is a matter that has been acknowledged by Energy Ministers at most recent meetings and ICPs have come forward in some instances to provide support to fill some of the gaps. The capacity deficit is manifest at different institutional levels ranging from the SADC Secretariat and the subsidiary organizations such as SAPP and RERA, to the utilities and line ministries. Notable competences lacking are in general planning, engineering, project packaging and financing, and project management while technologies that are lagging behind are those in electric energy and power systems, and energy in general.

SADC could do well to seize the opportunity of resources availed by ICPs to address these shortcomings but current recruitment procedures at SADC for example have proved cumbersome leading to a slow pace in addressing the problem.

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

As long as the economic growth momentum is maintained in SADC, Member States will continue to consume more electricity than they produce unless identified generation projects are implemented on time. For this to happen, a collective approach is required where Member States put regional interests ahead of narrow national interests. A major challenge for SADC is to prioritise regional power projects and jointly raise investment into the sector.

The expansion of regional power generation capacity faces a host of challenges that require a coordinated regional approach underpinned by regional consensus and should guarantee security of supply to all participating countries. Building confidence in this approach would more likely dissuade Member States to take a nationalistic approach as they seek self-sufficiency, which may in effect be a more expensive route to security of supply.

The present power shortages in the region are as much a challenge as an opportunity to attract private investment through IPPs and PPPs. However, the investment environment needs to be more attractive through policies that justify private capital such as cost reflective tariffs and more flexible power purchase arrangements.

4.2 Policy Recommendations

- Member States need to speed up power sector reforms including adopting a friendlier regulatory environment as well as descent tariffs that can attract private capital. The current slow pace towards cost reflective tariffs may require Member States to adopt stop gap measures such as a regionally administered revolving risk capital bridging facility to underwrite the gap between current and projected cost-reflective tariffs.
- The current single buyer model needs review with a view to removing the burden of underwriting power projects from utilities to other players such as large and intensive users of power who may in fact have the financial muscle that some utilities in SADC currently do not have.
- Given the complex nature of PPAs and the dominant role of South Africa, SAPP is well placed to coordinate any regional approach that is based on security of supply to all participating Member State utilities while maintaining a regional identity that is necessary to give a semblance of impartiality.
- Current self-sufficiency policies of some Member State Utilities should be reviewed to encourage regional development and integration.

– By Munetsi Madakufamba, August 2010

References

Pressend, M. and Timothy Othiendo (Eds), *Rethinking Natural Resources in Southern Africa,* Institute of Global Dialogue, Midrand, 2009.

SADC, SADC Infrastructure - Development Status Report for Council and Summit, SADC, Gaborone, September 2009.

SARDC, *SADC Heads of State and Government: Action on Infrastructure - Accelerating Provision of Priority Regional Infrastructure, SADC,* Gaborone, 2007

SARDC, *SADC Today,* SARDC / SADC, Harare / Gaborone, Various editions 2009-2010

SARDC, *SADC Energy Thematic Group Bulletin,* SARDC / SADC, Issues 1-4, June 2009-April 2010

Utho Capital Ltd, *A Study of Cross Border Financing Models for Regional Power Projects in the SADC Region,* Harare, 2009, unpublished

This policy brief was produced by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) with support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Embassy in Maputo, Mozambique, as part of the project Communicating Energy in Southern Africa.

The policy brief and related information on energy are available in the Virtual Library for Southern Africa at *www.sardc.net*
Knowledge for Development.

2010 World Cup… once in a lifetime…

THE 2010 Soccer World Cup has been an economic success for South Africa, President Jacob Zuma has said.

He told an international investors meeting in Cape Town that the event will continue to pay benefits to the country well into the future.

"Economically, the tournament has been a success. We can safely say that we have good returns on our investment, which includes R33-billion spent on transport infrastructure, and on telecommunications and stadiums," he said.

He said the benefits of the tournament to South Africa included 66,000 new jobs in construction and R1.3-billion spent on safety and security, including the recruitment of 40,000 police officers.

Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan told the same gathering that, even though the World Cup income and expenditure would more or less balance, the legacy of enhanced capacity would benefit the country for years to come. He expects the event to boost the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by about 0.4 percent.

"That means that about R38-billion will be added to our GDP as a result of the World Cup," he said.

President Zuma said one or more South African cities might bid for the right to host the Olympic Games in 2020 or 2024.

"I don't think anyone today would say 'No' if South Africa said 'Let us have the Olympics' because they know we have the facilities. Our appetite has been whetted. We might end up asking," he said.

Cape Town pitched for the 2004 games but came third, behind Athens and Rome, in a 1997 vote.

He urged investors to accept that South Africa and the entire southern African region had shown their ability to play in the global big league. He said the World Cup had helped to shatter stereotypes and spotlight this country as a gateway to the rest of Africa.

"Africa is open for business. Explore the opportunities, find new partners and see returns on your investment. It is a positive period for the continent," he said.

South Africa became the first African country to host the World Cup in June-July.

Southern Africa and the rest of the African continent supported South Africa in preparing for the tournament, amid hopes that the success of the event will raise the profile of Africa as a tourist destination and deepen integration among Member States.

Ghana makes Africa proud at the 2010 finals

IT WAS the hope of every African that the 2010 Soccer World Cup finals in South Africa would present the continent with a best chance to win or at least go beyond the quarter finals for the first time.

However, none of the six representatives – Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and the host South Africa – managed to reach the targeted goal. All except Ghana fell in the group stages.

While the Ghanaian national team failed to qualify for the semi-finals, they made history by becoming the third African team to reach the quarter finals.

Cameroon was the first to achieve this in the 1990 finals hosted by Italy. Senegal became the second to make it to the quarter finals in 2002 when South Korea and Japan co-hosted the event.

With the 2010 finals being held in Africa for the first time, expectation was high that an African team would finally break the record and even win the trophy.

In its road to the quarter finals, Ghana defeated the United States only to lose to Uruguay in a bizarre incident following a handball clearance by a Uruguayan defender in the last minute of the game, forcing the outcome to be decided in a penalty shoot-out following extra time.

Ghana failed to convert all its shots on goal and lost out in the quarter finals, but had already carried the African flag higher.

Former South African President Nelson Mandela said Ghana made Africa proud. "They represented the continent well and although they did not qualify for the semi-finals they can return home with their heads held high."

No to xenophobia after World Cup: South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA has set up an inter-ministerial committee to counter possible xenophobic attacks on foreigners after the 2010 Soccer World Cup finals.

This follows concerns by foreigners, particularly from southern Africa, over their future after the soccer showcase amid threats of xenophobic attacks.

"The South African government is taking the malicious rumours very seriously to an extent that an inter-ministerial committee meeting convened by the Minister of Police will meet to discuss the matter," Department of International Relations and Co-operation chief director for public diplomacy Saul Kgomotso Molobi said.

The committee includes officials from the departments of home affairs; state security; social development; corporate governance and traditional affairs; education, arts and culture; and international relations and co-operation.

Zimbabwe's top diplomat in South Africa, Ambassador Simon Khaya Moyo said he was hopeful there would be no xenophobic attacks.

"We hope these threats will not be carried out. It will be unfortunate for the continent that after South Africa hosted such a successful tournament something like that happens," he said.

"Whoever will be responsible for these attacks will not be doing it for the interests of South Africa or the African continent," he added.

Foreigners fear South African authorities will embark on a clampdown to eject illegal immigrants after the World Cup and that could spark a repeat of the 2008 xenophobic attacks.

Thousands of SADC citizens got employment in South Africa ahead of the World Cup which created tens of thousands of jobs in the construction and allied industries. *The Herald*

UN plans new structure for gender equality

THE UNITED Nations General Assembly has unanimously approved a plan to create a new entity to accelerate progress in meeting the needs of women and girls worldwide.

