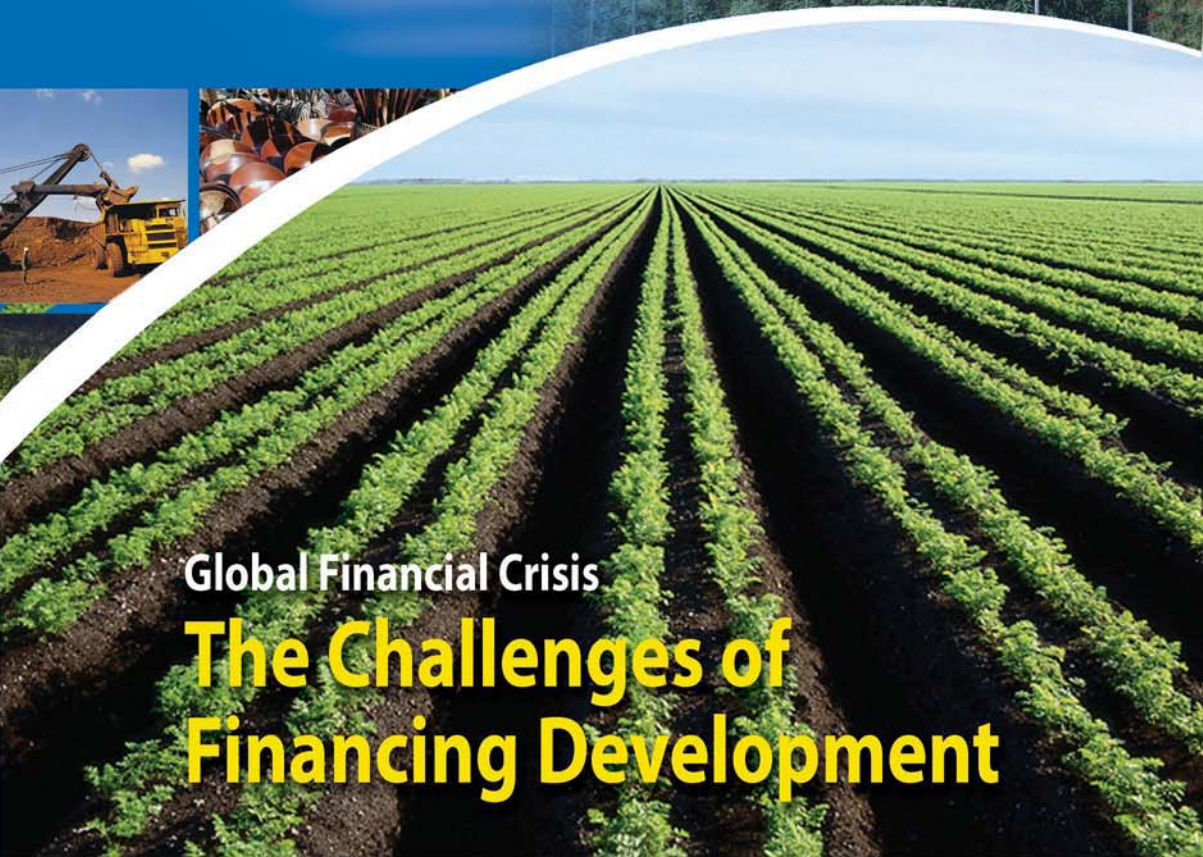
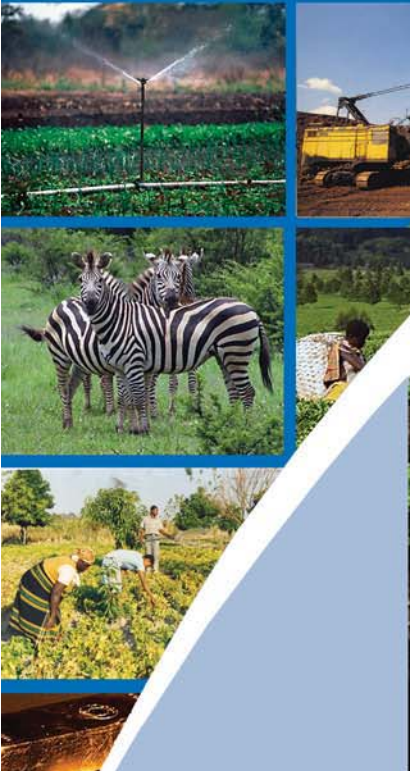




SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY



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Global Financial Crisis The Challenges of Financing Development

by Kizito Sikuka

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SOUTHERN AFRICA is slowly emerging from the global financial and economic downturn that has affected the world since 2008.

However, SADC is faced with a mammoth task to ensure that this recovery is maintained if sustainable development is to be achieved in the region.

The SADC Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration has proposed a number of wide-ranging measures that could be adopted, in its report on the impact of the global economic crisis on the SADC region.

These strategies include the deepening of economic integration to facilitate an increased internal demand in the region, which could serve

as a buffer against external financial shocks.

Increased trading among SADC Member States would reduce dependence on trade links to the global market and reduce impact from the financial and banking turmoil that engulfed Europe and the United States of America over the last couple of years.

Due to the colonial establishment, African countries in general and SADC in particular trade more with Europe and the United States than among themselves, exposing the region to market changes that may occur in the other continents.

The Task Force says deeper economic integration among SADC members has the capacity to promote the development of cross-border

projects in various sectors of the economy such as energy and infrastructure, thereby facilitating trade in the region.

Another policy measure outlined by the Task Force is the need for SADC countries to diversify into other economic sectors and not depend heavily on the primary sector for development.

Countries whose economies are more integrated into the global markets and most dependent on global imports and exports were most affected, as were those who rely heavily on the mining sector, such as Botswana, South Africa and Zambia.

Those countries that diversified into other sectors such as fisheries and manufactur-

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ing were not as badly affected. SADC Member States will need to broaden their economic base to ensure long-term sustainability.

Brazil offers one of the best examples of successful diversification. The South American country has been for many years the world's largest producer of coffee.

Since the 1990s, however, coffee is no longer central to the Brazilian economy. The country diversified into other areas including manufactured goods, propelling its economy to become the tenth largest in the world.

Countries such as Mauritius have achieved sustained growth through a diversified economy that relies on tourism, textiles, sugarcane and a steadily developing manufacturing base. The other sectors helped to cushion the impact of tourism as one of the worst hit sectors.

A report prepared by the SADC Trade Industry Finance and Investment Directorate (TIFI) says there is need for the region to work closely with International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) to ensure that any financial package put in place to minimize the effects of the crisis is not withdrawn prematurely.

The TIFI Directorate said cooperating partners should scale up their support to enable the SADC region to deal with the effects of the economic downturn, which has hindered implementation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Five years remain until the 2015 deadline to achieve MDGs and other

international development goals identified by the global community through the United Nations to improve the general socio-economic conditions in the world, particularly in developing countries.

"Considering that most of SADC countries may not be in a position to put up rescue and stimulus packages like the developed countries due to limited resources, there is need for bilateral and multilateral cooperating partners to step up their support to enable them to attenuate the effects of the crisis on poverty," the Directorate said in its 2009 report.

The Directorate added that there is need to keep reforming the industry so that it is more resilient to shocks.

"Institutional and policy reform in the area of industry should be high on SADC's agenda. The region should close the infrastructure gap on which industry depends; improve trade logistics which matter a great deal for export performance; support industrial clusters; and regional integration not only for broadening the export market but also to allow free movement of goods, capital and people across borders."

