



Resetting SADC priorities – RISDP review

by Joseph Ngwawi

SADC HAS completed the review process for the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the draft revised document is expected to be presented to the Council of Ministers during the 34th Ordinary Summit in Zimbabwe.

The RISDP is a 15-year plan approved by SADC Member States in 2003 as a blueprint for regional integration and development, and the review aims at enabling SADC to realise its integration and development agenda by realigning the region's development plans with emerging global dynamics and refocusing on a few critical and realistic interventions.

The RISDP was developed following a decision by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in 1999, in Maputo, Mozambique to streamline and rationalise the SADC Programme of Action with a view to increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the SADC Common Agenda in achieving its overarching goals of achieving sustainable development and reducing poverty.

In pursuance of this decision, the RISDP identified the following priority areas of regional cooperation and integration: Trade and economic liberalization; Regional infrastructure

and services development for regional integration; Food security and joint management of transboundary natural resources; Social and human development; and Crosscutting issues, including gender and development; HIV and AIDS; science and technology; sustainable environment; private sector; and statistics.

In 2007, following the realisation that the RISDP priorities were in excess of Member States' capacity to fund regional cooperation and integration programmes, translating in an escalating SADC Secretariat budget, the Council of Ministers approved a re-prioritisation of SADC programmes and a framework for reallocation of resources to comply with Summit decision on the review of SADC operations and institutions aimed at improving efficiency and increasing effectiveness.

The revised priorities were identified as: Trade/Economic liberalization and development; Infrastructure in support of regional integration; Peace and security cooperation (as a pre-requisite for achieving the regional integration agenda); and Special programmes of regional dimension, encompassing education and human resource development; health, HIV and AIDS and other communicable diseases; food security and transboundary natural resources; statistics; gender equality;

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science, technology and innovation; and research and development.

Since 2010, the plan has undergone a review process, starting with a desk review undertaken by the SADC Secretariat in 2011.

The desk assessment analysed SADC's performance and identified the challenges encountered as well as the lessons learnt during implementation of the RISDP from 2005 to 2010. The assessment formed the basis for an independent mid-term review between 2012 and 2013.

In August 2013, the Council of Ministers directed the SADC Secretariat to work with Member States in setting up a multi-stakeholder task force with the responsibility to finalize the process of review of the RISDP.

The task force had a series of meetings in 2014 to propose new priorities; main focal areas; milestones; outputs; targets and timeframes for the remainder of the implementation period.

It also met to propose strategies for implementation of the RISDP; recommend any other strategies and implementation frameworks that may enhance its implementation, including an appropriate institutional and legal framework; and a sustainable resource mechanism, as well as a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the remaining period of its implementation.

The result of this work is the proposed Revised RISDP(2015-2020) which has been reviewed by Member States as well as through sector and ministerial cluster meetings.

The final document is expected to be presented to the

Council of Ministers in August for approval.

The task force recognized that the SADC vision, principles, goals, objectives, and the Common Agenda – as enshrined in the Treaty and restated in the RISDP – have not changed. It recognized that SADC countries remained committed to integration aimed at achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development.

It took into account the experiences and lessons learnt as well as new developments that have occurred since 2007 when the Council of Ministers reprioritized the regional priorities at a meeting in Lusaka.

The rationale for the reprioritization at the time was to sharpen the focus of the RISDP implementation and to establish a framework so as to allocate resources for greater impact.

The task force noted that notwithstanding the achievements made in the implementation of the regional integration agenda, the expectations of the regional blueprint exceeded the capacity of both the SADC Secretariat and Member States to deliver on all the agreed targets within the specified period.

It is estimated that implementation rates between 2005 and 2010 in terms of reaching stipulated targets range from 65 percent for Trade/Economic Liberalisation and Development; 64 percent for Food Security and Environment; and 60 percent for Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration and Poverty Eradication.

Other sectors which operate in areas where results can only become clearly visible over longer periods of time, have a greater percentages of

partial achievements, such as Social and Human Development and Special Programmes with 38 percent achieved and 46 percent of partially achieved targets; or crosscutting issues with 14 percent achieved and 68 percent partially achieved targets.

Some remarkable achievements made in trade, industry and finance have contributed to the region's integration process although the implementation of the SADC Free Trade Area Protocol is still limited and there have been cases of Member States reversing their commitment to comply with the requirements of the FTA.

One of the main challenges faced in this particular area, but also across the range of areas covered by the RISDP, often relates to the lack of capacity to effectively monitor the implementation of agreed protocols to ensure compliance to commitments.

As a result and because of time lags and resource deficiencies, some of the original targets of the RISDP are not considered in the revised RISDP.

For example, the Customs Union has been deferred for the remaining period of the RISDP and more realistic targeted outputs will be implemented to facilitate the eventual establishment of the CU, as well as other steps targeting regional integration.

Infrastructure development remains a leading priority, with considerable preparatory work having been done to develop enabling policies, systems and processes that will greatly facilitate project preparation as well as help to attract private sector investments and further promote public-private partnerships.



Food security and the reduction of vulnerability will also be a priority and are dependent on sound agricultural policies and practices as well as on the accessibility of food in terms of availability and its price.

The sustainable use and preservation of the environment and natural resources are therefore critical as is the need to take into account climate change in the formulation of agricultural and food security programmes.

Progress has also been made in areas related to social and human development and the revised RISDP recognizes that the development of the region can only occur if the workforce is healthy and able to operate at a level that makes progress possible, and if decision-makers and leaders in the public and private sectors, are knowledgeable.

While efforts have been made in gender mainstreaming at the level of policies, the revised blueprint recognizes that there is still much to be done to see these policies translated into action.

Emerging issues that provide new opportunities for economic and social development have also been taken into account in this plan.

Examples of such emerging issues are the utilization of marine resources or the concept of the blue economy for Member States with access to the sea, and the special gains to be derived from the youthfulness of the region's population. r

SADC draft labour migration policy approved

SADC HAS approved a draft labour migration policy framework that seeks to promote sound management of intra-regional movement of workers for the benefit of both the source and recipient countries as well as the migrant workers.

The draft policy was endorsed by SADC ministers responsible for labour at the meeting held in July in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

The policy framework aims to promote:

- The development and implementation of na-

tional labour migration policies;

- Multilateral and bilateral labour agreements for the benefit of persons working or intending to work in the territory of another State Party;
- Migrant workers' rights;
- Protection of migrant workers at the workplace and in the communities;
- Harmonisation and standardisation of labour migration policies; and
- Integration of the intra-regional labour migration

data into the SADC Labour Market Information Systems.

In her address to the ministers, the Zimbabwean Vice President, Hon. J.T.R. Mujuru, urged SADC to address high youth unemployment, which is affecting development in the region.

The youth make up the majority of the population in SADC, yet continue to be affected by high unemployment rates in the region.

Mujuru said SADC and its social partners should continue

to work together at both the national and regional levels to improve the lives of people in the region.

The ministers also considered and approved the draft Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, noting its key achievements that include the development of a SADC Decent Work Programme (2013-2019) to guide countries towards promotion of employment creation, labour standards, social dialogue and social protection in the region. r

Research needed on gender parity challenges

MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE for gender and women's affairs in the SADC region have tasked Member States to carry out a comprehensive research that explores the key barriers that continue to hinder the elevation of women in political and decision-making positions.