The establishment of the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – to be known as UN Women – is a result of many years of negotiations between UN Member States and advocacy by the global women's movement. It is part of the UN reform agenda, bringing together resources and mandates for greater impact.

"I am grateful to Member States for having taken this major step forward for the world's women and girls," said Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in a statement welcoming the decision.

"UN Women will significantly boost UN efforts to promote gender equality, expand opportunity, and tackle discrimination around the globe."

UN Women merges and will build on the important work of four previously distinct parts of the UN system which focused exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment:

- Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW, established in 1946);
- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW, established in 1976);
- United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM, established in 1976);
- Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI, established in 1997);

Over many decades, the UN has made significant progress in advancing gender equality, including through landmark agreements such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Gender equality is not only a basic human right, but its achievement has enormous socio-economic ramifications. Empowering women fuels thriving economies, spurring productivity and growth.

Yet gender inequalities remain deeply entrenched in every society. Women in all parts of the world suffer violence and discrimination, and are under-represented in decision-making processes. High rates of maternal mortality continue to be a cause for global shame.

UN Women – which will be operational by January 2011 – has been created by the General Assembly to address such challenges.

It will be a dynamic and strong champion for women and girls, providing them with a powerful voice at the global, regional and local levels.

It will enhance, not replace, efforts by other parts of the UN system (such as UNICEF, UNDP, and UNFPA) that continue to have responsibility to work for gender equality and women's empowerment in their areas of expertise.

UN Women will have two key roles: It will support inter-governmental bodies such as the Commission on the Status of Women in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms, and it will help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, as well as forging effective partnerships with civil society.

It will also help Member States to be accountable for their own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

The UN Secretary-General is now expected to appoint an Under-Secretary-General to head the new body based on suggestions from Member States and civil society partners.

The Under-Secretary-General will be a member of all senior UN decision-making bodies and will report to the Secretary-General.

The operations of UN Women will be funded from voluntary contributions, while the regular UN budget will support its normative work. At least US$500 million – double the current combined budget of DAW, INSTRAW, OSAGI, and UNIFEM – has been recognized by Member States as the minimum investment needed for UN Women.

"UN Women will give women and girls the strong, unified voice they deserve on the world stage. I look forward to seeing this new entity up and running so that we – women and men – can move forward together in our endeavor to achieve the goals of equality, development and peace for all women and girls, everywhere," said Deputy Secretary-General, Asha-Rose Migiro, who is from the United Republic of Tanzania and is the highest ranking African woman in the UN system.





Leading African women in key decision-making positions: Joice Mujuru, Nkosazana Dlamini- Zuma, Asha-Rose Migiro, Gertrude Mongella and Anna Tibaijuka

Tanzania gears up for elections

TANZANIA'S RULING party has endorsed President Jakaya Kikwete to run for a second term in the general elections scheduled for 31 October.

The Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party, which has been in power since independence in 1961, made the decision at a national general congress held in early July.

The CCM also selected Vice President Ali Mohamed Shein as its candidate for the Zanzibar presidential polls, to be conducted on the same date.

Zanzibar is a part of the United Republic of Tanzania. However, the Zanzibar archipelago, comprising the two main islands of Unguja and Pemba, retains its own governance structure and electoral system in addition to the Union structures.

The two – Zanzibar and Tanganyika, as the mainland was then known – entered into a Union in 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania, whose main objective is to build a unified society based on freedom, human rights and peaceful existence.

Speaking after his nomination, Kikwete said he will strive to give his best in his last term in office, should voters re-elect him for another five years.

He said in spite of the numerous achievements realized in the last few years, he still believes that he has a lot to contribute towards the development of the country.

"In my first years I had to learn a lot of things from different people, especially from retired President Benjamin Mkapa on how to lead and face challenges," he said.

"I am sure the second term will be easier for me. I thank all the members for giving me this opportunity for the second time. It shows the trust and confidence they have in me."