Another policy measure would be for governments to cut excess spending in their national budgets as well as mobilizing domestic resources to address the crisis.

"The need to raise domestic resource mobilization efforts in the region is obvious in view of the fact that the crisis has depressed external inflows and possibly has had a negative impact on some domestic resources.

"It is therefore more prudent, especially in the medium to long term, for SADC to expend much more efforts on domestic resource mobilization."

The impact of the global economic crisis did not only result in severe reduction in import demand or commodity prices, but also made it difficult for the region to secure external financing, whether commercial or donor for its developmental agenda.

SADC is struggling to raise crucial resources to finance rehabilitation and construction of new priority infrastructure projects in the region.

As much as US\$100 billion is needed over the next five years to fund various infrastructure projects in the SADC region, according to the Director

of Infrastructure and Services, Remi Makumbe.

Investment in the critical energy sector, which is currently experiencing shortages, is estimated at about US\$47 billion while surface transport infrastructure requires up to US\$26 billion.

"Financing remains one of the major challenges we are facing," Makumbe said, adding that, "It is imperative that an aggressive resource mobilization strategy should follow to ensure that there is no stagnancy in the implementation process."

Before the global financial crisis two years ago, southern Africa was among the few regional communities experiencing a healthy commodity boom.

Improved revenues from mineral exports and sale of other export commodities, coupled with improved Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows and Official Development Assistance (ODA) contributed immensely to the sustenance of budgets, balance of payments and overall positive economic performance in the region.

However, this situation changed dramatically in 2008 following a global deterioration in financial and economic conditions that intensified the whole of last year and saw many SADC countries experiencing a decline in economic growth.

The financial recession started as a localized credit crisis in the United States and later spread across the globe with far reaching consequences. □

SADC Consultative Conference

(Date and venue to be advised)

A SADC-ICP preparatory meeting has identified issues for discussion grouped in the following clusters:

- Trade, Economic Liberalization and Development
- Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration
- Sustainable Food Security
- Social and Human Development
- HIV and AIDS
- Peace and Security.

Summit underscores commitment to regional development

SADC MEMBER States have reaffirmed their commitment to preserve and promote socio-economic growth in the region.

Meeting in Windhoek for the 30th annual Heads of State and Government Summit, SADC leaders adopted wide-ranging decisions to ensure that Member States collectively work together towards the attainment and consolidation of development in southern Africa.

On the economic front, the leaders tasked the Secretariat in collaboration with relevant stakeholders to convene an Extra Ordinary Summit on economic development.

The Extra Ordinary Summit is expected to consider concrete measures on how the region could minimize the effect of the global economic crisis that struck in 2008.

With regard to the implementation of joint economic programmes such as the Free Trade Area (FTA) launched in 2008, regional leaders endorsed a decision by the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration to appoint a high-level expert group to help member states scale up the implementation process.

The expert group is expected to produce a comprehensive agreement and common understanding on the parameters, benchmarks, timelines and a model Customs Union with implementation modalities.

A progress report presented at the Summit revealed that much

progress has been made by member states in the past two years to implement the FTA, but not enough to launch a Customs Union in 2010 as initially intended.

On the newly conceived goal of establishing an enlarged FTA with other regional communities – the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC) – SADC said it is committed towards an expeditious arrangement.

“Summit noted the preparations towards establishing the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite FTA,” SADC leaders said in a statement released after the Summit, adding that the region would host the next tripartite meeting expected early next year.

“To this end, Summit has mandated the Chairperson of Council and the Executive Secretary to consult with Member States regarding the dates and venue of the Tripartite Council and Summit meetings.”

The proposed launch of a single FTA encompassing 26 countries in the three sub-regions would open borders to literally half of the continent, spanning the entire southern and eastern regions of Africa, from Cape to Cairo.

This development would be, by any standard, a formidable economic bloc with a combined Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of about US\$625 billion and a population of more than 568 million.

The inaugural Tripartite Summit was held in Uganda in 2008 where leaders agreed on a number of resolutions that include deeper regional integration in sectors such as infrastructure and trade.

With respect to agriculture, SADC leaders said despite an overall improvement in food security in the region, there is need to improve production and ensure food is accessible both at the household and national level.

The leaders also called for further implementation of the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security, and to support the African Food Basket Initiative, which is aimed at the transformation of the African continent to food self sufficiency within the next five years.

On the political front, the leaders said there is need to consolidate the peace that prevails in most SADC countries.

Summit also noted the peaceful and orderly manner in which the people of Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia exercised their democratic rights as they voted in the presidential and parliamentary elections held in the past year.

“On Lesotho, Summit commended the stakeholders for their commitment to the post-electoral dialogue,” adding that stakeholders should now work together towards the finalization of the process.

With respect to Madagascar, the leaders commended former

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano for his mediatory role to restore constitutional normalcy in the country.

The Summit also approved a plan to establish a SADC liaison office in Madagascar to support the dialogue process in that country.

On Zimbabwe, the Summit urged all parties to remain committed to the implementation of the Global Political Agreement that led to the formation of an inclusive government last year.

Summit noted the security threat posed by piracy in coastal waters of SADC Member States, especially Seychelles, Mauritius and the United Republic of Tanzania, saying there is need to send a team of technical experts to establish the extent of the problem and recommend appropriate measures.

On gender issues, the Summit said the region has registered significant progress towards the achievement of the 50 percent representation of women in political and decision-making positions at all levels in line with its 2005 decision. However, the overall situation is generally varied with some member states recording improvement while others are regressing.

The Summit urged member states to ratify and implement the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, which aims to promote gender equality and equity. □

Launch of Customs Union deferred

SADC HAS resolved to delay plans to launch the Customs Union this year to allow Member States to fully implement the Free Trade Area established in 2008.

Executive Secretary Tomaz Salomão told a press conference at the SADC Summit in Windhoek in August that a Customs Union was not possible in 2010.

He said a high-level expert group would be established to design a model Customs Union and

its implementation modalities.

A report on the findings of the group should be submitted to the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration by December 2011.

“Launching the Customs Union in 2010 is not possible,” he said. “The question is what we can do as the way forward.”

Salomão said the failure to launch the Custom Union in 2010 in line with the region’s initial time-frame does not mean that

the plan is off the agenda, but the focus should be on consolidating the Free Trade Area (FTA).

A Customs Union is a higher level of economic integration compared to a FTA.

In contrast to a FTA, which has a common tariff regime internally but allows each country to maintain its own tariffs with non-SADC members, a Customs Union requires all members to have a common tariff with non-members as well.

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 progress report presented at the SADC Summit said a lot of progress has been made by member states in implementing the FTA. □



Namibian President Pohamba new SADC chair

NAMIBIAN PRESIDENT Hifikepunye Pohamba is the new SADC chairperson, while his Angolan counterpart José Eduardo dos Santos has been elected deputy.

Pohamba assumed the rotating chair from President Joseph Kabila of the Democratic Republic of Congo, who hosted the SADC Summit in 2009.

Therefore, Namibia, Angola and DRC as the current, next and immediate past chairpersons, make up

the SADC Troika. The next summit is scheduled for Angola in August 2011.

The SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation is now chaired by President Rupiah Banda of Zambia with South African President Jacob Zuma as deputy. Mozambique, as the immediate past chair is also on the Organ Troika.

In his acceptance speech, Pohamba said he would work to further strengthen co-operation among

Member States to ensure increased capacity to confront and solve common challenges. He said SADC must redouble its efforts to maintain and promote peace in the region.