The research is expected to recommend strategies towards addressing the challenges faced by women in reaching decision-making positions in the region.

The ministers called on Member States to put in place legislation, policies and strategies to ensure equal representation of women in political and decision-making positions. They noted during their meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi in July that progress towards gender equality in the region is inconsistent and regressive.

According to the *SADC Gender Monitor 2013* released at the 33rd SADC Summit held in Malawi, representation of women in the Lower House of Parliament ranges from more than 40 percent in Seychelles and South Africa to around 10 percent in Botswana and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Average SADC representation of women in parliament

was 25.8 percent as of mid-2013, marginally up from 20.6 percent in 2005 and 23 percent in 2011, but still short of the 50 percent target for 2015.

With the 2015 deadline approaching for gender parity in decision-making structures, only six SADC countries are significantly close to the target of parity in parliament, having gone above the 30 percent threshold set previously by regional leaders for representation of women.

These are Seychelles at 43.8 percent representation of women as of 2012, South Africa

(41.3 percent), Mozambique (39.2 percent), Tanzania (36 percent) and Angola (34.1 percent). Zimbabwe, since the July 2013 elections, has 31.5 percent representation in the National Assembly and 47.5 percent women representation in the Senate.

The ministers urged Member States to accelerate efforts to implement commitments made in the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.

Malawian President Peter Mutharika, who officially opened the ministers meeting, urged Member States "to accel-

erate implementation efforts towards the achievement of concrete and transformative changes in the lives of women and girls in our region."

The protocol entered into force in early 2013 following ratification of the instrument by the requisite two-thirds of Member States.

The ministers considered and approved the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (2015-2020) and strongly recommended that gender be mainstreamed in all sectors of regional integration. r

Macroeconomic convergence targets to be revised

SADC MEMBER States have agreed to revise macroeconomic convergence targets to align them with changes in regional dynamics.

The decision to revise the targets was reached during a joint meeting of the SADC Task Force on Regional Economic Integration and the Committee of Central Bank Governors held in July in Gaborone, Botswana to discuss issues pertaining to the regional economic integration agenda.

"Amongst other issues, the joint meeting agreed to revise the macroeconomic convergence target, in particular, to revise the inflation target from the fixed target of three percent to a range of 3-7 percent," the task force and the CCBG said in a joint communique.

The meeting also agreed to maintain the current targets for the fiscal deficit and public debt, at three percent of Gross Domestic Product and 60 percent of GDP respectively for the remaining period of the RISDP.

SADC Member States agreed in 2002 that in order to achieve and maintain macroeconomic stability, they need to converge on stability-oriented economic policies to be implemented through a sound institutional structure and framework. r



SADC - A shared regional community

by Kizito Sikuka

THE JOURNEY has been long but worthwhile.

From a series of consultations held in the late 70s by representatives of the Front-line States to forge closer alliance, southern Africa was finally able to form a vibrant regional organization, the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980, which was later transformed to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992.

Initially made up of nine countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), SADC has grown to 15 member states and now includes the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Seychelles.

Closer cooperation among the 15 Member States has seen the region achieve a number of milestones aimed at advancing political freedom into broader socio-economic independence that ensures improved living standards for its people.

For example, the region has broken down colonial barriers by opening up its borders to encourage the smooth movement of goods, services and people.

This development has improved intra-regional trade and facilitated the movement of skilled personnel in the region, as well as deepened people-to-people exchanges.

Unlike in the past, it is now possible for SADC citizens to easily move within the region without first obtaining a visa, as most countries have signed

bilateral agreements among themselves to remove any stringent measures.

On the economic front, SADC citizens are now getting better products at lower prices due to increased trade as a result of the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade adopted in 2000 and the ultimate launch of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008.



Through the FTA, producers and consumers in southern Africa have benefited from duty-free trade for all goods originating within the region.

More than 85 percent of all goods produced and traded in the region have since 2008 not attracted duty, while maximum liberalization was finally reached in 2012 when tariffs on sensitive products were removed.

The next stage for SADC is to consolidate the gains of the FTA by creating a Customs Union, Common Market, Monetary Union, and eventually adopt a Single Currency for the region.

With regard to energy development, more SADC citizens now have access to sustainable modern energy services.

This has been made possible through a number of initiatives, including the

establishment of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) – a regional body that coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of SADC Member State utilities.

In 2013 alone, SAPP added 1,360 megawatts (MW) of new electricity to the regional grid, and the region plans to install more than 6,000MW in 2014

In 1998, SADC-led troops helped the DRC to defend its sovereignty when some neighbouring countries tried to invade, and the region continues to support its road to recovery and the restoration for total peace in eastern part of the country.

The involvement of SADC in Madagascar and Zimbabwe is yet another success story, which gives credence to the ability and effectiveness of SADC to solve its own challenges without unnecessary outside interference.

With respect to gender, SADC has made significant progress in strengthening the role of women in decision-making.

In August 2013, the 33rd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government made the historic appointment of Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax from Tanzania as the first woman to assume the post of SADC Executive Secretary.

According to the *SADC Gender Monitor 2013* released at the 33rd SADC Summit held in Lilongwe, Malawi, representation of women in the Lower House of Parliament ranges from more than 40 percent in Seychelles and South Africa to around 10 percent in Botswana and the DRC.

Six SADC countries (Angola, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) are significantly close to the target of parity in parliament, having gone above the 30 percent threshold set previously by regional leaders for women representation.

Average SADC representation by women in parliament was 25.8 percent as of mid-2013, up from 20.6 percent in 2005 and 23 percent in 2011, but still short of the 50 percent target. r

Structure of SADC political governance

SADC IS a regional organisation that aims to promote sustainable and equitable socio-economic development in southern Africa. Its operations are centralised at the SADC Secretariat based in Gaborone, Botswana. Political and policy decisions on regional development and integration are taken by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, and/or by the SADC Summit Troika of the Organ. This issue of *Southern Africa Today* explores how these political governance structures operate in the discharge of their responsibilities.

SADC Summit

The SADC Summit is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions of the Community, ultimately making it the supreme policy-making institution of SADC.

It is made up of all SADC Heads of States or Government of Member States and is managed on a Troika system that comprises the current SADC Summit Chairperson, the incoming Chairperson (the Deputy at the time), and the immediate previous Chairperson.

Therefore, prior to the 34th SADC Summit to be held on 17-18 August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, the Summit Troika was made up of Malawian President Peter Mutharika (current chair), Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe (incoming chair), and Mozambican President Armando Guebuza (immediate previous chair).

However, after the 34th Summit that will see President Mugabe assume the chair, the Summit Troika will be made up of Zimbabwe (current chair), Malawi (previous chair) and the SADC Member State that will be elected as Deputy.

The Troika System vests authority in this group of three leaders to take quick decisions on behalf of SADC that are ordinarily taken at policy meetings scheduled at regular intervals, as well as providing

policy direction to SADC institutions between the regular SADC Summits.