Kikwete, who has chosen Mohamed Gharib Bilal as his running mate, said the slogan for this year's campaign would be: "More Vigour, More Zeal and More Speed", a change from the 2005 drive of "New Vigour, New Zeal and New Speed".

He said his priorities include improving the economy, education and health as well as "implementing what we might not have accomplished during my first term."

"I look forward to building a nation that is economically independent by undertaking deliberate steps to revolutionize agriculture, livestock keeping, fisheries and industries. …"

"We must turn Tanzania into the hub from which goods are transported to other countries in East, Central and southern Africa. This will be done by strengthening our railway and port operations."

Kikwete, who won the 2005 elections by more than two-thirds majority, is expected to face several opposition challengers in the presidential elections.

These include Freeman Mbowe and Ibrahim Lipumba of the main opposition parties, the Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendelo (CHADEMA) and the Civic United Front (CUF) respectively.

In Zanzibar, CCM's biggest adversary would be the CUF candidate, Seif Shariff Hamad, who will be vying for the Zanzibar presidency for the fourth time after failed attempts in 1995, 2000 and 2005.

The elected candidate will succeed Amani Abeid Karume, whose second and final term as Zanzibar President ends in October. The October general election will be Tanzania's fourth since the re-introduction of multi-party politics in 1992.

President Jakaya Kikwete of Tanzania

Zimbabwe constitution-making process on course

ZIMBABWE'S CONSTITUTION making process is proceeding after the Parliamentary Select Committee in charge of the exercise successfully launched an outreach programme aimed at getting views from different stakeholders throughout the country.

Co-chairperson of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Constitution-making (COPAC) Douglas Mwonzora said a number of donors are also meeting their pledges, making it possible to implement most of the programmes. More than US$8.5 million is needed for the outreach process.

During the outreach programme a number of issues such as the electoral process, human rights and labour rights will be discussed.

The drafting of the new constitution is to replace the present constitution that has been in place since the country attained independence in 1980.

The constitution-making process was agreed to by all three main political parties in the inclusive government. According to the Global Political Agreement signed in 2008, the new government is expected to produce a new constitution in 18 months followed by elections.

However, limited funds among other challenges have stalled the process, which is now behind schedule. The process kicked off in April 2009 with the setting up of the 25-member Select Committee, which subsequently held the First All Stakeholders Conference in June.

MDGs: Countdown to 2015

THE UNITED Nations will host an international summit on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to come up with concrete measures on how countries could accelerate the implementation of targeted goals by 2015.

Only five years remain until the 2015 deadline to achieve MDGs and other international development goals identified by the global community through the UN to improve the general socio-economic conditions in the world, particularly in developing countries.

A total of eight goals, ranging from education, health, poverty and the environment were approved by the global community with desirable target and measurable indicators.

While remarkable progress has been recorded in some countries, most developing countries are still not on track to meet the desired targets by 2015.

In face of this, the UN says there is need for renewed and intensified efforts by all stakeholders to scale up interventions and get the programmes back on track so that any gains that have been achieved in recent years are not reserved.

Challenges such as the global food, climate, energy and economic crisis that have further affected the implementation process of the MDGs should also be addressed as a matter of urgency to ensure that the 2015 deadline is adhered to.

"The summit is expected to undertake a comprehensive review of successes, best practices and lessons learned, obstacles and gaps, challenges and opportunities, leading to concrete strategies for action," the UN said in a statement.

The UN said if the MDGs are to be achieved by 2015, not only must the level of financial investment be increased but innovative programmes and policies aimed at overall development and economic and social transformation must be rapidly scaled up and replicated.

"The MDGs are achievable, but there is clearly an urgent need to address challenges, acknowledge failures and come together to overcome the obstacles to their achievement," the UN added.