He said the community should negotiate with a single voice with other African countries on the international fora that include the ongoing negotiations on climate change and the Economic Partnership Agreements with the European Union. □

SADC Tribunal role under review

SOUTHERN AFRICA has resolved to review the role and functions of the SADC Tribunal to ensure that the court is able to carry out its duties efficiently.

“Summit decided that a review of the role, functions and terms of reference of the SADC Tribunal should be undertaken and concluded within six months,” regional leaders said.

The review of the SADC Tribunal follows concerns raised by Zimbabwe – one of the 10 countries yet to ratify the founding protocol over the legitimacy of the tribunal as it was already presiding over cases brought to it.

However, Zimbabwean Justice Minister Patrick Chinamasa said the country is not opposed to the concept of a tribunal, but that it wanted it to be

properly constituted and accepted by all.

“We need a tribunal, by whatever name, it is a necessary instrument for our integration but it must be done on a sound footing, which recognizes negotiations between member countries over those issues member countries want to refer to the tribunal,” he said.

The review by regional justice and law experts is

expected to among other things clarify the relationship between the tribunal with domestic courts as well as the relationship with international law versus domestic law.

The review would also address the issue of whether the tribunal should be a court of instance so that it does not overstep its jurisdiction and that Member States have confidence in it. □

SADC to establish regional poverty observatory

THE SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government has approved the establishment of a Regional Poverty Observatory (RPO) to facilitate the implementation of the SADC Declaration on Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development.

It is envisaged that an RPO will enhance efforts

towards poverty monitoring, measurement and analysis at both the national and regional levels.

It will also encourage learning from best practices at national, regional and international levels, making poverty reduction more result-oriented.

The RPO would provide an institutional framework

within the SADC Secretariat that would facilitate the establishment of a statistics database on poverty indicators and analysis of data and information from member states.

SADC leaders signed a Declaration on Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development in April

2008 at a Conference on Poverty and Development held in Mauritius.

The Declaration urges the region to accelerate and prioritize pro-poor development programmes and monitor progress made in the implementation of various initiatives towards poverty eradication. □

SADC supports African negotiation position on climate change

SOUTHERN AFRICA is in agreement with the rest of the continent on a common position for the forthcoming climate change negotiations in Cancun, Mexico.

“Summit reiterated SADC’s support of the African common negotiating position on the global climate change regime after the expiry of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012,” regional leaders said at their annual Summit.

Africa’s position regarding the climate change negotiations remains the same – increased finance, technology and capacity for adaptation and risk management.

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.

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 greenhouse 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.

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

Maseru Declaration on combating HIV and AIDS – notable progress

SADC LEADERS have said the region is registering positive strides in addressing the health situation in southern Africa.

“Summit noted progress made in the implementation of the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS, particularly on Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission and the uptake of Anti-retroviral therapy,” SADC said in a statement.

The leaders said in order to achieve universal access targets and mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS on socio-economic development and regional integration, Member States should intensify their efforts to implement the Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS.

The Maseru Declaration on Combating HIV and AIDS aims among other things to reduce the spread of HIV and AIDS as well as ensure access to treatment.

“Summit also urged Member States and the international community to support the replenishment of resources to the Global Fund to fight against HIV and AIDS, TB and Malaria.”

The leaders said member countries should support motherhood programmes to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality in line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) commitments.

Under health, the global community aims to reduce by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under-five mortality rate and reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality rate. On HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases, the global community seeks to halve and reverse the spread of the diseases by 2015. □

Women in Business forum opens up new markets

THE 2010 SADC Woman in Business Trade Fair and Investment Forum held in Namibia to coincide with the SADC Summit in August is expected to open up new trade opportunities for women entrepreneurs as they seek to penetrate regional and international markets. The SADC Gender Unit hosted the forum as part of its celebrations to commemorate SADC’s 30th anniversary. The theme for the forum was “Women’s Economic Empowerment – A Panacea to Poverty Alleviation.” □

US\$100 billion needed for SADC infrastructure projects

SADC NEEDS about US\$100 billion over the next five years for its ambitious infrastructure programme, which includes national as well as cross-border projects that are new or already under implementation.

The SADC Director of Infrastructure and Services, Remi Makumbe said at the recent SADC Summit in Windhoek, Namibia, that lack of finance is affecting the implementation process with a number of long-planned projects failing to take off as the private sector appears reluctant to engage in partnerships with governments due to various challenges.

The private sector has cited low profit, inappropriate financing formulas and poor governance as key factors limiting their participation.

However, governments are working towards addressing these challenges to create a conducive environment which is attractive to investment.

Investment in the critical energy sector alone is estimated at about US\$47 billion while surface transport infrastructure requires up to US\$26 billion.

Investment in ports and inland waterways needs close to US\$18 billion and the ICT, postal, meteorology and water infrastructure will take up US\$9 billion.

“Financing remains one of the major challenges we are facing. Because of lack of finance the pace at which we have progressed with the projects is too much slower than we would have wanted,” Makumbe said.

“It is imperative that aggressive resource mobilization strategies should follow to ensure that there is no stagnancy in the implementation process.”

He said the railway sector and water development are some of the key sectors, which have received little attention from investors in recent years.

“Infrastructure projects, by their nature, are very

expensive, particularly the railway network but investment in water development is also very low.”

“The problem is our user charges (tariffs); they are legislated and too low to attract investment. We need to move to cost-reflective tariffs.”

SADC established a Project Preparation and Development Facility (PPDF) — a fund which is intended to complement existing project preparation facilities from other financing sources.

The PPDF is also expected to open a window for comprehensive packaging of infrastructure projects within the community. *Southern Times* □

Cahora Bassa ready for refurbishment

ONE OF Africa’s largest energy-producing dams, Cahora Bassa in the Tete province of Mozambique, is scheduled to undergo its first revamp since it was built 40 years ago.

The refurbishment is expected to cost about US\$20 million, including the repair of nine watergates, according to the dam director, Gildo Sibumbo.

The massive dam, with a height of 170 metres and a wall stretching just over 300m wide, was built in the early 1970s as a collaborative effort of Portugal, the former colonial power, and apartheid South Africa and was intended to supply power directly to South Africa at subsidized cost.

Transmission lines are designed for that purpose, carrying power to South

Africa, and Mozambique has to purchase electricity from South Africa

Thirty-five years after independence, Mozambique has taken ownership of the dam after buying it back from Portugal in 2007.

Until that time, the Portuguese state owned a controlling stake of 82 percent of the dam, while Mozambique held only 18 percent. Consequently, Portuguese directors were a majority on the board and this was reflected in the control rooms.

Mozambique took control of the dam in when it purchased 67 percent of the shares in Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB) from Portugal, for a price of US\$700 million to hold 85 percent of the shares compared to Portugal’s now 15 percent.

President Armando Guebuza described the purchase of the dam as a “second independence” for the country.

The two governments have since revealed plans to dispose of the remaining stake in the dam company to the private sector in Mozambique and a leading renewable energy company in Portugal.

Cahora Bassa has a catchment area of about 57,000 sq km. When operating at full capacity, the dam has the potential to produce more than 2,700 Megawatts (MW) of electricity.

This amount is sufficient to meet a great deal of the energy needs in southern Africa, and the electricity is exported to neighbouring countries, primarily South Africa, but 13 percent is exported to Zimbabwe, according to HCB officials.



Photos Larisa Kryukova

Sibumbo said the rehabilitation would be done in the dry season so that it does not affect energy production.