This system has been effective since it was established by the Summit at its annual meeting in Maputo, Mozambique in August 1999. Other Member States may be co-opted into the Troika as necessary.

The Troika system operates at the level of the Summit, the Organ, the Council of Ministers, and the Standing Committee of Senior Officials.

The Summit usually meets once a year in August/September.

Summit Troika of the Organ

The SADC Organ on Politics Defence and Security Cooperation is managed on a Troika basis and is responsible for promoting peace and security in the SADC region. It is mandated to steer and provide Member States with direction regarding matters that threaten peace, security and stability in the region. It is coordinated at the level of Summit, consisting of a Chairperson, Incoming Chairperson and Outgoing Chairperson, and reports to the SADC Summit Chairperson.

The SADC Summit and the Organ Troika are mutually exclusive, and the Chairperson of the Organ does not simultaneously hold the chair of Summit. Like the Summit chair, the Organ chair rotates on an annual basis.

The Organ structure, operations and functions are regulated by the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The Organ has its own strategic plan, the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO). r



SADC Budget

MEMBER STATES contribute to the SADC budget and various projects and programmes are supported by International Cooperating Partners (ICPs).

Member States have been urged to reduce dependence on donor funding for regional integration and development programmes.

“As we all agree, donor contributions should only supplement our own efforts and should not be the mainstay of our regional integration and development programmes,” the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, reminded the 16th Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (MCO) held in Swakopmund, Namibia in July.

The current ratio of SADC funds allocation is 21 percent from Member States and 79 percent from International Cooperating Partners.

“As long as donor contributions are the major source of our funding, it will be hard for us to independently realise our objectives – without pandering to the whims of others. This disturbing situation requires immediate attention,” she said. r



SADC to benefit from African infrastructure projects

by Kizito Sikuka

AT LEAST seven infrastructure projects in southern Africa were presented at the recent Dakar Financing Summit for implementation under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

PIDA is a blueprint for African infrastructure transformation for the period 2012-2040. The programme was adopted by African leaders in January 2012 and provides a strategic framework for priority infrastructure projects expected to transform the continent into an interconnected and integrated region.

To mobilise financial investment to accelerate PIDA implementation, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) organized the Dakar Financing Summit on 14-15 June in Senegal where a total of 16 strategic and regionally balanced projects were presented to potential donors.

Of these, seven are in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). These include the Ruzizi III Hydropower Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC); the Dar es Salaam Port Expansion Project in the United Republic of Tanzania; the Serenge-Nakonde Road in Zambia; and the Lusaka-Lilongwe ICT Terrestrial Fibre Optic linking Malawi and Zambia.

The other three are the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Transmission Line linking the power grids of the three countries; the Batoka Gorge Hydropower Project involving Zambia and Zimbabwe; and the Brazzaville-Kinshasa Road Rail Bridge Project and the Kinshasa Illebo Railways in the DRC.

"The 16 projects were selected due to their strategic, political and economic importance as flagship regional projects," NEPAD said in a statement, adding that "once implemented, these projects will significantly transform the way Africa does business."

All the 16 selected projects cover the three main sectors of energy, transport and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Construction of the Batoka Gorge hydropower station is expected to add 1,600 megawatts of electricity, enough to ease shortages in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Since the two countries are connected to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), which coordinates the management of electricity in the region, the proposed power station will also benefit the SADC region.

The Batoka project entails the construction of a 181-metre gravity dam and the installation of eight 200MW units with the power shared equally between the two countries.

The proposed Ruzizi III project in the DRC will add another 147MW, and will be a run-of-the-river hydroelectric plant with three power units.

With regard to the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnector, the project is expected to improve regional integration and energy trade within and between the SAPP and East African Power Pool (EAPP), as well as link Tanzania to the SAPP.

The refurbishment of the Dar es Salaam Port will include deepening and strengthening the berth for deep sea vessels, and increasing the capacity to handle bigger vessels.

The Dar es Salaam port is the second most important gateway for regional trade in east Africa after Mombasa, catering to 90 percent of Tanzania's international trade and a significant part of trans-shipment trade for Zambia, Malawi, DRC and Uganda.

Rehabilitation of the Serenge-Nakonde Road will involve widening of the road, and its improvement will contribute to cost reduction for road transportation along the North-South and Dar es Salaam Corridors, as well as reduce accident losses for the transport of passengers and goods.

With regard to the Lusaka-Lilongwe ICT Terrestrial Fibre Optic, the project aims to facilitate interconnection between Malawi and Zambia.

The Brazzaville-Kinshasa Road Rail Bridge Project and the Kinshasa Illebo Railways in DRC will include a combined road, rail and rail-bridge as well as a one-stop border post. *sardc.net*

SADC to build climate service centres

PLANS ARE at an advanced stage to construct a total of 10 automatic weather stations in the region to improve the generation and dissemination of climate information.

An automatic weather station measures various meteorological parameters such as wind speed, wind direction, temperature, humidity and ambient pressure.

The data collected in the weather station can be monitored on site or transferred to a remote server, thus saving human labour.

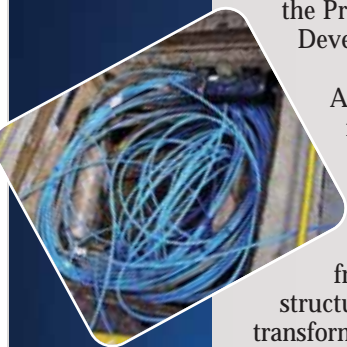
The SADC Directorate for Infrastructure and Services said training on maintenance and calibration of automatic weather stations for technicians has already been conducted, and the 10 automatic weather stations would be procured soon.

This is in line with the recently launched SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan, which outlines the region's development plans and infrastructure projects for the next 25 years.

For meteorology, the top priority for SADC is strengthening meteorological observation network in the SADC region.

A total of US\$81.5 million is aimed at upgrading infrastructure, including automatic weather stations for monitoring and analysis of weather and climate data.

Access to correct and relevant climate information is critical for planning purposes as it allows citizens to prepare for any weather related disasters such as floods and storms. *r*



gramme

SADC strives for air safety

SOUTHERN AFRICAN countries are working towards the improvement of safety standards for air transportation in the region and SADC has embarked on various programmes and activities to maintain the highest standards.

All SADC Member States are signatories to the International Convention on Civil Aviation (ICAO) and are obliged to comply with all international safety standards and recommended practices.

According to latest information from ICAO, the safety of commercial air transportation in the SADC region has improved during the six years of the Cooperative Development of Operational Safety and Continuing Airworthiness Programme (COSCAP-SADC).

The COSCAP-SADC Project has allowed SADC Member States to update and modernize their civil aviation legislation and regulations to

comply with international safety standards.

The project has enhanced the safety oversight capacity of government safety inspectors employed by civil aviation authorities, agencies or departments in Member States.

Furthermore, the project has facilitated the establishment of the SADC Aviation Safety Organization (SASO).

SASO is expected to be operational by December 2014, and will be headquartered in Mbabane, Swaziland.