The global community adopted the MDGs at the 2000 Millennium Summit held at the UN headquarters in New York. World countries agreed on eight goals, which seek to reduce poverty, hunger, disease, maternal and child deaths and other ills by 2010. *The goals are listed in the table below.*

A recent progress report by the UN reveals that major success has been recorded in combating extreme poverty and hunger, improving school enrolment and child health, expanding access to clean water and access to HIV treatment and controlling malaria, tuberculosis and neglected tropical diseases.

This has happened in some of the developing countries in Africa, demonstrating that the MDGs are indeed achievable with the right policies, adequate levels of investment, and international support.

The African Union at its recent summit in Kampala, Uganda adopted the theme "Maternal, Infant and Child Health and Development in Africa" in line with the MDG goal, which aims to make childbearing safer for women and improve healthcare.

Speaking ahead of the MDG summit, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has said despite the challenges being faced by most countries in implementing the goals, stakeholders should continue working together to improve the welfare of the people.

"Our world possesses the knowledge and the resources to achieve the MDGs," he said.

"We must not fail the billions who look to the international community to fulfill the promise of the Millennium Declaration for a better world. Let us meet in September to keep the promise."

The MDGs summit is scheduled for 20-22 September and would be preceded by a number of other related events and conferences.

World leaders are expected to attend the meeting together with development partners and civil society.

Millennium Development Goals and Targets

Goals and Targets	
Goal 1	**Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
Target 1	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than US$1 a day
Target 2	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
Goal 2	**Achieve universal primary education**
Target 3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
Goal 3	**Promote gender equality and empower women**
Target 4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015
Goal 4	**Reduce child mortality**
Target 5	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate
Goal 5	**Improve maternal health**
Target 6	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate
Goal 6	**Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases**
Target 7	Have halted by 2015, and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS
Target 8	Have halted by 2015, and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7	**Ensure environmental sustainability**
Target 9	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
Target 10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
Target 11	Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
Goal 8	**Develop a global partnership for development**
Target 12	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction - both nationally and internationally)
Target 13	Address the special needs of the least developed countries
Target 14	Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states
Target 15	Deal comprehensively with debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long run
Target 16	In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
Target 17	In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable drugs in developing countries
Target 18	In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Source: www.undp.org

SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY
is produced as a reference source of activities and opportunities in the Southern African Development Community, and a guide for decision-makers at all levels of national and regional development.

Southern African Development Community
SADC Secretariat, SADC House, Private Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana
Tel +267 395 1863 Fax +267 397 2848/318 1070
E-mail registry@sadc.int Website www.sadc.int

SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY is published six times a year by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) for the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana, as a reliable knowledge source on regional development. Articles may be reproduced freely in the media and elsewhere, with attribution.

EDITOR
Munetsi Madakufamba

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Kizito Sikuka, Egline Tauya, Leonissah Abwino-Munjoma
Phyllis Johnson, Patience Ziramba, Agatha Njanike

EDITORIAL ADVISOR
Head of Corporate Communications Unit, SADC
Leefa Penehupifo Martin

SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY is supported by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in support of the SADC Energy Thematic Group of International Cooperating Partners, which is chaired by Norway.

SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY welcomes contributions from individuals and organizations within the SADC region in form of articles, photographs, news items and comments, and also relevant articles from outside the region. The publishers reserve the right to select or reject items, and to edit to fit the space available. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official positions or opinions of SADC or SARDC.

SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY is published in English, Portuguese and French, and is available electronically at www.sardc.net Knowledge for Development, linked to www.sadc.int

DESIGN & LAYOUT
Tonely Ngwenya

PHOTOS AND ILLUSTRATIONS
P1 SARDC, D Martin, www.worldpress.com P3 FewsNet; P4 buddyandme.co.za; P5 bing.com; P6 Herald Zimbabwe, worldpress.com, P8 SAPP; P11 itn.co.uk, i.dailymail.co.uk, abc.net, fashionfame.com, jamati.com P12 un.org, blogspot.com, asha-roseupi.com, worldpress.com, info.gov.za, iisd.ca; P13 etanzania.org; P16 Felisberto Laice, *Noticias*.