He said some of the watergates are experiencing early aging due to being left unopened during the 16 years of civil war in the country because of the sudden drop in electricity production due to sabotage of the transmission lines.

“The leaks that are occurring are not that dangerous, but make the water management of the dam more difficult, both in the dry and wet seasons,” he said. □

COMESA-EAC-SADC Grand Free Trade Area on the horizon

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS has been made by COMESA, EAC and SADC to establish an enlarged Free Trade Area encompassing 26 countries in east and southern Africa by 2012.

A report presented to recent summits of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) said the three regional economic communities are committed towards deepening integration through the harmonization of their trading arrangements.

Chairperson of the Tripartite Taskforce, which is spearheading the implementation, Ambassador Juma Mwapachu, said a draft plan of action on the FTA has been approved by the three secretariats for adoption at the forthcoming Tripartite Summit of the Heads of State and Government expected in early 2011.

However, COMESA and SADC have already endorsed the roadmap as the framework document for consultations and negotiations on the Tripartite FTA.

The two RECs endorsed the roadmap in their individual capacity as separate trading bodies at their recent summits held in August and September respectively. The East African Community (EAC) is also expected to back the action plan at its summit scheduled late this year.

"The Member States have had sufficient time to review the documents and to propose improve-



ments," said Mwapachu, who is also the EAC Executive-Secretary.

"It is expected that when the Tripartite Summit next meets, the Heads of State and Government will pronounce themselves on the way forward on the establishment of the single FTA."

The draft roadmap agreed in November 2009 by the three secretariats has 14 annexes covering various complementary areas that are necessary for effective functioning of the proposed regional market.

The main proposal is to establish the FTA on a tariff-free, quota-free, exemption-free basis by simply combining the existing three FTAs.

By the year 2012, it is expected that all the three FTAs will not have exemptions or sensitive lists thus promoting the smooth movement of goods and services across Member States.

Provisions have however, been made for those that wish to continue maintaining sensitive lists, especially with some big partners such as the European Union.

COMESA said it is happy with the document and urged all stakeholders to continue working together for the success of the FTA.

"We endorse the draft Agreement establishing the Tripartite Free Trade

Area, together with the Annexes as the basic negotiating documents for consultations and negotiations on the Tripartite FTA," COMESA said in a communiqué released after the summit.

COMESA chairperson, King Mswati III of Swaziland also said that by working collectively, RECs stood to benefit more as opposed to working individually.

"Working closely with our sister organizations, we have demonstrated that, acting jointly and through the tripartite arrangement, we can tackle the most intricate problems facing us in this part of the world," Mswati said, soon after assuming the chairperson at the September summit hosted by his country.

SADC, which is expected to host the forthcoming Tripartite Summit, said it is committed towards moving this integration process forward for the good of the region.

"Summit noted with satisfaction the preparations towards establishing the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite FTA," SADC's communiqué reads in part, adding that preparations are now underway for the next Tripartite Summit.

"To this end, Summit mandated the Chairperson of Council and the

Executive Secretary to consult with Member States regarding the dates and venue of the Tripartite Council and Summit meetings," says the SADC communiqué issued after the Summit hosted by Namibia in August.

The SADC Chairperson, President Hifikepunye Pohamba of Namibia, also said in his acceptance speech, "I will work to further strengthen co-operation among member countries with the objective of increasing our capacity to confront and solve the common challenges we face."

COMESA, EAC and SADC approved the current Tripartite Agreement at their inaugural summit of Heads of State and Government held in Kampala, Uganda in 2008.

At that historic tripartite summit, leaders from the three RECs resolved to immediately start working towards merging their FTAs into a single grand FTA with the ultimate objective of fast-tracking the attainment of continental integration as envisaged by the African Union.

The creation of a grand FTA with a combined population of about 568 million people and a Gross Domestic Product of US\$625 billion would open borders to literally half of the continent, spanning the entire southern and eastern regions of Africa, from Cape to Cairo.

It would facilitate the smooth movement of goods and services across member countries, boosting intra-regional trade.

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ENERGY

IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

Energy Policy Brief No. 2, October 2010

How can SADC meet the region's energy challenges?

1. The Challenge

SADC's overall objective in the energy sector is "to ensure the availability of sufficient, reliable and least cost energy supplies." This is a broad and ambitious goal, and numerous studies have been carried out to find viable solutions.

The challenge can be identified on two levels.

Large scale

The inadequate availability of electrical power to meet the demand from industry, commercial activity, public institutions and households, generally perceived as the region's "Power Crisis", and extensively described and discussed over the last decade. Remedies include mega-projects requiring huge investments.

Small scale

The inefficient use of basic primary energy, essentially biomass, among the majority of households in the region (more than 80 percent) that are not connected to the power grid. This crisis is less visible as it affects a part of the population without capacity and ability to speak up for their needs.

Both of these levels represent a hindrance to economic and social development, as well as having substantial climate change impacts. Whereas the large-scale challenge calls for regional action, the small-scale challenge is more national and local by nature, but still to benefit from regional solutions based on transfer of technology and best practice solutions. From a regional perspective a key question is: *Can SADC be instrumental in tackling these challenges, and how?*

2. The Background – Where are we?

Infrastructure in general, and energy infrastructure in particular, is a vital instrument to strengthen regional integration. Huge savings are identified by adopting a regional approach instead of national. The SAPP Regional Generation and Transmission Expansion Plan ("Pool Plan") indicates that the total discounted cost savings over a 25-year period would be approximately US\$8 billion, depending on some key assumptions. This is an obvious rationale for extensive regional energy cooperation, in which all the participants are winners.

The Pool Plan identifies the needed elements in terms of generation and transmission projects, as well as the optimum timing. Most of these projects have been on the

drawing board for years, and have reached an advanced level of studies and documentation. Various investor conferences and similar events have promoted the same projects, and confirmed that they are technically, economically and financially viable. Nevertheless, the region is in the middle of a power crisis that was foreseen years ago, and the solution does not require more studies.

3. SADC Developments – Status and shortcomings

3.1 Guiding principles

The SADC energy strategy is built upon the guiding principles from the SADC Treaty, the SADC Protocol on Energy (1996) and the SADC Energy Co-operation Policy and Strategy (1996). A SADC Energy Action Plan was prepared in 1997, identifying initiatives and measures necessary to reach the overall goals. Due to a variety of factors, the activities were not implemented and a new Action Plan was prepared in 2000. Identified initiatives have partly been implemented, but mainly those involving studies and capacity building, and to a very modest extent initiatives comprising physical infrastructure.

Concern has been raised at various fora including the Energy Ministers meeting in Luanda in April 2010 that SADC energy strategy papers and action plans have not been updated to reflect developments in the sector. This has now received ministerial attention and a decision has since been reached to review the guiding principles. Terms of Reference have already been drafted for the review of the SADC Energy Protocol and the SADC Strategy.

3.2 Institutional structures for project implementation

In terms of institutional structures, SADC Council in 2004 constituted a ministerial Task Force to develop a road map aimed at addressing the then projected decline and deficit in power in the region. The Task Force met in 2008 and approved a road map promoting a series of energy efficiency policies as well as envisaging structures for implementing projects, primarily to report and review the pace of implementation of projects. However, in their 2009 meeting in Maputo the SADC Energy Ministers noted that the structures were not functioning as intended in most of the Member States and action plans are not followed up.

Partly based on this concern, the SADC Electricity Subcommittee was re-established in December 2009 to consolidate the power sector activities in the region.