The main objectives of SASO is to assist Member States in meeting their safety oversight obligations in an environment of harmonised national civil aviation regulations and technical procedures that enforce the standards and recommended practices of ICAO. r

Tanzania, Zambia agree on Tazara operations modality

ZAMBIA AND the United Republic of Tanzania have agreed to decentralise and transform operations of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) to make it commercially viable.

The two governments will change the modality of their ownership of the railway company, with the objective of improving its profitability and self-reliance.

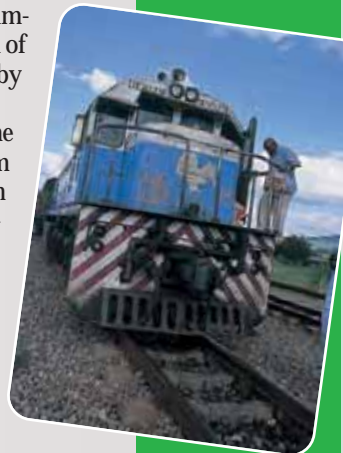
The governments of Tanzania, Zambia and China built the railway in the 1970s to reduce the economic dependence of landlocked Zambia on Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and South Africa, both of which were hostile and ruled by white minority governments.

The Tazara line provided the only route for bulk trade from Zambia's Copperbelt to reach the sea without having to transit hostile territories.

The Tanzanian Minister for Transport, Harrison Mwakymbe, said that under the new modalities, each country would run trains within its borders.

"Previously, we had a passenger train with one route from Dar es Salaam to Zambia but the new modality allows each country to run passenger trains within its borders," he said, adding that a meeting involving finance, industry and transport officials from the two countries decided on the new arrangement.

Tazara, also known as the Uhuru (Freedom) Railway, is a key transporter of cargo, mostly copper and other minerals from Zambian mines to Dar es Salaam port for export to overseas markets, thus Tazara provides a gateway to eastern and southern African business markets, as well as transporting passengers. *Daily News* r



Namibia to avail dry-dock ports to SADC countries

NAMIBIA IS determined to take full advantage of its geographical location and become a true economic gateway to the southern African region.



Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and United Republic of Tanzania.

Landlocked countries in SADC have special needs for transport

and transit services, and usually bear high costs for capacity and access to external markets.

The availing of dry-dock port facilities to landlocked countries will greatly reduce the cost of importing and exporting goods, thus contributing towards socio-economic development. This development will also contribute to deepening regional integration.

Another strategic initiative for Namibia is the development of the SADC Gateway Port between Swakopmund and Walvis Bay, as well as the expansion of the Walvis Bay harbour.

Walvis Bay is one of the busiest and most popular ports for sea vessels because of its natural deep-water harbour. r

President Hifikepunye Pohamba announced in his State of the Nation Address that the country is implementing strategic initiatives that will ensure that Namibia becomes a modern transport hub for imports and exports to and from southern Africa.

Part of the strategy will see Namibia providing services such as availing dry-dock ports to neighbouring landlocked countries in the SADC region.

A total of six SADC Member States are landlocked – Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The other nine have access to the sea – Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius,

Industrial Development Prospects for

by Munetsi Madakufamba

THE FIRST major challenge for SADC economies, as is the case with most African states, is a development model that is driven by consumption and primary commodity exports.

The limitations of this kind of an economic growth path were severely exposed during the recent global economic crisis when the region's economic performance was severely jolted. Further, the regional integration model in Africa has tended to focus too much on trade at the expense of the development of the industrial sector.

SADC has not been an exception.

In fact, its successive development blueprints have identified trade as the main development priority. Although SADC policy documents have consistently recognised the need to develop the industrial sector to accompany emphasis on trade, the industrial policy framework document has not been in place until recently.

The SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework was approved by the Committee of Ministers of Trade in November 2012 and endorsed by the Council of Ministers in February 2013 and is yet to be implemented.

The policy document identifies three sectors for initial focus in the medium term: agro-processing, mineral beneficiation and pharmaceuticals.

This will be a key issue for discussion at the 34th SADC Summit, to be hosted by Zimbabwe in Victoria Falls next month under the theme, "SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region's Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition".

A growing industrial sector is key to sustained overall economic as well as human development of a country due to the multiplier effect insofar as it promotes value-addition and employment generation.

A second challenge relates to economies built on a weak economic infrastructure base, including poor road, rail and air networks, and power shortages.

Third, lack of access to appropriate modern technologies has limited industrial competitiveness and ability to engage in value-addition and beneficiation.

Fourth, the majority of the countries lack access to affordable capital for investment in industrial development.

Finally, when operating individually, most SADC economies are too small to enjoy the competitiveness that comes with economies of scale, particularly when dealing with any of the other challenges stated above.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT in Africa has been largely a national effort with little cooperation happening at the continent wide or sub-regional level. A model of African development entailing the integration of the many post-colonial polities into larger regional economic communities has the purposes of creating larger markets for trade, with little collective focus on aspects such as investment in industrial capability and economic infrastructure.

While acknowledging the differential nature of African states, the past few decades Africa has pursued many development models mostly on the influence of external powers, individually or collectively as regional communities, with limited success. With some exceptions, most have struggled to make a significant mark on human development with key performance indicators such as unemployment and per capita income still disappointingly out of sync with the rest of the world. Globally the African state has remained at the periphery of international trade.

Africa's future is a bright one if the continent can take the necessary steps on a development path based on home-grown solutions and riding on its comparative advantages it enjoys over other regions of the world, including abundant natural resources, the demographic dividend presented by the largely youthful population, a comparatively large combined population, and economies-of-scale opportunities from deeper regional integration. ▮

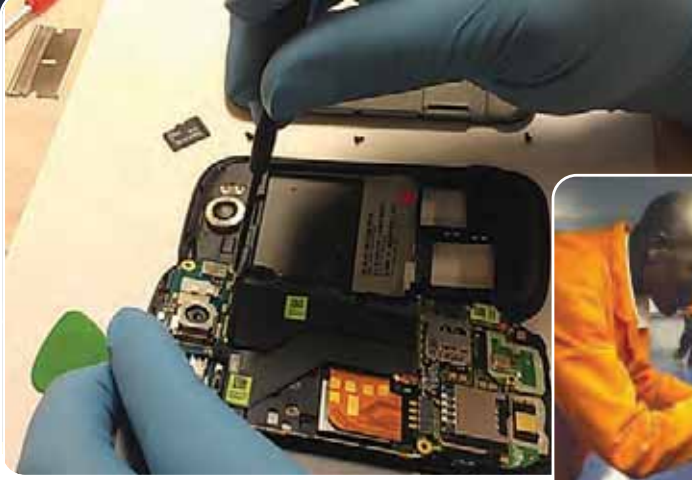
These challenges can in fact present major opportunities when looked at from another angle. First, SADC is rich in natural resources, and simply needs to turn this into a competitive advantage through value-addition and beneficiation.

A related opportunity is presented by Africa's demographic dividend. Whereas other parts of the world are losing their demographic dividend, Africa boasts of a young population, with the proportion of youth in some countries as high as 65 percent under the age of 35 years.

Second, due to Africa's resource endowment, the continent is receiving greater attention from major economic powers — China, Europe and the United States.