Subscribe today

SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY is available through an annual subscription fee for six issues a year: US$55 outside Africa, including postage; US$40 within Africa; and US$30 in southern Africa. Your subscription will enable you to receive the newsletter by airmail or email. For more details, please contact the Editor.

Correspondence about this publication should be addressed to

Southern African Research and Documentation Centre
15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Box 5690, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel +263 4 791 141/791 143 Fax +263 4 791 271
E-mail sadctoday@sardc.net
www.sardc.net Knowledge for Development

Thanks to the following airlines for assisting with distribution of Southern Africa Today:
Air Botswana, Linhas Aeres de Moçambique, Air Namibia, South African Airways, Air Mauritius, TAAG Angolan Airlines and Air Zimbabwe

SARDC

ww.sardc.net
Knowledge for Development

EVENTS DIARY 2010

August 14-15, Namibia	**SADC Council of Ministers** Council comprises ministers of foreign affairs, international cooperation, economic development or planning and finance from each Member State. Council precedes the Summit and prepares policy recommendation for adoption by SADC leaders.
16-17, Namibia	**SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government** SADC leaders meet to discuss policies and progress toward regional integration and development. The Summit, preceded by meetings of senior officials and Council of Ministers, will mark 30 years since the formation of SADC predecessor, the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).
16-19, South Africa	**Infrastructure Investment World Africa** The conference will discuss infrastructure investment opportunities and offer possible solutions for investing in African infrastructure assets.
16-20, South Africa	**Hydro Power Africa** The conference will explore ways of harnessing hydropower as Africa is hugely endowed with shared watercourses, which have the potential to produce adequate power if fully exploited.
23-27, Mexico	**2010 World Youth Conference** The conference will bring together government representatives and civil society to identify priorities of action on youth to be addressed in the international development agenda beyond 2015.
30 August-04 September, Swaziland	**35th SAPP Meeting** The meeting is expected to review the power situation in the region. SAPP is made up of 12 electricity utilities in the SADC region.
31 August-1 September, Swaziland	**14th COMESA Summit** The Summit is expected to review implementation of the Customs Union launched last year. The host country, Swaziland, is expected to become the next chair of the regional body after Zimbabwe.
September 12-16, Canada	**World Energy Congress** The congress provides an opportunity for stakeholders to better understand energy issues and solutions from a global perspective.
14-15, Austria	**Africa-EU Energy Partnership meeting** The meeting is expected to approve a roadmap and concrete targets to strengthen cooperation between Africa and Europe in the energy sector.
20-22, New York	**UN Summit on the MDGs** The Summit of world leaders is to review progress towards implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other international development goals. Only five years remain until the 2015 deadline to achieve the MDGs.
21-22, Kenya	**Capacity Africa 2010** The event brings together regional and international fixed-line and mobile operators to discuss ways to improve telecommunication in Africa.
27, South Africa	**15th RERA Executive Committee Meeting** The meeting of the Regional Electricity Regulators Association is expected to review regulatory issues in southern Africa to improve transboundary energy trading and attract new investment into the sector.
October 11-13, South Africa	**4th SARF/IRF Regional Conference for Africa** The conference brings together political and executive decision-makers as well as researchers and other professionals in the roads field to examine the state of the roads in Africa.
27-29, Zimbabwe	**11th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium** The conference will provide a forum to discuss and disseminate research findings, debate on water policy and addressing challenges affecting the water sector in southern Africa.
28-29, Lesotho	**SADC Consultative Conference** The conference is held every two years as a forum for consultation by SADC Member States with international cooperating partners and civil society. The theme is "Global Economic and Financial Crisis: Impact on and Lessons for SADC Regional Economic Integration".

SADC @ 30

SADC WAS established on 1 April 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia as the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) made up of nine Member States - Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The objective of the nine countries was to integrate their economies in order to accelerate development and reduce dependence on the then apartheid South Africa.

Other major objectives were to implement programmes and projects with national and regional impact to mobilize local resources in the quest for collective self-reliance, as well to secure international understanding and support.

With special focus on food and agriculture, industry, human resource development, energy, and transport and communications, SADCC pursued its objectives with some success until it became apparent that the apartheid system in South Africa was nearing its end.

To renew the focus and deepen regional integration, southern African leaders met in Windhoek, Namibia on 17 August 1992, to transform the "Coordination Conference" into the "Development Community" - SADC.

The 1992 SADC Treaty gives the organization legal status, which is also backed by various protocols and other legal instruments that have been adopted over the years to ensure that this mandate is successfully implemented.

While SADCC sought to coordinate the economic development of Member States, SADC seeks to integrate them into a single whole.

At the celebration to mark its silver jubilee in 2005, the then SADC chairperson, the Mauritius Prime Minister Paul Bérenger, said southern Africa has achieved a lot by working together, creating a dynamism that has resulted in "a sense of regional belonging and unity for the people of the region."

Thirty years on, this regional integration agenda remains and is even stronger albeit with a renewed focus necessitated by the changing political and socio-economic landscape. The SADC region has a combined population of about 260 million and a regional market worth over US$430 billion, an attractive destination for foreign direct investment.

From a membership of nine countries in 1980, SADC is now made up of 15 states, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Seychelles. All joined the organization between 1990 and 2005.

Member States celebrate 17 August as the SADC Day, often coinciding with the annual Summit of Heads of State and Government and providing an opportunity for the region to take stock of progress toward integration, development, and prosperity.

THE NEW Unity Bridge is the only land crossing over the Ruvuma river between northern Mozambique and southern Tanzania, and marks another milestone towards deeper regional integration. Initiated 35 years ago by the then presidents of the two countries, the late Samora Machel and *Mwalimu* Julius Nyerere, the bridge became a reality on 12 May 2010. The opening of the bridge means that the two countries, separated by a river but with longstanding historical and family ties, can further strengthen their political, social, economic and cultural relations, and expand intra-regional trade.

Mozambican President Armando Guebuza described the bridge as one of the greatest achievement in recent history, saying that its "benefits will not be limited to bringing closer the people of our region, but also of the whole of Africa with all the resulting positive spins towards development."

Spanning about 720 metres long and 13.5 metres wide, the bridge cost the governments of Mozambique and Tanzania more than US$35 million and is expected to boost development, not only in the riparian regions of Mtwara in Tanzania and Cabo Delgado in Mozambique, but also in the rest of the SADC region as an important component of the Mtwara development corridor.

"The bridge of the dreams of those who imagined our future is here," Guebuza said at the inauguration ceremony witnessed by his Tanzanian counterpart, President Jakaya Kikwete, and the former Tanzanian president, Benjamin Mkapa.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN SADC

August - October 2010

1 August	Parents Day	DRC
2 August	Farmers Day	Zambia
8 August	Peasant Day	Tanzania
9 August	National Women's Day	South Africa
	Heroes Day	Zimbabwe
10 August	Defence Forces Day	Zimbabwe
15 August	Assumption Day	Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles
26 August	Heroes Day	Namibia
6 September	Somhlolo Day/Independence Day	Swaziland
7 September	Victory Day	Mozambique
9-10 September	Eid El-Fitri*	Tanzania
10 September	Eid Ul-Fitr*	Mauritius
12 September	Ganesh Chaturthi	Mauritius
17 September	Founder of the Nation and National Heroes Day	Angola
24 September	Heritage Day	South Africa
25 September	Armed Forces Day	Mozambique
30 September	Botswana Day	Botswana
1 October	Public Holiday	Botswana
4 October	Independence Day	Lesotho
	Peace Day	Mozambique
14 October	Mwalimu Nyerere Day	Tanzania
15 October	Mothers Day	Malawi
24 October	Independence Day	Zambia
25 October	Pubic Holiday	Zambia

* Depends on sighting of the new moon

A shared future within a regional community