According to the Terms of Reference, the subcommittee is to meet at least bi-annually, as regular meetings are needed for this initiative to produce substantive results. However no meeting was held during the first half of 2010.

3.3 High-level decisions

SADC energy actions and priorities are generally reflected in discussions and proceedings from the annual meetings of SADC Energy Ministers. The Ministers met most recently in Luanda in April 2010, highlighting some of the challenges impeding progress in this sector. The level of attendance was low, despite the fact that energy shortage is identified as one of the top three risk factors for investors in the region, and hence a substantial barrier for economic and social development. The approved list of regional priorities is very broad, and includes 11 priority areas, thus making it difficult to identify the more urgent priorities. The action matrix does not have a strong relationship to the priority list, and thus actions appear to be driven by ad hoc interventions.

Decisions related to the region's most severe energy challenge – the diminishing surplus installed capacity – require resolute commitment and ability to action. Thus, SADC as a regional institution needs to be accorded higher profile, shown among other ways, by a high level of attendance at its meetings and would need to be sufficiently empowered to ensure that optimum regional solutions are chosen, for the benefit of all Member States.

4. Finding Solutions – A role for SADC

4.1 Capacity

There is a mismatch between the expectations of SADC as an institution and its capacity and capabilities. This was one of the main findings in three capacity-development assessments carried out in 2007. There are two obvious solutions: (a) increase capacity or (b) reduce expectations and limit priorities to enable the Secretariat to produce results.

4.2 Strategy

SADC's energy strategy and action documents are outdated, and there is an obvious need to update the SADC Energy Strategy and Action Plan. Steps are being taken to review both the Protocol and the Strategy to ensure clarity on what are regional issues and what should be left for national follow-up.

4.3 Empowerment

An action plan needs implementing power if it is to succeed in achieving results. An obstacle for regional goal achievement is that no regional institution is empowered to ensure that regional priority projects are implemented, and there are no penalties against non-compliance with regional action plans. A good illustration is the SAPP Pool Plan which draws up the optimum sequence of project implementation in a regional least-cost perspective, but this serves only as guidance, it is not a binding document. A corresponding plan in ECOWAS

approved at Head of State level gives the West Africa Power Pool (WAPP) a clear mandate to ensure that projects are implemented according to the plan.

4.4 Project implementation structures

Efforts to boost project implementation through regional structures for project implementation are not showing sufficient results, and thus the most fruitful solution would be to empower and capacitate SAPP to take a more proactive role in regional priority project implementation.

4.5 Mediation

Regional cooperation may require mediation if the parties cannot agree, thus giving substance to regional integration. The Mozambique-Malawi interconnection is an example of a priority project brought to financial closure, but where the two parties could not agree on mutual contractual terms. This serves as a good example of a case where SADC has an important role to play as mediator, similar to what is instituted on a political level, a role that should be more clearly mandated also within the energy sector.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Power supply in the SADC region is lagging behind in several aspects:

- o Despite abundance of energy resources, installed capacity per capita is the lowest in the world, about one-third of South Asia's, yet the two regions were equal in 1980;
- o The prevailing imbalance between regional power supply and demand is devastating for economic and social development, and will still persist even though the crisis was predicted many years ago;
- o The number of people not connected to electricity will continue to increase as population growth outranks electrification rates;
- o Electricity supply remains dramatically unreliable, as customers in some countries report more than 60 days of power outages per year.

SADC is taking a proactive role in meeting these challenges, but the situation calls for reflection.

- o The SADC energy sector priorities should be reduced considerably to give the Secretariat a fair chance to produce results;
- o The SADC Energy Strategy and Action Plan should be updated in line with the prevailing situation, giving room for firm prioritising and a clear distinction between national and regional responsibilities;
- o The SADC Secretariat and SADC institutions such as the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association (RERA) should be mandated to secure compliance with regional priorities, including penalties for non-compliance;
- o The SADC Secretariat should be mandated and capacitated to play a more catalytic and mediating role in regional power project implementation. □

This policy brief is published 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.

Africa, Europe in joint energy initiative

AFRICA COULD experience an increase in energy generation capacity in the next 10 years if a recent energy deal with Europe is fully implemented.

According to a joint energy plan reached at the recent 1st High Level meeting of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP), the two continents agreed to build 10,000 megawatts (MW) of new hydropower plants in Africa by 2020.

This is in addition to at least 5,000 MW of wind energy and 500 MW of all forms of solar power capacity expected to be commissioned in the same period.

If achieved, the plan would bring access to modern and sustainable energy services to at least an additional 100 million people in Africa. The continent has a target to reach an additional 250 million people by 2020. This initiative would therefore benefit at least 40 percent of the continent's target.

"Africa and the EU will take joint action to increase both energy efficiency and use of renewable energy in Africa by building 10,000 MW of new hydropower facilities taking into consideration social and environmental standards," AEEP said in a statement.

AEEP said plans are also underway to triple "the capacity of other renewables such as geothermal and modern biomass" in Africa.

This will be part of the Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme launched at the meeting. The renewable programme aims

among other things to encourage the uptake of renewable energy.

Africa is vast with renewable energy sources, which if fully harnessed have the capacity to address the energy needs in the continent.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) notes that Sub-Saharan Africa has the potential to provide more than 170 gigawatts (GW) of additional power-generation capacity – more than double the sub-region's current installation – through 3,200 "low-carbon" energy projects such as solar and wind.

Low-carbon energy projects that produce less pollutant are fast emerging as the most lucrative source of financing under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

The CDM allows a country with an emission-reduction or emission-limitation commitment under the Kyoto Protocol to implement emission reduction projects in developing countries.

It also enables developing countries to increase energy access while limiting greenhouse gas emissions through harnessing clean energy sources.

However, available data show that Africa has benefited the least among all continents from the US\$7 billion annual CDM market, with only about 71 of the 2,156 projects having been registered in Africa.

The signing of the energy deal between Africa and the EU is thus expected to see more CDM projects being exploited in the continent.

AEEP also said joint



efforts to improve energy security would be undertaken to ensure sustainable development in both continents.

"We will double the capacity of cross border electricity interconnections, both within Africa and between Africa and Europe, thus increasing trade in electricity while ensuring adequate levels of generation capacity."

AEEP said it will also double "the use of natural gas in Africa as well as double African gas exports to Europe, by building gas infrastructure."

The Africa-EU partnership added that the energy targets set at the meeting would be reviewed and updated periodically in light of the new political developments and joint agreements between the two continents.

"The AEEP roadmap is endorsed as a living document for implementation of the AEEP," the joint statement said.

Africa and Europe launched AEEP after the Europe-Africa Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Portugal in December 2007.

AEEP has played a notable role in strengthening cooperation between Africa and the EU in the energy sector.

Such cooperation includes increased financial support through the European Development Fund and the EU Energy Initiative Partnership Dialogue Facility to support African countries to improve the business climate for energy investment.

The 1st High Level AEEP meeting was held in Vienna, Austria on 14-15 September. AEEP is one of the eight strategic partnerships launched by Africa and the EU to boost mutual cooperation between the two continents.

Other partnerships focus on climate change, peace and security, infrastructure, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and regional trade and integration.

Policy makers from the commissions of the AU and EU, ministers responsible for energy, representatives of regional economic communities as well as business and civil society representatives took part in the meeting. sardc.net □

Good rainfall expected in SADC region

by Neto Nengomasha

SOUTHERN AFRICAN climate experts have forecast good rainfall in most parts of the region during the 2010/2011 season.