Yet such attention, given the tempting nature of Africa's resources, may lead to undesired consequences unless the leadership of the continent makes certain major decisions, including insistence on technological transfer in order to turn the primary commodities into high-value finished products for international trade.

Third, the arrival of China and other BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, South Africa) on the global stage has democratised access to capital as well as widened options. Gone are the days when decisions on flow of capital into Africa were dictated by the former colonial metropolises. Shanghai and other international capital markets now offer a much wider menu for countries wanting to attract foreign direct investment.



SADC

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pportunities arising

The challenges facing SADC and many other African economies are as diverse as the number of countries that make up the continent, and it is important to acknowledge from the outset that while Africa is one continent, it is not made up of a homogenous group of countries, and so are the many regional economic communities spread across the continent.

All developing countries that have successfully made the transition from low income to middle and high income status, such as China and the East Asian Tigers as well as Latin American countries, have done so by relying on a strong manufacturing sector as the driver of an export-oriented growth economy.

This has been done with a strong role for government, especially in the provision of infrastructure whose magnetic power has been most evident in China in attracting new industries and other forms of development.

SADC and the rest of Africa have no choice but to break from the current consumption and commodity exports development path to a more sustainable development model based on industrial competitiveness.

Since the 1980s, special economic zones were introduced in China through careful experimentation, notably starting in Guangdong province where the remarkable story of Shenzhen was turned from what was once a fishing village into an ultra-modern industrial city.

Fourth, the problem of infrastructure has been correctly identified and therefore receiving political attention in Africa. SADC adopted its Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) in August 2012 as the sub-region's strategy for the development of integrated regional infrastructure to meet projected demand by 2027.

Fifth, regional integration offers the best option for member states to enjoy economies of scale that may be required to tackle some of the current challenges. For example, some of the infrastructure projects identified under RIDMP would make economic sense only if pursued as sub-regional projects.

From a demographic perspective, the combined population of SADC is about 280 million, while that of the entire continent is just over one billion people, which compares favourably with other regions of the world.

This model has since been replicated in other parts of China, turning the country from a previously agro-based economy into one that now derives about 90 percent of its income from industrial and service sectors.

China is already supporting special economic zones in Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Nigeria and Zambia, and some lessons can be drawn from China's development experience.

The success of China's industrial development can be attributed to gradual and strategic economic liberalisation, an effective policy of foreign direct investment, incentives to both private and public sector enterprises, strategy of internationalisation for state-owned enterprises, research and development, and dynamic state institutions for policy guidance.

Success is driven by China's strategic balance of protectionism and economic liberalism; China's FDI policy and the regional development policy; and export-oriented growth and foreign economic policy.

Two strong features of the Chinese rapid economic development are investment-driven and export-oriented growth, based on the Chinese government's ability to formulate an effective industrial development policy while maintaining a favourable climate for foreign investment.

In order to attract FDI without threatening growth of domestic industries, China adopted measures that include:

- Regional industrial policies and export promotion strategies;
- Development-oriented and sustainable FDI regimes that promote capital inflow, joint ventures between local firms and foreign investment; and
- Adoption of coherent strategies for special economic zones.

China's SEZ experience therefore offers a viable option if carefully designed with African characteristics.

The model of development hitherto pursued by African countries and their RECs has not successfully delivered the desired development targets for the continent to effectively rise out of the periphery. The post-colonial African state needs to make certain radical decisions. Such decisions need not be made by others on behalf of Africa.

It is Africa itself that needs to make these radical decisions, drawing lessons and inspiration from the experience of China and other regions of the world. Only that way can Africa take full advantage of its rich resource endowment as well as its demographic premium to finally break free out of the cage of post-colonial hegemony.

The article is drawn from a paper presented at an International Conference on Industrialisation in Africa hosted by the Shanghai Normal University in China in June 2014.



Africa to launch first information portal on energy

AFRICA WILL soon launch the first continent-wide information portal on energy to allow easy access to up-to-date data.

The Africa Information and Communication Network (AICN) will provide progress of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Initiative and as well as provide information on the impact of projects implemented under the initiative.

SE4ALL is an initiative launched by the United Nations in September 2011, focusing on three goals. These are:

- Ensuring universal access to modern energy services;
- Doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency; and
- Doubling the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030.

Africa has taken the lead in responding to the initia-

tive, with 44 countries from the continent having adopted the programme out of 84 globally.

Member states are required to set up mechanisms to make universal access to durable modern energy services a priority.

The SE4ALL is being coordinated by the NEPAD Agency, the African Union Commission and African Development Bank.

NEPAD Head of Energy, Professor Mosad Elmissiry said timely access to essential information on the SE4ALL Initiative and its implementation status at global, regional and national level is a powerful tool for African stakeholders to effectively plan and utilise financing opportunities that the initiative opens up for Africa.

The information hub will also be an important tracking tool for policy makers, investors and others to gather and provide information on sustainable energy projects in Africa. r

SADC to explore Clean Development Mechanism

SOUTHERN AFRICA has identified two projects for consideration 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 an emission-reduction project in developing countries.

This mechanism stimulates sustainable development and emission reductions, while giving industrialized countries some flexibility in how they meet their emission reduction or limitation targets.

Following a meeting with the Regional Collaboration Centre of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Member States utilities of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) agreed to submit two regional programmatic CDM projects for consideration by the UN.

These are the light-emitting diode (LED) and solar water heaters. LED is a highly energy-efficient lighting technology and has the potential to improve the energy situa-

tion in the region as it uses less energy and lasts longer than incandescent lighting, which is currently being used by most SADC countries.

Solar water heaters have the capacity to ensure the availability of energy in the region.

Implementation of these demand side management programmes has seen southern Africa saving about 4,561 megawatts (MW) of electricity between 2009 and 2013.

It is envisaged that the SADC region will save more than 6,000 MW by 2018 if such initiatives are implemented according to plan.

Towards rural electrification -- Angola targets 4,000 rural homes

MORE THAN 4,000 homes are set to benefit from the rural electrification programme being implemented by Angola.

Energy and Water Minister, João Baptista Borges said the bulk of a proposed 7.5 megawatt power station in Cuando Cubango province will be aimed at benefiting the rural populace.

In this regard, SAPP utilities are in the process of compiling data for the submission of a Prior Consideration Forms to the UNFCCC for the two programmatic projects on LED and Solar Water Heaters.

All SAPP utilities have indicated their willingness to participate in the two projects, with the SAPP Coordination Centre based in Harare, Zimbabwe coordinating the projects.

SAPP is a regional body that coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of Member State utilities in SADC. r

A low-voltage distribution network will be installed to ensure that more than 4,000 homes benefit from the project.

Construction of the plant began in late July and is expected to be finalized in 2015. The project is estimated to cost 406.5 billion Angolan Kwanza (about US\$4.2 billion).

Tanzania sets aside US\$512 million for rural power

THE UNITED Republic of Tanzania will soon start the second phase of a programme to supply electricity to rural areas following the successful implementation of the first phase.

The rural electrification project, which is being implemented by the Rural Energy Agency (REA) is expected to spend 850 billion Tanzanian shillings (about US\$513 million) on the second phase.

REA Project Manager, Advera Mwijage, said more than 17,000 customers had benefited from the first phase. The initial target was 20,000 rural customers. "When we are finalizing the first phase," she said, adding that, "we were received extra 20,000 requests."

Mwijage said the second phase is expected to connect over 250,000 rural customers to the national grid. REA is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. r



Food security improves in 2013/14

FINAL REGIONAL estimates indicate a 2013/14 SADC cereal surplus of more than 670,000 metric tonnes, which is a significant improvement on the last four years when production stagnated.

An extra-ordinary meeting of SADC Agriculture Ministers held in July in Lilongwe, Malawi noted that an assessment of the 2013/14 agricultural marketing season showed a vast improvement in overall cereal surplus compared to previous years.

“Ministers noted with satisfaction that the 2013/2014 food security situation in the region has been stable and the outlook for 2014/2015 is expected to improve due to favourable weather condi-

tions,” reads part of a statement issued by the ministers after their meeting.

The assessment revealed that while individual crops such as sorghum, wheat, rice and millet recorded some deficits, the overall crop situation in the region was satisfactory.

For example, maize – the staple food of most countries in the SADC region – recorded a small but significant surplus of about 326,000 tonnes for the 2013/2014 marketing year.

Output of other crops such as cassava, which is also a staple food in parts of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, was also above requirements.

Regional food and nutrition security strategy adopted

SADC HAS adopted a regional food and nutrition strategy as the region steps up efforts to ensure that its citizens have access to both adequate and nutritional food.

The Regional Food and Nutrition Security Strategy will be implemented from the period 2015-2025.

Its main aim is to serve as a regional mechanism to facilitate the attainment of universal physical, social and economic access to safe, health and nutritious food to ensure the wellbeing of the people of Southern Africa.

The strategy, adopted in July by ministers responsible for Health and Agriculture in SADC, is critical in helping the region reduce the number of people affected by extreme hunger.

Under the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) that is currently under review, SADC set itself a target of reducing by 50 per-

cent the population affected by extreme hunger by 2015.

The African Union target to end hunger in the continent is set for 2050, hence the strategy is critical in ensuring that southern Africa is able to meet the deadline.

As part of the strategy, SADC Member States will be expected to promote access to indigenous foods of high nutritional value, including locally available traditional food stuffs.

Such high nutritional value is important, particularly for children. For example, good nutrition in the first 1,000 days of a child’s life is critical for enhancing their intellectual, physical and social growth. r

Livestock production	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change (2013 vs 2012)
Beef	1390	1450	1510	1570	1600	1.9
Mutton	160	170	170	180	190	5.6
Goat meat	160	170	170	180	190	5.6
Pork	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	0.7
Poultry	2040	2130	2220	2310	2410	4.3
Milk	4750	4860	4970	5080	5180	2.0
Eggs	610	630	650	670	690	3.0
Wool	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.02	4.0
Mohair	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.46	0.47	2.2

With regard to livestock and fisheries production, the ministers said there has been an increase, although small.

Production of meat increased by 2.8 percent from 5.68 million tonnes in 2012 to 5.84 million tonnes in 2013.

Milk and eggs production increased by two and three percent to 5.18 million and 0.69 million tonnes from 5.08 million tonnes and 0.67 million tonnes, respectively, over the same period. (See table)

However, the region still remains a net importer of livestock products as demand outstrips supply, hence the ministers have urged “Member States to accelerate implementation of programmes aimed at increasing livestock and fisheries production.”

In this regard, the region is adopting various measures to boost production and ensure the region is food secure.

Agriculture is the backbone of most economies in southern Africa. For example, more than 62 percent of the SADC region’s 277 million people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods, according to the SADC Secretariat.

The sector also contributes between four percent and 27

percent of the regional Gross Domestic Product, and about 13 percent of the total export earnings. r

Towards use of improved agricultural seeds

THE PROVISION of improved seeds is one of the key inputs critical for increasing agricultural production and food security in southern Africa.

Access to improved seeds is mixed across the region due to a combination of factors, including limited access to financial resources, inadequate multiplication of foundation seeds, variations in seed regulatory systems among countries, as well as poor research-extension-farmer-market linkages.

For example, over 80 percent of farmers in South Africa use improved seed varieties, while an average of about 10 percent of the farmers use improved seeds in the rest of the Member States.

To address the challenges, the region has established the SADC Seed Security Network (SSSN) to spearhead the harmonization of policies on seeds.

At least nine countries have since signed the MOU on the Harmonisation of Seed Regulations in the SADC region, paving the way for the full implementation of the harmonised seed system. r





Seychelles ready to join SADC FTA

SEYCHELLES HAS submitted a tariff offer that spells out how the Indian Ocean island nation proposes to phase-down its tariffs in line with the SADC Free Trade Area.

The Committee of Ministers of Trade meeting in Gaborone, Botswana in July approved Seychelles' tariff offer regarding accession to the Protocol on Trade.

The tariff offer signalled the Seychelles' readiness to join the SADC FTA.

The country is preparing the Instruments of Accession and Implementation in order to finalize the process. This will bring to 13 the number of Member States that are fully participating in the SADC FTA.

Two other countries, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, have said they will join the FTA later, and they requested time to rebuild their economies following years of armed conflict.

The SADC Free Trade Area was launched in 2008 when 85 percent of intra-regional trade among the participating Member States attained zero duty.

Maximum tariff liberalization was attained in January 2012 when the tariff phase-down process for products from participating Member States' sensitive list categories was completed.

The current focus of the FTA is its consolidation.

An Action Plan Matrix on the Consolidation of the SADC FTA adopted by Ministers of Trade in August 2010 provides for a programme that, among other activities, entails addressing outstanding tariff phase-down commitments; removal of non-tariff barriers; facilitating accession to the Protocol by all countries; resolving problems relating to rules of origin; customs and trade facilitation matters; standards, quality and technical regulatory matters;

supply side constraints; and liberalization of trade in services.

The ministers commended Mauritius for fully liberalizing all outstanding duties on SADC products and therefore completing its SADC tariff phase down processes.

At the beginning of this year, Mauritius became the first SADC Member State to remove customs duty on all products

imported from elsewhere in SADC as part of efforts to improve intra-regional trade. According to the Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry, all products imported from SADC countries are now duty-free from 1 January 2014.

To qualify for duty exemption, all goods must be accompanied by a valid SADC certificate of origin.

The ministers requested the Member States who have not signed the Protocol on Trade in Services to do so by the 34th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government to be held in August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

They also called on those who have not ratified the Protocol to initiate the requisite processes.

Progressive liberalization of trade in services is provided for in the Protocol on Trade in Services which was signed in August 2012.

Negotiations under this Protocol commenced in 2012 and completion is set for April 2015, to agree on national schedules of commitments on market access and national treatment covering initially six priority sectors of communication, construction, energy, financial, tourism and transport services. r



SADC, EU reach EPA agreement

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN the European Union and SADC on an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) were concluded in July when the two parties reached agreement.

The agreement between the EU and some SADC countries will open a long-term perspective of duty- and quota-free access to the EU market for products from Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland, while South Africa will trade with the EU on the basis of improved conditions that build on the existing EU-South Africa Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement.