The rainfall outlook was prepared by climate scientists from national meteorological and hydrological services within the SADC region as well as the SADC Drought Monitoring Centre and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society.

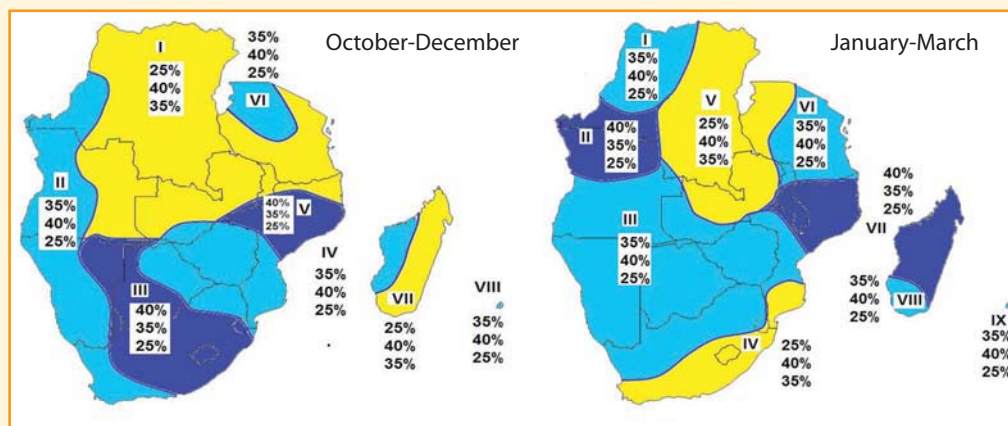
The 14th Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF 14), which met in Harare, Zimbabwe recently divided the rainfall season into two parts, October – December 2010 and January–March 2011.

Southern and western parts of southern Africa are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall in the first half of the season, October – December.

These areas include the extreme western part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, western half of Angola, most of Namibia and the extreme western and north-eastern parts of South Africa, north-western parts of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Southernmost Zambia, north-eastern half of Botswana, extreme north-east of Swaziland, southern half of Mozambique, western parts of Madagascar, the whole of Mauritius and Zimbabwe are also expected to receive the same amounts of rainfall.

Normal to above normal rainfall could be interpreted to mean that the beginning



The percentages in each zone indicate the probabilities of rainfall. The top number indicates the probability of the rainfall occurring in the above to normal category, the middle number is for normal and the bottom number is for below normal.

of the rainfall season will be as has been the norm and that as the season progresses the rainfall pattern will be such that it will reach extraordinary levels of above normal.

Areas that are set to have above-normal to normal rainfall are the extreme north-eastern part of Namibia, south-western half of Botswana, the greater part of central South Africa, Lesotho and bulk of Swaziland, extreme south-east Zambia, southern Malawi and most of northern Mozambique.

The greater part of the DRC, eastern half of Angola, most of Zambia, northern parts of Malawi, bulk of Tanzania and extreme northern part of Mozambique and most of Madagascar are likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall in the same period, October-December.

Above normal to normal could be interpreted to mean that the identified areas will experience more rain at the beginning of the season which will eventually reduce to normal levels as the season progresses.

In the second half of the rainfall season January–March, most parts of the region have increased chances of normal to above-normal with some parts having above-normal to normal rainfall.

Areas include the north-western parts of DRC, southern Angola, south-western Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and the northern parts of South Africa, north-western Swaziland, central Mozambique, southern Madagascar, Mauritius, the bulk of Tanzania, extreme western Zambia and northern parts of Malawi.

Areas with chances of above-normal to normal rainfall in the same period are the extreme south-western DRC and northern parts of Angola, the bulk of Malawi, northern Mozambique and bulk of Madagascar.

However some areas such as southern parts of South Africa, Lesotho, south-eastern parts of Swaziland, southernmost Mozambique, eastern half of DRC, most of Zambia,

and western parts of Tanzania are showing some increased chances of normal to below-normal in the second half of the season.

The experts also indicated a high probability of flooding in the Zambezi River Basin during the second half of the season as more rains are expected upstream. Flooding is expected in areas such as Muzarabani, Zimbabwe as a result of some backwash rainfall from Mozambique during the October – December season.

The regional outlook provides a first case of the seasonal outlook process which then requires downscaling by national meteorological departments before it can be finalised.

Users are therefore strongly advised to contact the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services for interpretation of what normal to above-normal would mean in terms of rainfall amount, when to plant, updates and other additional guidance.

sardc.net □

2015 – Towards gender equality

MORE PRAGMATIC measures are needed if southern Africa is to attain the 50-percent target for representation of women in political and decision-making positions at all levels in line with regional and continental targets.

The low number of women who made it into parliament in the recent elections held in some SADC countries in 2008 and 2009 proved a major setback towards achieving the desired goal by 2015.

For example, gender representation in the Namibian parliament has decreased from about 31 percent at the dissolution of parliament to 22.2 percent following the 2009 elections with cabinet representation at 22.7 percent.

In Botswana, the number of women in parliament has dropped to 6.5 percent in 2009, the lowest in the region, from about 18 percent five years ago. Two women were elected and two others appointed for a total of four women in a total of 62 members of parliament.

After the elections in Mauritius early this year, there was a marginal increase of women in parliament to 12 percent from nine percent in 2005.

Mozambique recorded an increase to 39.2 percent in the October 2009 elections from 32.8 percent five years ago.

The Speaker of Parliament is a woman in both Botswana and Mozambique, while in Namibia, the deputy speaker is a woman.

Figures for most of the countries still fall short of

the target set by SADC to have 30 percent women in decision-making positions by 2005, and shows little progress toward the target set by the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development in 2008 to achieve 50 percent of women in decision-making positions in the public and private sector by 2015.

The 50-percent target is also in line with the current target of the African Union and going by the current trend, SADC is not on track to meet the desired target in five years time.

This calls for renewed and intensified efforts by SADC Member States to scale up interventions and ensure that the gender gap in terms of women's participation in positions of authority is addressed.

The recent SADC Summit said member countries should ratify and implement the Protocol on Gender and Development signed in August 2008, which would make the 50-percent target a legal validity.

The protocol aims to ensure that woman take up an active role in national development by occupying half of the decision-making positions in all structures of society.

Other issues covered in the protocol include constitutional and legal rights; governance; education and training; productive resources and employment; gender-based violence; health and HIV and AIDS; peace-building and conflict resolution; and media, information and communication.

Five SADC Member States have ratified the



Magdeline Mathiba-Madibela

Protocol, half of the number required for it to enter into force. Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe have deposited the instruments of ratification with the SADC Secretariat, while Lesotho, Seychelles and South Africa have almost completed the process.

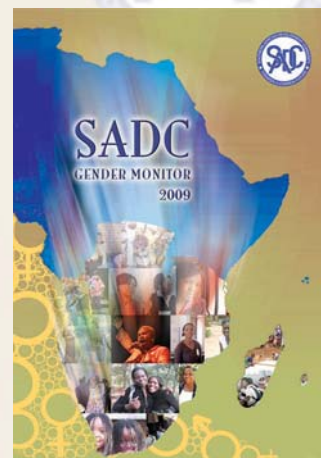
Ratification is the act by which a state confirms its readiness to implement a treaty or agreement. Following signature of any given Protocol by Heads of State and Government, a protocol in the SADC region needs to be ratified by two-thirds of Member States to have legal force.