The EU will, in turn, gain improved access to the SADC EPA market, particularly for agriculture.

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland and Mozambique currently enjoy duty-free and quota-free access to the EU on a temporary basis provided for in the EU's "Market Access Regulation".

This free access was set to expire on 1 October 2014 because these countries have not ratified the interim agreement they negotiated with the EU in 2007.

However, the newly concluded regional agreement will replace an existing interim agreement and free access to the EU is based on this new agreement.

The members of the SADC EPA group will continue being able to shield sensitive sectors from European competitors in their domestic market.

Under the agreement, the EU has taken a commitment to

refrain from subsidising its agricultural exports to the region.

The finalised text of the agreement is now going to be presented for signature and ratification according to the domestic procedures of each country.

The SADC EPA Group consists of six of the 15 SADC Member States as mentioned above. The other eight countries are negotiating in other regional EPA configurations.

Madagascar, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Zambia and Zimbabwe concluded an interim EPA with the EU at the end of 2007 and went ahead to sign it in August 2009 in Mauritius.

These countries have now taken and completed steps towards ratification so that the agreement can be applied.

SADC to host African Standby Force training exercise

THE SADC region will host the second African Standby Force training exercise that is scheduled for Lesotho in October.

Preparations started in August 2013 for the continental exercise whose main objective is to test the deployment readiness of the African Standby Force (ASF), with particular focus on the ability of the Rapid Deployment Capability to deploy within 14 days of a decision by the relevant authorities.

The training exercise will play a significant role in evaluating the readiness of the ASF to respond swiftly to ensuing conflicts unhampered by any heavy political and instrumental burdens.

The exercise, codenamed Amani Africa II, follows the successful completion of the first continental exercise of this kind that was held in October 2010 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The ASF is expected to consist of five brigades built around the capacities of regional economic communities such as SADC.

The SADC Standby Force is one of the brigades, with others being the Eastern

African Standby Force, the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force, the Economic Community of Central African States Standby Force and the North Africa Regional Capacity.

The plan is that the force should be operational by 1 January 2016.

The standby multidisciplinary contingents will be stationed in their countries of

origin and be ready to be deployed immediately when the need arises.

Once fully operational, the ASF should, therefore, significantly strengthen the ability of Africa to intervene in crises and conflict situations and facilitate the promotion of African solutions to African problems.

Amani Africa means "Peace in Africa" in Kiswahili. r



SADC to start implementing the Revised SIPO

SADC IS in the process of developing an implementation plan for the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO).

SIPO is a five-year strategic document that establishes SADC's institutional framework for policy coordination and implementation in poli-

tics, defence and security cooperation, and was first developed in 2003.

The plan covers five key sectors -- politics, defence, state security, public security and police.

The core objective of SIPO is to create a peaceful and stable political and security environment through which the region will realise its objectives of socio-economic development, poverty eradication, and regional integration.

Following the official launch of the Revised SIPO in November 2012 in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, the SADC Secretariat is in the process of developing the SIPO Implementation Plan to facilitate the operationalization of the revised plan.

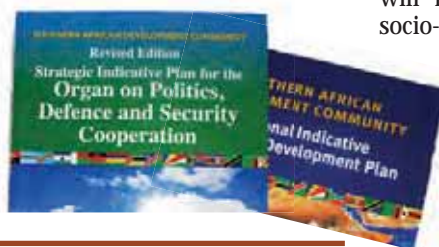
The implementation plan has since been submitted to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ for consideration in July 2014.

Approval by Heads of State and Government is expected to be made at the 34th SADC Summit in August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

The plan presents, among other things, the mechanisms to build a common understanding and ownership by all relevant stakeholders of the Revised SIPO.

Since its adoption in 2003, a number of achievements have been realised under the auspices of SIPO, and these include:

- Facilitation of cooperation among SADC Member States in various defence and security areas;
- Enabling SADC to develop the SADC Mutual Defence Pact;
- Strengthening of regional commitment towards collective self-defence and the preservation of peace and security in the region through the establishment of the SADC Standby Force;
- Immensely contributed to the promotion and advancement of police cooperation in the region through the integration of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation into the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee;
- Enabled the establishment of Regional Early Warning Centre, which is tasked with helping to anticipate, prevent and manage conflicts; and
- Establishment of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council and a mediation unit, which are institutions dealing with political governance and the observation of elections. r



THE SADC Standby Force was officially launched at the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in Lusaka on 17 August 2007.

Consisting of military, police and civilian components, the force will rely on resources pledged by Member States on a standby arrangement.

The mandate of the SADC Standby Force is fairly wide and covers:

- Observation and monitoring missions;
- Peace Support Operations;
- Interventions at the request of a Member State to restore peace and security;
- Preventative deployment (in order to stop the escalation of a conflict, or to prevent a conflict from spilling over into neighbouring states);
- Peace-building in a post-conflict situation (including disarmament and demobilisation);
- Humanitarian missions in aid of civilians (conflict or natural disaster related); and
- Any other functions as may be authorised by the SADC Summit. r



Botswana and Mozambique prepare for elections

FOLLOWING THE successful holding of elections in Malawi and South Africa in May, southern Africa is set for another round as three more countries prepare to hold elections later this year. These are Mozambique and Botswana on 15 October and 24 October, respectively, and Namibia in November. This article will focus on the first two elections, in Botswana and Mozambique.

Mozambique to elect new President

THE GENERAL elections in Mozambique will produce a new president for the country, the fourth since independence, as incumbent President Armando Guebuza is standing down after serving his second and last term.

According to the Mozambique Constitutional Council (CNE), only three of the 11 presidential candidates met the requirements to contest for the presidency.

These include Filipe Nyussi of the ruling Frelimo party; Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the former rebel movement Renamo; and Daviz Simango of

the Mozambique Democratic Movement (MDM).

However, a total of 11 political parties, including the Patriotic Movement for Democracy, Union Party for Reconciliation, Social Democratic Party, and Independent Party, will partic-

ipate in the presidential and parliamentary elections, according to the CNE.

Close to 10.9 million people have registered to vote, a figure slightly lower than the 12.2 million potential voters projected by the National Institute of Sta-



Botswana gears up for elections

PRESIDENT IAN Khama has set 24 October as the date for elections to choose members of parliament and announced that parliament would be dissolved on 29 August.

A number of parties including the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Botswana Congress Party (BCP) and Botswana Alliance Movement (BAM) plan to take part in the elections widely expected to see many new candidates, including a larger proportion of women.

With the regional target of 50 percent women by 2015, the Botswana government and political parties are encouraging the nomination of women candidates. Women make up 55 percent of the electorate in Botswana.

The ruling BDP led by Khama has promised to broaden and diversify the economy through agricultural development and manufacturing.

The Botswana Parliament has 63 seats, of which 57 are filled through direct votes. There are four seats reserved for the majority party in Parliament, while the President and Attorney General are ex-officio members.

According to the Independent Electoral Commission of Botswana, a total of 823,306 people are registered to vote against total eligible voters of more than 1.4 million.