In the Foreword to a recent publication, the *SADC Gender Monitor 2009*, Magdeline Mathiba-Madibela, Head of the SADC Gender Unit, said the protocol provides concrete and tangible targets for the region to address its gender imbalances.

"We have to capitalise on this investment to move the agenda forward, with full understanding that the time is now," she said.

Mathiba-Madibela also said there is need for member countries to review their electoral systems to ensure gender representations in parliament.

The United Republic of Tanzania is the only



Member State to have legislated a quota, at 30 percent representation. Mozambique and South Africa use proportional representation electoral systems and their ruling parties have a policy that reserves quotas for women legislators, guaranteeing higher representation.

South Africa ranks highest in the region in representation of women in parliament with 45 percent, and is third in the global ranking, surpassed only by Rwanda at 56 percent and Sweden 47 percent. Mozambique comes second.

Despite a few setbacks in some countries, the SADC region has reached the third highest percentage of women in politics, at the parliamentary level, with a 20 percent average, a figure surpassed only by the Nordic countries with 41 percent and the Americas at 21 percent.

SADC's average percentage of women in parliament is higher than the world average of 18.5 percent, the Sub-Saharan average of 18.6 percent, Asia at 18.4 percent, the Pacific at 15.2 percent, and that of the Arab States (9.1 percent) which is the lowest. □



Zanzibar referendum ushers in a new era

"WITH THESE results, there is no loser and there is no winner. Let us believe that we have all won."

These were the words of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission when it announced the outcome of the referendum held on 31 July to decide whether the islands should have a unity government after the 31 October general elections.

More than two-thirds of the electorate voted for a power-sharing government, which could signal the end of political violence in the islands at election time.

A unity government will include a President from the winning party, first Vice President from the second-placed party and second Vice President from the winning party. Ministries would be allocated on a proportional basis.

Such a scenario points to a government made up of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party which currently governs the islands and the main opposition, the Civic United Front (CUF) – an arrangement that many could never have predicted a few years ago. Both parties campaigned for a yes vote in the referendum.

The two parties, who have had a bitter rivalry since the introduction of multi-party politics in 1992, said the referendum outcome is "a victory for all Zanzibaris" as well as the United Republic of Tanzania and the whole of east and southern Africa.

"The people have expressed their opinion

that they need unity in Zanzibar," the Zanzibar CCM Secretary-General said. "I hope the next elections will be peaceful and we shall continue to work together with the opposition."

The CUF leader, Seif Sharif Hamad, said he is happy with the results and "I hope that what we have been building since November last year will benefit all Zanzibaris." Hamad is contesting the October polls for the fourth time after failed attempts in 1995, 2000 and 2005.

CCM has selected Vice President Ali Mohamed Shein as its candidate for the Zanzibar presidential polls. Shein replaces

President Amani Abeid Karume, whose second and final term as Zanzibar President ends in October.

The general elections in Zanzibar are conducted on the same day as national elections for the United Republic of Tanzania so Zanzibaris vote twice, once for the national President and parliament, and once for their own local President and parliament, which is more like local government.

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.

Tanzania has dismissed claims raised by legal

experts that the amendments to the electoral law in Zanzibar would affect the union.

The country's deputy Attorney-General George Masaju said the changes are meant to accommodate the proposed unity government and not undermine the union.

"I do not see any problem related to the amendment anywhere in the Zanzibar constitution. The amendments seek to accommodate the structure of the coalition government and emphasize critical issues related to the union," he said. The ruling CCM has also said despite the changes, the "union is still so strong that nothing could threaten it." □

Tanzania ready for elections 31 October 2010

SEVEN PRESIDENTIAL candidates will take part in the October general elections in the United Republic of Tanzania, the National Electoral Commission (NEC) has said.

These include incumbent President Jakaya Kikwete, who is running for a second term. He is representing the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party, which has been in power since independence in 1961.

Other candidates include Willibrod Slaa and Ibrahim Lipumba of the main opposition parties, the Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendelo (CHADEMA) and the Civic United Front (CUF) respectively.

More than 18 political parties are expected to take part in the elections that would see new members

of parliament being elected for the next five years.

The Tanzanian parliament, the *Bunge*, which was increased to 323 members in 2005, is made up of 232 members that are elected while the remainder is appointed.

Under the country's Constitution, there are 75 seats guaranteed for women, representing an additional 30 percent of the figure of elected seats.

Ten members are appointed by the Union president, and five seats are occupied by members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives. The remaining two seats are reserved for the Attorney General and the Speaker of Parliament.

The 75 women members are appointed by the NEC

drawn from lists submitted by the parties in parliament, and based on the number of votes won by the parties represented in parliament.

In the last election, CCM won 206 of the elected seats, that is almost 90 percent of the elected seats in parliament. Kikwete won the presidential election with 80.2 percent of the popular vote.

The CUF won 19 seats with the five going to CHADEMA and one each to the Tanzania Labour Party (TLP) and the United Democratic Party (UDP).

Education, health and employment are some of the main issues dominating the election campaign as Tanzanians prepare for the 31 October election. □



Tourism arrivals on the increase

THE FIRST six months of 2010 saw tourist arrivals in Sub Saharan Africa grow by 16 percent compared to the first half of 2008 when the recession had threatened the sector, according to the August Interim Update of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), World Tourism Barometer.

In contrast, tourist arrivals in North Africa grew by 12 percent. Africa was the only region to witness tourism growth in 2009 by seven percent and it maintained this momentum during the first half of 2010. Overall international tourist arrivals grew by seven percent with Asia leading the pack.

Many destinations are setting new records, leaving behind the losses of 2009 and exceeding the 2008 levels. Compared to the first half of 2008, six sub-regions show growth: Sub-Saharan Africa (16 percent), North Africa (12 percent), North-East Asia (7 percent), South Asia (7 percent), South-East Asia (5 percent) and South America (4 percent).

Global tourist arrivals totalled 421 million during the first six months of 2010, up seven percent compared to 2009, but still two percent below that of the record year of 2008 (428 million arrivals in the same period).

These results follow one of the toughest years for the tourism sector with global tourist arrivals declining by 4.2 percent in 2009 to 880 million and international tourism receipts reaching US\$ 852 billion, a decrease in real terms of 5.7 percent.



However, experts say the return of growth must be viewed with caution

COSAFA tournament set for Angola

THE 14TH edition of the COSAFA Senior Challenge Cup will be held in Angola on 13-27 November, the Council of Southern African Football Associations (COSAFA) has confirmed.

The tournament will be hosted by the Federação Angolana de Futebol (FAF), together with the Angolan government, and will take place in the cities of Benguela and Lubango, centres which hosted matches during the 2010 Africa Cup of Nations in January.

The 2010 COSAFA Senior Challenge will be played against the backdrop of Angola's celebration of 35 years of independence, with the government choosing to include the prestigious event on their calendar of festivities to show their support for football in the region.

The Estádio Nacional de Ombaka in Benguela and the Estádio Nacional da Tundavala in Lubango will be the stages for the 14-team event.

given that it compares with a very weak period of 2009.

While growth was modest in April as a consequence of the closure of European airspace following the eruption of a volcano in Iceland, results were strong in May with a growth of 10 percent and 8 percent in June. Data available for July indicates that growth is set to continue at a steady rate.

Growth was positive in all world regions, led by a

robust performance of emerging economies expanding at 8 percent compared to 6 percent in advanced economies.

Asia and the Pacific that grew by 14 percent and the Middle East (20 percent), where results were already positive in the second half of 2009, continue to lead growth in the first half of 2010 with the majority of destinations in both regions posting double digit growth rates. *Allafrica.com* □

"We are delighted that Angola has taken up the challenge and shown such excellent support for the region by agreeing to host the 2010 COSAFA Senior Challenge.