Botswana uses a constituency electoral system of first-past-the-post for the election of Members of Parliament.

Elected Members of Parliament then act as an electoral college to choose the President.

In the past election held in 2009, BDP won 45 seats against four for BCP, one for BAM and six for the Botswana National Front. The remaining seat went to an independent candidate.

A total of seven parties and 15 independent candidates took part in the 2009 elections.

In an address in which he announced plans to dissolve Parliament, Khama urged political parties to give an opportunity to the people to exercise their right to elect a government of their choice.

"It is the electorate alone who, by casting of their ballots, give our governmental institutions their life and legitimacy," he said. r

tistics. The number represents about 89 percent of the population above 18 years of age.

Guebuza has called for peace before, during and after the elections, and has urged Frelimo and Renamo to urgently conclude a deal to end the hostility that has seen militias aligned to the rebel movement clashing with government forces.

The Frelimo candidate, Nyussi, has already pledged to bring an end to instability, saying "peace is not [about] using weapons to resolve the differences between people."

Nyussi, who is currently defence minister, has pledged to continue to implement the policies of the outgoing government.

Mozambique uses a proportional representation electoral system by province for election to parliament. The candidate elected as President must garner more than 50 percent of the valid votes and, if no candidate receives more than 50 percent of the votes cast, a run-off election is held between the two leading candidates.

Frelimo, which is the liberation movement that fought for independence of the country from Portugal, has never lost an election since independence in 1975. In the last national election held in 2009, Guebuza won the presidential election with 77 percent of the valid votes cast while the party got more than two-thirds majority in parliament.

Frelimo secured 192 parliamentary seats in the National Assembly out of a total of 250 seats, while Renamo came second with 48 seats and MDM got eight seats. Mozambique has the third highest proportion of women in parliament among SADC Member states, with 39.2 percent. r

August-October 2014

August 17-18, Zimbabwe	34th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government SADC leaders will meet to discuss regional integration and development, preceded by meeting of senior officials and the Council of Ministers. The theme for the summit is <i>SADC Strategy for Economic Transformation: Leveraging the Region's Diverse Resources for Sustainable Economic and Social Development through Beneficiation and Value Addition</i> . At the Summit, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe will assume the SADC chair.
25-29, Mozambique	43rd SAPP Meetings Heads of power utilities and energy experts from southern Africa will meet in the Mozambican capital, Maputo to assess the electricity situation in the region. The meetings will consider the measures being undertaken by Member States to address a power shortage in the region.
TBA	Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum Scientists from national meteorological services in SADC Member States will meet to review the regional climate outlook, using indicators of seasonal rainfall to produce a regional forecast for the 2014/15 rainfall season.
September 31 Aug-5 Sep, Sweden	World Water Week 2014: Energy and Water World Water Week provides a unique forum for the exchange of views, experiences and practices between the scientific, business, policy and civic communities, as well as new thinking for positive action toward water-related challenges and impact on the environment, health, climate, economic and poverty reduction.
8-12, Angola	Congress of Association of Power Utilities in Africa (APUA) The congress will see power utilities from across Africa meeting to deliberate on how they could improve operations and contribute towards socio-economic development of the continent.
21-23, Zimbabwe	COP11 Regional Preparatory and Negotiation Workshop for Africa This is a preparatory meeting for national focal points held ahead of the 11th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.
23, New York	Climate Summit The summit will serve as a public forum for leaders from United Nations member states, as well as financial, business and civil society leaders to discuss activities and possible solution to address challenges posed by climate change.
TBA, Botswana	SADC Energy Thematic Group The Energy Thematic Group is a coordination meeting of cooperating partners, experts, SADC and its subsidiary organizations to discuss ways of assisting the region in tackling its energy challenges.
October 8-10, Namibia	3rd Global Large Marine Ecosystems Conference Bringing together international leaders in ecosystem-based management, the conference aims to provide a platform for countries to share experiences in mitigation and adaptation policies, particularly for ecosystems under stress from climate change.
15, Mozambique	General Elections Mozambique Mozambicans will go to the polls on 15 October to choose new leaders including president and members of the National Assembly for the next five years.



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Knowledge for Development




34 years 1980 – 2014

THE SOUTHERN Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), precursor to SADC, was established on 1 April 1980, when nine leaders of majority-ruled states in southern Africa adopted the Lusaka Declaration – Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation. The founding Member States were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Namibia became the tenth member upon the attainment of its independence in 1990. r



Back from left: Dick Matenje, representative of Malawi; Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of independent Zimbabwe; Rt Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland; Hon. Mooki Vitus Molapo, Minister of Trade and Tourism, Kingdom of Lesotho. **Front** from left: H.E. José Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; H.E. Sir Seretse Khama, founding President of Botswana; H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, founding President of Zambia; H.E. Samora Moises Machel, founding President of Mozambique; H.E. Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere, founding President of the United Republic of Tanzania



President H Pohamba of Namibia, host of the 30th SADC Summit in 2010, with recipients of the SADC Seretse Khama Medal – former President of Zambia, K Kaunda (left); former President of Namibia, S Nujoma; and former Executive Secretary of the OAU Liberation Committee, Brig Gen Hashim Mbata. First recipient of the Khama medal was the founding President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere in 1985.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) was established on 17 August 1992 when the 10 Member States signed the Declaration, Treaty and Protocol in Windhoek, Namibia. The Treaty was ratified by Member States in September 1993. This was based on the conclusion by Heads of State and Government that political independence was almost complete in the region. They pledged in the new Treaty to “strengthen and consolidate the longstanding historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the region.” South Africa signed and acceded to the Treaty after the majority elections that ended apartheid in 1994. Mauritius joined in 1995, Seychelles in 1997, and Madagascar in 2005.



A Candle on Kilimanjaro

“We, the people of Tanganyika, would like to light a candle and put it on top of Mount Kilimanjaro which would shine beyond our borders, giving hope where there was despair, love where there was hate and dignity where there was before only humiliation.”

Mwalimu Julius Nyerere to Tanganyika Legislative Assembly, Dar es Salaam, 22 October 1959

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN SADC

August-October 2014

1 August	Parents Day	DRC
4 August	Farmers Day	Zambia
8 August	Nane Nane Peasant Day	Tanzania
9 August	National Women's Day	South Africa
11 August	Heroes Day	Zimbabwe
12 August	Defence Forces Day	Zimbabwe
15 August	Assumption Day	Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles
17 August	SADC Day*	All
26 August	Heroes Day	Namibia
30 August	Ganesh Chaturthi	Mauritius
1 September	Umdlanga Reed Dance	Swaziland
6 September	Somhlolo Independence Day	Swaziland
17 September	National Heroes Day	Angola
24 September	Heritage Day	South Africa
25 September	Armed Forces Day	Mozambique
30 September	Botswana Day	Botswana
4 October	Peace and National Reconciliation Day	Mozambique
4 October	Independence Day	Lesotho
14 October	Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Day	Tanzania
15 October	Mother's Day	Malawi
15 October	Election Day	Mozambique
24 October	Election Day	Botswana
24 October	Independence Day	Zambia

* SADC Day is not a public holiday but a commemoration of signing the SADC Treaty on 17 August 1992