"We are pleased to be able to take the tournament to such a wonderful part of our region, and at the same time give the Angolan provinces of Benguela and Huíla additional exposure for the first-class facilities which they built for the Nations Cup," COSAFA President Suketu Patel said.

For the Angolan government, it is a second major football tournament in the country in a year, showing their commitment to use sport as a driver of social upliftment.

"We as government recognize the importance of football in the region and have therefore decided to include the 2010 COSAFA Senior Challenge as part of our Independence Day celebrations.

"We are delighted to be hosting the cream of the football talent in southern


Africa, and look forward to welcoming the teams to Angola," Youth and Sports minister, Gonçalves Muandumba, said.

The format of the 2010 COSAFA Senior Challenge will see two groups of four teams play in a round-robin format in the first round. These sides will be determined using the FIFA World Rankings to select the eight lowest positioned nations in the COSAFA region.

The top team in each pool will advance to the quarterfinals, where they will be joined by the six top-ranked sides in southern Africa, again according to the FIFA World Rankings. The tournament then continues in a knockout format, with the final to be held in Benguela on 27 November.

Zimbabwe are the current holders of the title after they beat Zambia 3-1 on home soil in the 2009 final, while Angola will be looking to build on their quarter final finish in that competition this time round. *Cosafa.com* □

EVENTS DIARY 2010



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Knowledge for Development

October 1, Zimbabwe	SADC Central Bank Governors Meeting The meeting is expected to consider and adopt various submissions such as a roadmap for development of a national payment, clearing and settlement systems for SADC countries.
10, Libya	2nd Afro-Arab Summit The summit provides an opportunity for African and Arabian countries to strengthen cooperation in various socio-economic sectors.
11-13, South Africa	4th SARF/IRF Regional Conference for Africa Bringing together political and executive decision-makers as well as researchers and other professionals in the roads field, the conference is expected to examine the state of the roads in Africa.
11-15, Ethiopia	7th African Development Forum The forum seeks to mobilize effective commitment and actions by stakeholders and partners at all levels to effectively mainstream climate change concerns into development policies, strategies, programmes and practices in Africa
27-29, Zimbabwe	11th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium This provides a forum to discuss and disseminate research findings, debate water policy and address challenges affecting the water sector in southern Africa.
31, Tanzania	Parliamentary and Presidential Elections Tanzania will hold presidential and parliamentary elections for the Union. Zanzibar will conduct its local elections for parliament and president, as well as participating in national elections.
November 1-5, Mozambique	AU Conference of Ministers responsible for Energy The conference of energy ministers from Africa will discuss the crippling energy shortages that are hampering continental development, and solutions to boost development.
4-5, South Africa	African Bankers Carbon and Investment Forum To be convened in the run-up to the COP16, the event will advance the dialogue and input of the African banking sector on a regional agenda for tackling climate change and promoting low-carbon economic growth.
17-19, South Africa	RERA Annual Conference The conference of will bring together electricity regulators, industry leaders, utility customers, investors and other stakeholders from the SADC region to discuss developments affecting electricity supply and demand.
8-10, South Africa	Infrastructure Investment World Africa 2010 A conference to be attended by asset owners, developers, financiers and investors will among other things discuss infrastructure investment opportunities in Africa.
11-12, Korea	G20 Summit Formed in 1999, the G20 summit provides a platform for developed and developing countries to articulate issues of concern affecting development in their respective countries.
13-27, Angola	COSAFA Senior Challenge Tournament Featuring national soccer teams from SADC countries, the annual event is aimed at nurturing and showcasing local talent in the region.
29-30, Libya	3rd Africa-EU Summit The summit provides an opportunity for the two continents to strengthen relations in various sectors such as energy, infrastructure and trade.
29 Nov -10 Dec, Mexico	COP16 Summit on Climate Change The 16th United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP16) convenes in Cancun, Mexico to discuss 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 greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide.

SADC 30 years since 1980



Former leaders honoured

IN CELEBRATION of SADC's 30 years of progress the region has honoured some of its former leaders.

The SADC Summit conferred the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal on two of its founding members, the first Presidents of Zambia and Namibia, Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda and Dr. Sam Nujoma, respectively. The other recipient was Ambassador Hashim Mbita of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal was established a few years ago in honour of the founding President of Botswana, who is one of the founders of SADC.

Kaunda and Nujoma are both the founding presidents in their respective countries and have played a crucial part in ensuring that SADC preserves its socio-economic gains.

Kaunda led Zambia to independence in 1964 under his party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP), and stepped down in 1991 after conceding the first multi-party election.

Under his leadership, Zambia gave full support to neighbouring countries seeking independence, most of whom had to resort to armed struggle to end colonial rule. He continues to be the father figure of regional liberation.

Nujoma led Namibia to independence in 1990 following the removal of South African occupation through a protracted armed liberation struggle that began in 1966.

His party, the South West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), has won multi-party elections at five-year intervals since 1989. Nujoma stepped down as leader of party and government, and the party selected his successor, Hifikepunye Pohamba, who is the current chair of SADC.

Mbita was Executive Secretary of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for 22 years from 1972 until after South Africa gained majority rule in 1994. The Liberation Committee was based on Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and provided material support to the liberation struggle in Africa drawn from OAU Member States and others.

He is the project patron of a joint programme by SADC countries established to document the history of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.



President Pohamba with recipients of the Khama Medal – former President Kaunda (left), and (right) former President Nujoma and former Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Hashim Mbita

Malawi adopts new flag

“FROM TODAY, we will no longer say ‘kwacha!’ (The sun has risen). We should say ‘kwayera mbee’ (It’s a bright day),” President Bingu wa Mutharika said at the inauguration of the new Malawian flag which depicts a full white sun on the black strip. The old flag had a rising sun, symbolizing the dawn of a new era. Mutharika said the new flag symbolizes that the country has progressed as a nation and that it was no longer dawn but day time.

“The new flag is a sign of progress that the nation has made 46 years after independence,” he said. “I believe Malawians who are here today will remember that it was dawn back then. But the question is: after 46 years is dawn just breaking? After 46 years, when will the sun rise?” he said, citing the infrastructure development such as the new Parliament building, roads and schools as a sign of progress the nation has made.

Colours of the new flag are still similar as the old – red, green and black. However, the sunrise, which was previously half, has become a full shining sun.

The sun is at the centre of the black stripe, encircled and surrounded by white sunrays that are not attached to the sun while the sunrays spread to all the three stripes of the flag. The red stripe that was in the middle appears at the top, the black stripe is in the middle and the green stripe remains at the bottom.



PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN SADC

October – December 2010

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
1 November	All Saints Day	Madagascar, Seychelles
2 November	All Saints Day	Angola
	Arrival of Indentured Labourers	Mauritius
5 November	Divali	Mauritius
11 November	National Independence Day	Angola
12 November	Public Holiday	Angola
15 November	Eid El-Hajj	Tanzania
8 December	Immaculate Conception	Seychelles
9 December	Independence and Republic Day	Tanzania
10 December	Human Rights Day	Namibia
16 December	Day of Reconciliation	South Africa
22 December	National Unity Day	Zimbabwe
25 December	Christmas Day	SADC
	Family Day	Mozambique
	Family Day	Namibia
26 December	Day of Goodwill	South Africa
Boxing Day	Boxing Day	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe