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Industrialization Transforming SADC development agenda

by Joseph Ngwawi

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT has been identified as one of the main drivers of the integration agenda in southern Africa as the region moves away from an economic path built on consumption and commodity exports onto a sustainable developmental path based on value-addition and beneficiation.

SADC Member States acknowledge that industrial development is central to the diversification of their economies, development of productive capacity, and the creation of employment in order to reduce poverty and set their economies on a more sustainable growth path.

There is general agreement across the region that industrialization is the essence of development. Industrial production creates job opportunities and facilitates more useful linkages across the agricultural, mining and service sectors, between rural and urban economies, and across consumer, intermediate and capital goods industries.

A key challenge for southern Africa is that the region has hitherto relied on an economic growth path built on consumption and commodity exports rather than one that places emphasis on industrialization.

The challenge facing most countries in the SADC region is to transform their economies from being raw resource-dependent to ones

that enjoy benefited products and are technology driven, dynamic and diversified.

The structure of production in southern African countries is characteristic of a developing region where large shares of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) originate from primary production sectors, mainly agriculture and mining.

According to the SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework, the contribution of these sectors to GDP is relatively high, averaging close to 50 percent of GDP.

Fishing has equally grown to be important in a number of countries.

However, value addition in these primary sectors remains low, on average remaining at 14 percent of GDP in 2011 (See table page 2).

With the exception of South Africa and Mauritius, which have sizeable manufacturing sectors, the SADC industrial sector remains relatively undiversified.

As noted in the table, the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP in all SADC Member States is estimated at less than 20 percent, and lower than five percent in some cases.

The contribution of manufacturing to GDP has relatively remained unchanged in the majority of SADC Member States over the last decade, despite some fluctuations across countries.



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Industrialization Transforming SADC development agenda

Industrialization intensity is very low in the region, with industrial output heavily concentrated on low-technology products such as food, beverages, textiles, clothing and footwear.

The low level of industrialization prompted SADC Heads of State and Government at their 34th Ordinary Summit in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in August to direct the Council of Ministers to revisit the ongoing process to review the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) in order to give prominence to the industrialization pillar.

Summit directed that industrialization should take centre stage in SADC's regional integration agenda.

"To this end, Summit mandated the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Integration to develop a strategy and roadmap for industrialization in the region," read part of the communiqué issued at the end of the Summit.

In this respect, the SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework is of paramount importance.

The framework sets out areas of cooperation at regional level to build a diversified, innovative and globally competitive industrial base that will contribute to sustainable growth and employment creation in the region.

It provides a reference point to guide coordination of complex complementary policies, activities and processes that will form part of the regional industrial development framework.

It also aims to communicate the region's industrialization aspirations and provides direction to the private sector, both within and outside of the region.

It outlines a regional vision and mission for the industrial

economy in SADC as well as key interventions for implementation in the short, medium and longer term to move towards this vision.

The SADC policy framework outlines the following broad cross-cutting and sector-specific interventions for implementation at regional level:

- Development of and exploitation of SADC mutually beneficial opportunities;
- Improvement of standards, technical regulations and quality infrastructure;
- Promotion of cooperation on innovation, technology transfer, and research and development activities;
- Development of mechanisms to improve access to finance for manufacturing and related sectors;
- Improvement of support for small and medium-sized enterprises;
- Integration of infrastructure and services into the

Contribution of Manufacturing to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) %												
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Angola	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6
Botswana	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4
DRC	5	5	5	5	6	7	6	6	6	5	NA	NA
Lesotho	14	19	23	22	22	20	22	20	19	16	13	12
Madagascar	12	12	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	NA	NA
Malawi	13	12	11	12	10	9	11	10	10	10	NA	NA
Mauritius	23	23	22	22	21	20	20	20	20	19	18	18
Mozambique	12	14	14	17	18	15	16	15	14	14	13	13
Namibia	13	13	13	15	14	14	16	17	14	15	8	8
Seychelles	19	18	18	16	17	13	12	12	12	11	NA	NA
South Africa	19	19	19	19	19	18	17	17	17	15	15	13
Swaziland	39	42	41	41	40	40	43	44	44	46	42	41
Tanzania	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
Zambia	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10	9	9
Zimbabwe	16	15	13	14	16	17	18	17	17	16	14	11
SADC	14.2	14.67	14.67	14.73	15.07	14.4	14.87	14.73	14.33	14.07	14.6	13.9

Source SADC Industrial Development Policy Framework

regional industrialization strategy;

- Attraction of local regional and foreign direct investment and promoting exports;
- Development of strategies to exploit opportunities emerging from the region's strategic cooperation with global partners; and
- Promotion of alignment of the policy framework with existing complementary policies.

The policy framework notes that an efficient, integrated and

cost-effective infrastructure is a prerequisite for regional industrial development, adding that the structural transformation of the SADC industrial sector continues to be hampered by inadequate infrastructure and high-cost services.

It says that the region is not coping with current infrastructure requirements, including those related to expansion of industrial capacity such as energy, transport and logistics services, and information and communication technologies. □

Special industrialization summit planned

SADC PLANS to hold a special summit in 2015 to discuss industrialization and approve the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.

Zimbabwean Industry and Commerce Minister, Mike Bimha said the special summit, set for the first quarter of 2015, will look at how SADC Member States could improve their industrial capacity.

He said the decision to convene the extraordinary summit was reached in order to focus specifically on the way forward due to some differences among Member States over the priorities and timeframe.

"There was more of a stalemate on the issue of industrialization versus market access. There were some countries that were keen to see (the) market access strategy being achieved

in a short time," Bimha told The Herald.

Other countries felt that industrialization should come first, arguing that it was logical to first build industrial capacity before "we can talk about market access".

The 34th SADC Summit held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in August delayed approval of the revised regional development plan, the RISDP, to allow synchronisation of the four SADC regional integration pillars, including further work on a programme to promote industrial development in the region.

Summit mandated the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration to develop a strategy and roadmap for industrialization in the region.

Industrialization is critical as it enhances production by allowing countries to diversify their economies and utilize local resources through value addition.

According to a communiqué read at the end of the 34th Summit, SADC leaders noted progress in the review of the RISDP but directed the finalization of an implementation plan for the revised blueprint in order to provide guidance towards the implementation of SADC programmes.

The RISDP is a 15-year strategic plan approved by SADC leaders in 2003 as the main blueprint for regional integration and development. The plan has undergone a review process since 2011. □

SADC Tribunal Protocol approved

SOUTHERN AFRICAN leaders have adopted a Protocol on the SADC Tribunal that defines its role and jurisdiction.

The SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government suspended the work of the Tribunal in 2010 and ordered a review of the role and jurisdiction of the regional court.

In 2011, Summit extended the suspension of the Tribunal, mandating the Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General to initiate a process of drafting the relevant SADC legal instruments.

The 32nd SADC Summit held in Maputo, Mozambique in 2012 directed that a Protocol on the SADC Tribu-

nal and Rules of Procedure thereof be negotiated and the jurisdiction of the Tribunal be confined to an advisory role and interpretation of the SADC Treaty and any protocols that may be negotiated among Member States.

The 34th SADC Summit held in August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe adopted a

Protocol establishing the SADC Tribunal.

“Summit received a report from the Committee of Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General relating to progress on negotiating a new Protocol on the SADC Tribunal, and adopted the new Protocol on the SADC Tribunal,” reads part of the communique released at the end of the summit.

According to the new Protocol, the mandate of the SADC Tribunal is confined to dealing with inter-state disputes and interpretation of the SADC Treaty and Protocols.

This is different to the previous situation in which individuals approached the court with cases against their governments because the jurisdiction had not been defined in an agreed legal instrument known as a Protocol.

For the past four years the Committee of Ministers of Justice/Attorneys-General was tasked with drafting the Protocol.

One of the main sticking issues was the introduction of a new Article 55 on Transitional Provision.

Among other issues, the Article suggested that a reconstituted Tribunal under a new protocol could take over existing cases of the old Tribunal.

Some Member States opposed introduction of the Article, arguing that once the new Protocol entered into force, any actions or cases heard previously would cease to have effect.

The new Protocol opts for the latter, where the Tribunal will not inherit any actions or cases heard previously.

The SADC Tribunal is based in Windhoek, Namibia. □

SADC monitors Ebola outbreak in west and central Africa

SADC MEMBER States have adopted a common position on how to deal with the recent outbreak of Ebola – a deadly disease that has affected parts of West Africa and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

A meeting of SADC Health Ministers held on 4-5 September in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe agreed on a number of measures to curb the spread of the disease to the region.

“After their deliberations, the ministers adopted a common regional position on travel of persons and trucks/commercial vehicles from Ebola-affected countries,” reads part of the statement released by the ministers.

They agreed that people travelling from Ebola-affected countries will be screened and followed up for a period of 21 days.

“If it is absolutely essential for them to leave before completion of the 21 day period, the next country should be notified and should continue with the surveillance for the remaining period,” the ministers said.

They also agreed to standardize public health interventions to prevent the spread of Ebola into SADC Member States.

The common interventions include procurement and prepositioning of personal protective equipment, training of health workers, sensitization of stakeholders, the identification and equipping of isolation/treatment centres, laboratory diagnosis, and screening of travellers at all critical points of entry or exit.

The ministers noted the pivotal role played by the media in the dissemination of information on Ebola, due to the extent of disinformation.

“Therefore, Member States are encouraged to engage the media in as transparent a man-

ner as possible to inform, educate, dispel rumours and demystify issues around Ebola,” the ministers said.

The African Union (AU) Executive Council has endorsed SADC’s response to Ebola and agreed to screen visitors from affected countries, but expressed reservations on travel bans for truck drivers saying this has the potential of fuelling stigma against the affected countries and victims. After an emergency meeting of AU member states on Ebola, the Zimbabwean health minister, Dr David Parirenyatwa, who chairs the SADC health ministers, said this would be reviewed.

Ebola is a virus that spreads in the human population through direct or indirect contact with blood and body fluids, and in rare cases, through handling raw bushmeat if infected.

However, a person with the disease is not contagious until after the symptoms appear, so it is possible to isolate cases and contain the spread if proper medical facilities exist, which is not the case in some parts of West Africa. Early recognition of Ebola is important for providing appropriate patient care and preventing the spread of infection.

Some 2,000 people have died from Ebola in Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal and Sierra Leone since the outbreak started in March.

The Democratic Republic of Congo reported Ebola cases in late August, raising fears that the disease could spread to other SADC Member States. However, medical specialists note that the strain of Ebola in DRC is different from that in West Africa, and has not spread from there, but is a separate strain that appeared in the 1970s. □





SADC chair urges “reality check” as region reviews blueprint

by Joseph Ngwawi

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT Robert Mugabe has called on SADC Member States to undertake a “reality check” as the region reviews its development blueprint.

In his acceptance speech after assuming the SADC chair from Malawian President Peter Mutharika during the 34th SADC Summit in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, Mugabe cautioned that there is need to be realistic when setting targets and milestones as the region reviews its Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

“We also should not be tempted to introduce or embrace too many programmes, which, in the end, we fail to fund from our own resources,” Mugabe said.

“We therefore feel that the current process underway to review the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan should not be a mere academic exercise but a reality check which should redirect us.”

The RISDP is a 15-year strategic plan approved by SADC leaders in 2003 as the main blueprint for regional integration and development.

The plan has over the past few years undergone a review process, starting with a desk review that was 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 final-

ize 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 Revised RISDP (2015-2020) that was presented for approval to the Council of Ministers and heads of state and government during the 34th SADC Summit in Zimbabwe in August.

One of the findings of the review process has been that, notwithstanding the achieve-



President Prof. Peter Mutharika of Malawi handing over the badge of office to the incoming SADC Chair, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

ments 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.

Mugabe called on the SADC region to leverage its abundant natural resources by actively pursuing programmes to promote industrialization through beneficiation and value addition.

“Our region has abundant resources, which resources, in-

stead of being sold in raw form at very low prices, must instead be exploited and benefited in order to add value and cost to those products which we eventually export,” he said.

This process should assist the region in its efforts to industrialize and, in turn, increase employment opportunities.

“SADC should also wean itself from exporting raw materials, but instead seek to create value chains that lead to the exportation of finished goods,” Mugabe said. □

SADC media, essay winners announced

WINNERS OF the 2014 SADC Media Awards and Secondary Schools Essay Competition were presented with their prizes at the SADC summit in August.

The media awards were presented in four categories of television, photo journalism, print and radio. The winners were from Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Jacqueline Hindjou-Mafwila of the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation won the award for radio broadcasting while Alfredo Simango of Mozambique Television was adjudged the best television reporter in southern Africa.

In other categories, Emelda Mwitwa from Zambia Daily Mail won the print cat-

egory while Munyaradzi Chamalimba of Zimbabwe scooped the photo journalism award.

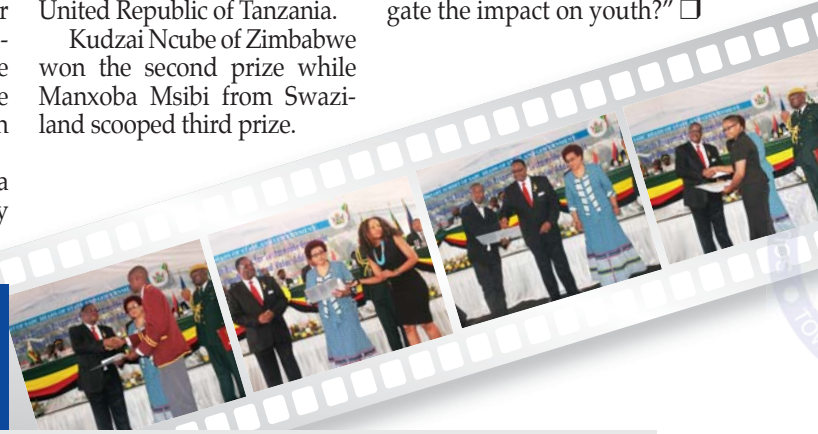
In the SADC Water Media Awards, Factmore Dzobo from Zimbabwe won the print category while Felicity Male of Botswana was adjudged the best photo journalist.

There were also presentations for the SADC Secondary Schools Essay Competition won by Neema Steven from the United Republic of Tanzania.

Kudzai Ncube of Zimbabwe won the second prize while Manxoba Msibi from Swaziland scooped third prize.

The essay competition is an annual event held since 1999. The main objective of the competition is to raise awareness about SADC activities and programmes among the youth in SADC Member States.

This year students were asked to write an essay on the topic “Climate is having an adverse effect on socio-economic development in the region. What should the education sector do to mitigate the impact on youth?” □





Presidents Guebuza, Pohamba bid farewell to SADC

PRESIDENTS ARMANDO Guebuza of Mozambique and Hifikepunye Pohamba of Namibia bade farewell to SADC in August during the 34th Summit of Heads of State and Government in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

Both leaders, who head their respective political parties, are serving their second and last term as Heads of State as per their national constitutions, and will not contest the national elections scheduled for 15 October in Mozambique, and November in Namibia.

The 34th SADC Summit was their last as Heads of State.

In their farewell addresses, the leaders paid tribute to SADC, saying regional cooperation has added value to development at the national level.

"During my tenure, I have experienced the value and importance of regional cooperation in various sectors," Pohamba said.

"For example, cooperation in the marine resource sector

has resulted in the recovery of many fish stocks that were on the brink of depletion," he said, adding that cooperation in the energy sector had also enabled countries in the region to sell surplus energy to one another.

Guebuza urged SADC to render the same support given to him and Pohamba to their successors to ensure deeper regional integration.



Presidents Armando Guebuza of Mozambique (left) and Hifikepunye Pohamba of Namibia bid farewell to SADC.

"I thank you for all the support extended to me and my country over the years. I ask you to extend the same support to our successors," he said.

Guebuza and Pohamba have contributed significantly to efforts to push the regional integration agenda forward, and are firm believers in the notion that SADC Member States have a lot to gain from working together.

For example, Pohamba was key in promoting peace and stability in the region, particularly the return to constitutional order in Madagascar and the ongoing efforts to achieve peace in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Namibian leader chaired the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation between August 2013 and August 2014.

Guebuza oversaw the finalization and eventual launch of the SADC Regional Infrastructure Master Plan in 2012 when he was SADC chair. The regional blueprint guides the development of key infrastructure projects in southern Africa. □

SADC Statistical Yearbook launched

ACCESS TO accurate and current statistical data is critical to support socio-economic development in southern Africa, according to the new SADC chairperson, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who spoke at the launch of the SADC Statistical Yearbook 2012 during the 34th SADC Summit in Victoria Falls.

"It is imperative for us to be aware, for instance, that in 2013 the total population of our region stood at 293.5 million, grew at 3.1 percent per annum, and that the average inflation stood at 8.2 percent," he said.

"Statistics such as these enable local and foreign investors to effectively and informatively map out businesses in the region."

The statistical yearbook provides stakeholders with a comprehensive set of reliable and sound information on the socio-economic profiles and development of the SADC region and its Member States. □

SADC elects new leadership

THE 34TH SADC Summit in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe saw the election of new members of the Summit Troika and the Troika of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The Summit Troika is made up of President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe (SADC chair), President Ian Khama of Botswana (deputy chair) and President Peter Mutharika of Malawi (immediate past chair).

The Troika system vests authority in this group 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 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 and when necessary.

The 34th SADC Summit elected South African President Jacob Zuma as chair of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, deputized by the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Thomas Thabane, with Namibian President Hifikepunye Pohamba as the outgoing chair.

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 could threaten peace, security and stability in the region.

The Organ structure, operations and functions are regulated by the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. Like the Summit chair, the Organ chair rotates on an annual basis.

The SADC Summit and Organ Troika Summit are mutually exclusive, thus the chair of the Organ cannot simultaneously hold the chair of SADC.

When the two Troikas meet, it is referred to as the Double Troika. □



SADC launches liberation history publication

THE LIBERATION history publication is a nine-volume series of books that documents the history of the struggle for independence in southern Africa from the perspective of the participants and people of seven countries.

The publication was launched at 34th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

The project was an ambitious initiative driven by Brig-General Hashim Mbita who was its Patron, and approved by SADC leaders in 2005.

The publication profiles the stories of the liberation struggle in seven southern African countries – Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe as supported by Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The SADC Liberation History Project was initiated in August 2005, following approval by the SADC Summit in Gaborone, Botswana, and completed five years later, but remained unpublished until now.

The project unit was based in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and the work was conducted by local researchers in each of the countries, funded entirely by SADC Member States.

The project research was directed by Professor Arnold Temu of Tanzania as project manager and Professor Joel das Neves Tembe of Mozambique as deputy project manager.

The primary objective was to document the history of the liberation struggle of the southern African region through the collection, cataloguing and compiling of oral texts and data in SADC Member States and outside the region.

Mbita was Executive Secretary of the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) – precursor to the African Union (AU) – for 22 years from 1972 until his mis-

sion was accomplished with the democratic elections in South Africa in 1994.

The Liberation Committee was established at the founding summit of the OAU in 1963 to support the decolonisation process diplomatically and materially, and formally ended in August 1994 with a closing conference in Arusha, Tanzania and a report titled *Mission Accomplished*.

Speaking at the launch of the history publication in Victoria Falls, the SADC Chairperson, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, announced that his country had also decided to confer Mbita with the highest honour accorded to a foreign national – the Royal Order of Munhumutapa.

Previous recipients of the honour are the former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the late founding presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Tanzania – Dr Agostinho Neto, Sir Seretse Khama, Samora Machel and Julius Nyerere, respectively.

Mbita's daughter, Shella Hashim Mbita paid tribute to SADC and Zimbabwe for the honours bestowed on her father.

She said the publication is a critical reference source as it provides in-depth information on the history of the region.

"There is no doubt that the Hashim Mbita Project publication will provide vital and very useful information to students and academic institutions of high learning on southern African history, politics and humanities," she said.

"Likewise, the publication will benefit tremendously all those undertaking various researches on colonization and de-colonization, African general public and progressive intellectuals worldwide will also be interested in reading about the liberation of this part of our continent now and in the future."

The publication is made up of nine volumes totalling 5,394 pages.

The volumes are structured into four parts, covering the history of countries that achieved independence through armed struggles, the role of Frontline States, role of "extended" Frontline States, and external support from non-SADC or non-Frontline States.

The countries that had to go to war to win their independence were Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, while the Frontline States were initially Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia.

Countries whose support is documented under the section

on "Extended" Frontline States are Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland.

One volume focuses on the support and assistance provided by other countries outside

SADC and the Frontline States. These include China, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Soviet Union, East Germany and the Scandinavian countries of northern Europe.

The publication was produced by Mkuki Na Nyota publishers in Tanzania, and the well-known publisher, Walter Bgoya, was present at the launch. The publication of the first edition comprises 400 sets of nine volumes each which are still being printed. □

Julius Nyerere He carried the torch that liberated Africa



TANZANIA HOSTED the OAU Liberation Committee for 30 years from 1964 to 1994, and the Tanzanian people contributed significantly, delaying their own economic development until the rest of the continent was free, under the visionary leadership of Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere.

The Liberation Committee, and Tanzania itself, provided political, material and moral support to other African countries until majority rule and independence were achieved.

Born on 13 April 1922 in Butiama near Lake Victoria, Mwalimu dedicated his life to the ideals of human dignity and common humanity.

"He is our father, and we are his children", former Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said at his funeral, a huge and emotional ceremony attended by leaders,

representatives and people from Africa and other regions of the world to bid farewell to Mwalimu after he died 15 years ago on 14 October 1999.

"Mwalimu was not only able to think and launch slogans on freedom and unity but he could install them into the hearts of citizens."

His African colleagues paid tribute to him as "One of the greatest leaders and thinkers of the 20th century... He carried the torch that liberated Africa."

The Vice President of India said Mwalimu worked with Indian leaders "shoulder-to-shoulder against colonialism and apartheid."

Speaking on behalf of the one billion people of India, he described Nyerere as "the voice of freedom and unity in Africa and the developing world." □



SADC to do more to honour Founding Fathers

THE MESSAGE was clear and well received – southern Africa should do more to honour its founding fathers.

On 1 April 1980, the leaders of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and the Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe met in Lusaka, Zambia to establish the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) – precursor to SADC – after a series of consultations by the Frontline States aimed at forging a closer alliance.

Since its establishment 34 years ago, SADC has achieved a number of milestones aimed at advancing political and economic freedom.

Transformation of SADCC to SADC

SADC WAS formed through a long process of consultations by the leaders of southern Africa.

Towards the end of the 1970s, it became clear to the leaders of the region that political independence alone would not lead to improved economies and living standards.

The positive experiences gained in working together as the Frontline States to advance the political struggle for independence had to be translated into broader cooperation in pursuit of economic and social development.

From 1977, active consultations were undertaken by the Frontline States, culminating in a meeting of Foreign Ministers in Gaborone, Botswana in May 1979, which called for a meeting of ministers responsible for economic development.

That meeting was convened in Arusha, Tanzania, in

July 1979, leading to the birth of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the forerunner of SADC, the following year.

SADCC was established on 1 April 1980 by nine independent southern African states who signed a Declaration titled “Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation” – Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The main objectives were:

- to reduce Member States’ dependence, particularly, but not only, on apartheid South Africa;
 - to implement programmes and projects with national and regional impact;
 - to mobilise Member States’ resources in the quest for collective self-reliance; and,
 - to secure international understanding and support
- The transformation was



SADC Founding fathers. Lusaka, 1 April 1980. Back from left: Dick Matenje (Malawi), Robert Mugabe PM-Designate Zimbabwe, Rt Hon. Prince Mabandla Dlamini (Swaziland), Hon. Mooki Molapo (Lesotho). Front from left: H.E. José Eduardo dos Santos (Angola), H.E. Sir Seretse Khama (Botswana), H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia), H.E. Samora Machel, H.E. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere (Tanzania)

However, little has been done to pay tribute to the leaders who dedicated their lives to the ideals of attaining political freedom and deepening regional economic integration.

In a communiqué released at the end of the 34th SADC Summit held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, SADC leaders “underscored the need to appropriately honour our Founding Leaders who played an outstanding role in the liberation of Africa, at both regional and continental levels.”



achieved in August 1992, when SADCC Heads of State and Government met in Windhoek, capital of the recently independent Republic of Namibia, where they signed a Declaration and Treaty establishing SADC.

The leaders realised that, although the coordination conference had served them well and had demonstrated the crucial need to cooperate in their development efforts, the time had come to give the organisation a more formal legal status.

Since its inception, SADC has provided the legal framework for cooperation among Member States, and has inculcated a sense of regional belonging as well as a tradition of consultation among the peoples and governments of southern Africa. □

the founding fathers.

“They are the ones who formed this organization, a body on the strength of whose reckonings a lot happened, and where political freedom came from,” he said, adding, “but we have not done much by way of paying tribute to our founding fathers.”

He said the founding fathers, particularly the former Tanzanian

President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, had to bear the greatest burden of freeing Africa by accommodating liberation fighters in his country and providing them with logistical and military support.

“Help us, help me as the new SADC chair so that we respect Mwalimu at the African Union,” President Mugabe said.

The AU has honoured some of its heroes such as the late Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Nelson Mandela of South Africa by naming parts of its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in their honour.

The outgoing Namibian President, Hifikepunye Pohamba, echoed this sentiment, saying another great honour for the founding fathers is to preserve their ideals for generations to come.

“Thirty-four ago, the founders of SADC articulated a vision for our people to march towards greater unity and integration,” he said.

“I urge the leaders and citizens of SADC to continue walking in the footsteps of their predecessors towards universal integration, unity and harmony for our people.” □

SADC targets US\$4 billion high-priority energy projects

by Joseph Ngwawi

SADC HAS identified at least nine high-priority energy transmission projects in southern Africa valued at more than US\$4 billion for promotion and marketing to investors.

The nine projects are at various stages of development and include the flagship ZiZaBoNa Interconnector Project to be implemented by Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana and Namibia, according to the SADC Secretariat.

Other projects accorded high priority include the Central Transmission Corridor (CTC), the Mozambique Backbone Project, the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Interconnector as well as the proposed Namibia-Angola Interconnector that will connect Tanzania and Angola to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP).

Director of Infrastructure and Services, Remmy Makumbe said a joint utility steering committee comprising officials from the Zimbabwe Electricity Authority (ZESA) and ESKOM of South Africa has been formed to steer the CTC project and that draft terms of reference for technical and commercial teams have been developed.

"ZESA, in conjunction with ESKOM, is studying current network configuration and capacity, and is reviewing all possible technical options available for the CTC project to increase network transfer capacity," he said.

The Southern African Power Pool, which coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of utilities in the region, completed the tendering process for the ZiZaBoNa project in May 2013 and a number of investors are reported to have expressed interest in developing the electricity transmission interconnector.

The transmission interconnector project has the capacity to increase power trading among participating utilities, as well as providing an alternative route to decongest the existing central transmission corridor that passes through Zimbabwe.

The ZiZaBoNa project is an example of regional cooperation and integration, and its completion would go a long way in ensuring that most SADC countries are able to share surplus energy.

Under the ZiZaBoNa agreement signed in 2008, power utilities of all four countries are expected to finance parts of the project that fall within their national boundaries, that is, ZESA, Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation, Botswana Power Corporation and Namibia Power Company.

The initial capacity of the transmission interconnector will be 300 megawatts (MW), which will be increased later to 600MW.

The project is to be implemented in two phases. The first phase will cover the construction of a 120 kilometre, 330 kilovolt (kV) line from Hwange Power Station to Victoria Falls where a switching station will be built on the Zimbabwe side. The line will extend to a substation at Livingstone in Zambia.

The second phase will involve the construction of a 300km, 330kV line from Livingstone to Katima Mulilo in Namibia, through Pandamatenga in Botswana. The Zimbabwe-Zambia interconnector will be built as a high voltage line with a transmission capacity of 430kV.

However, it will operate as a 330kV line during the first phase. When fully operational, the ZiZaBoNa trans-



SADC works to improve electricity

THE SADC region has intensified efforts to build capacity and improve efficiency. This issue of *Southern Africa Today* highlights some of the key projects to improve supply and energy efficiency in the region.

The transmission interconnector will, among other things, make it possible for NamPower to import power to Namibia directly from Hwange in Zimbabwe. Currently electricity from the Hwange Power Station is routed to Namibia through South Africa.

With respect to the CTC in Zimbabwe, the project involves construction of power lines to increase the north-south transfer capacity of the Zimbabwean network from 200kV to 600kV.

This corridor is critical for SADC, as most utilities in the region use the Zimbabwe network for their power wheeling.

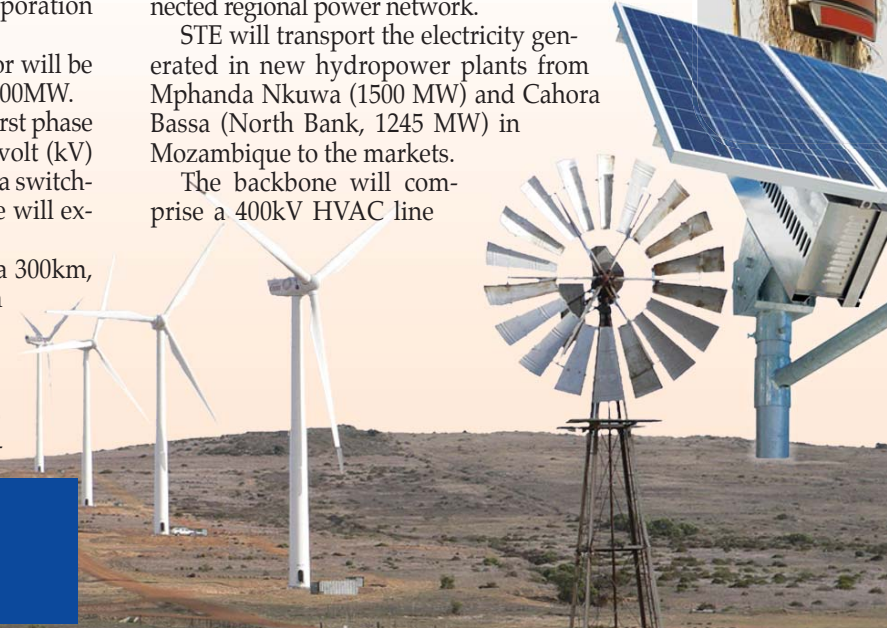
The project entails the development of transmission lines from Alaka to Sherwood, Bindura to Mutorashanga, and Marvel to Insukamini in Zimbabwe.

A static compressor will be built at Dema and Sherwood substations. The cost for the project is about US\$100 million.

The Mozambique Regional Transmission Backbone project (STE) will consist of a double transmission line from the Tete Province in central Mozambique to the capital Maputo in southern Mozambique and the SAPP interconnected regional power network.

STE will transport the electricity generated in new hydropower plants from Mphanda Nkuwa (1500 MW) and Cahora Bassa (North Bank, 1245 MW) in Mozambique to the markets.

The backbone will comprise a 400kV HVAC line





ENERGY AFRICA



Electricity supply and energy efficiency

Electricity to generate more electricity and encourage energy efficiency are some of the initiatives being pursued to improve electricity

and an 800 kV line to supply the major consumption zones within Mozambique and link with the South African market. Its estimated cost is US\$2.8 billion.

Makumbe said negotiations of a joint development agreement are underway between Mozambican power utility and third parties. A special purpose vehicle is being established, with negotiations taking place on the shareholding. □

SADC energy challenge Demand management key to addressing shortages

by Kizito Sikuka

THE CURRENT energy shortages being experienced by most countries in southern Africa could be addressed by a variety of measures including building new power generation stations.

However, another critical measure that SADC is actively pursuing to halt the power shortages that date as far back as 2006 is to reduce the demand for energy in the region by managing the existing energy load.

This option commonly referred to as Demand Side Management (DSM) could effectively allow SADC to address its energy challenges in the short-term, while mobilizing resources to develop new power generation projects that will add more energy on the regional grid.

In this regard, the 34th SADC Summit urged Member States to “provide the necessary policy support to implement the Demand Side Management programme, including banning of incandescent light bulbs.”

The DSM programme was initiated a few years ago by the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) to ensure that the region is able to manage its energy situation.

As part of the DSM programme, at least four initiatives have been identified to ensure that the region is able to manage its existing energy load.

These are the introduction of Compact Florescent Lamps (CFLs), Commercial Lighting (CL), Hot Water Load Control (HWLC) and Solar Water Heaters (SWH).

For example, switching from traditional light bulbs to CFLs and CL have been effective in most SADC countries as they have significantly reduced energy use at home and prevented greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

Research shows that residential lighting accounts for about 20 percent of the average domestic electricity bill in the SADC region.

However, compared to incandescent bulbs, CFLs have been shown to save up to 80 percent of the electricity consumption.

SWHs also have the capacity to ensure the availability of energy in the region, as the use of solar will conserve other forms of power such hydro and thermal, which are commonly used in the region.

Available data shows that most of the power used in residential areas is consumed by water heaters, placing a huge strain on traditional power sources.

Similarly, the HWLC programme being pursued by SAPP has enabled consumers to install load control switches that automatically turn off power during peak periods or when appliances such as geysers have reached its maximum demand.

South Africa’s Eskom and Botswana Power Corporation have reported savings of 130 megawatts (MW) and 40MW, respectively, from the HWLC programme.

According to the 34th SADC Summit Brochure, southern Africa has made cumulative savings of about 4,561MW from DSM programmes between 2009 and 2013.

The bulk of the savings, totaling about 3,461MW, emanated from the CFLs programme. The commercial lighting programme contributed savings of 700MW.

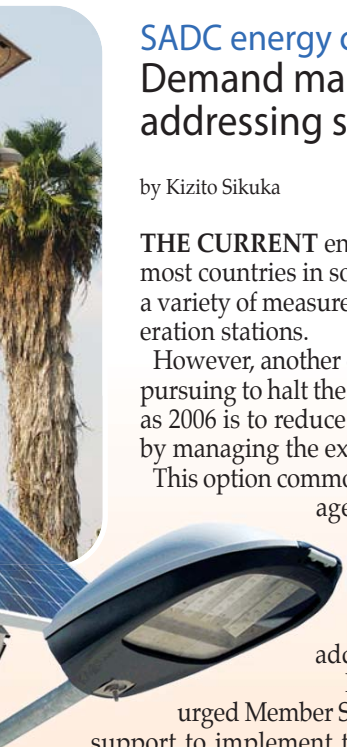
It is envisaged that the SADC region will save more than 6,000MW by 2018 if such initiatives are implemented according to plan.

It is envisaged that the DSM programme will include a public education campaign whose primary objective will be to increase awareness about energy efficiency.

Other measures being considered include the use of cost-reflective tariffs, time of use tariffs, renewable energy feed-in tariffs as well as introduction of penalties for inefficiency use of energy by customers.

Cost-reflective tariffs encourage people to move their electricity consumption from peak times to off-peak periods by adjusting the price charged at certain times of each day.

The time-of-use pricing concept is whereby electricity prices are set for a specific time period on an advance or forward basis, usually not changing more than twice a year. □



SADC approves Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development

by Admire Ndhlovu

APPROVAL OF the Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development represents a major step towards promotion of sustainable use and management of the environment in southern Africa.

The Protocol was approved by the 34th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, and aims to harmonize existing instruments that deal with environmental issues.

SADC has until now had several protocols dealing with various aspects of the environment. Most of these were sectoral in nature and did not take a holistic approach towards the sustainable use and management of the environment.

These include the Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement approved in 1999, Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses (2000), as well as the Protocol on Mining (1997) and the Protocol on Energy (1996).

Therefore, the adoption of the Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development is an important step in the process of harmonizing the laws that deal with environmental issues.

The objectives of the protocol are to enhance the protection of the environment in order to contribute to human health, wellbeing and poverty alleviation, and promote equitable and sustainable utilisation of natural and cultural resources for the benefit of the present and future generations.

In addition, it seeks to promote the shared management of transboundary environment and natural resources.

Another objective is to promote effective management



and response to impacts of climate change and variability.

To meet these objectives, State Parties are to cooperate by contributing towards sustainable development through the adoption of sound environmental management principles and procedures, facilitating value addition and beneficiation of the region's natural resources to maximise benefits, and promoting trade in environmental goods and services for the development of their economies.

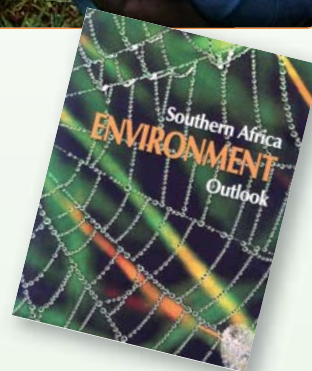
SADC Member States are expected to harmonise their laws, policies, plans and programmes on environmental management.

There is also need for member countries to harmonise standards, processes and procedures with particular reference to regional and transboundary environmental management.

The Protocol recognise the need to continuously keep under review the state of the region's environment.

As such, countries shall contribute to the production of such regular state of the environment reports and develop appropriate environmental indicators for monitoring of key environmental trends for the SADC region.

At regional level the last state of the environment re-



port, the *Southern Africa Environment Outlook*, was launched in 2009.

Other measures to be implemented include promoting management and control of the spread of invasive alien species and transboundary management of wastes and hazardous substances.

Specific provisions to address issues pertaining to air quality, waste and pollution, chemicals management, biodiversity and natural heritage, cultural heritage, sustainable land management, marine and inland water resources and climate change are made.

According to the protocol, implementation will essentially be at national level. However, in the case of shared resources and issues of regional nature, member countries shall co-operate with one another to ensure that the "objectives of this Protocol are achieved."

Institutions established for the implementation of the pro-

tol are the Committee of Ministers Responsible for the Environment, Committee of Senior Officials Responsible for the Environment, Technical Committee on Environmental Management, as well as other Specialist Committees and Working Groups.

Efforts towards an environmental protocol in the SADC region can be tracked back to the period after the Rio Summit of 1992, when SADC Ministers of Environment agreed at their meeting in Cape Town, South Africa in 1999 to adopt a Protocol on Environment.

They directed the then SADC Environment and Land Management Sector (ELMS) to develop a regional environmental protocol.

This was in realisation that most of countries in SADC rely heavily on the exploitation of natural resources and the environment for their economic development.

In this regard, there was need for the region to put in place measures and strategies that promote sustainable management and exploitation of natural resources, which are shared by a number of countries.

The protocol is also critical in that it would help integrate and mainstream environmental management in economic development.

Previously, instruments governing socio-economic development process have tended to overlook environmental issues, resulting in environmental degradation, pollution as well as disruption of vital ecosystems such as wetlands.

The new protocol, therefore, aims to strengthen the protection of the environment while contributing to human health, wellbeing and poverty alleviation. □

Climate information and resilience development

SADC expected to receive good rainfall

SOUTHERN AFRICA is expected to receive good rainfall for the 2014/15 agricultural season.

This forecast was made by the 18th Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-18) that met in Windhoek, Namibia in late August to present a consensus seasonal climate outlook for the 2014/2015 rainfall season in the region.

According to the forecast, most parts of southern Africa should receive favourable (normal to above-normal) rainfall.

This is sufficient for most crops to reach maturity stage by end of season, implying that SADC may again record a good harvest.

Above normal rainfall is defined as lying within the wettest third of average recorded rainfall amounts during the 30-year period between 1971 and 2000, while below normal is lying within the driest third of rainfall amounts, and normal is the middle third.

The climate experts divided the rainfall season into four overlapping three-month periods.

These are October-December 2014 (OND), November 2014-January 2015 (NDJ), December 2014-February 2015 (DJF), and January-March 2015 (JFM).

Areas with increased chances of receiving normal to above-normal rainfall in the OND period include Mozambique, south-western and north-eastern Tanzania, and most of Malawi.

Other areas include the bulk of DRC and Angola, and most of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, as well as southern Madagascar.

However, farmers in areas likely to receive good rains are still expected to balance crops between late maturing seed varieties and early maturing ones to cater for uncertainties in the weather patterns.

Planting of both early and late maturing varieties help farmers to achieve a fair harvest in the event of a deficit in the amount of rainfall.

Increased chances of heavy (above-normal to normal) rainfall are expected in the north-eastern half of Tanzania, extreme south-western Angola and western coastal areas of Namibia, South Africa and Seychelles.

However, the northern most DRC, northern Madagascar and Mauritius are more likely to receive inadequate (normal to below-normal) rainfall during this period.

In such areas, early maturing seed varieties are the most ideal since the seeds usually take a shorter time period to mature.

In the NDJ period, the bulk of the region is likely to receive

normal to above-normal rainfall, while the greater part of DRC and northern most parts of Angola are likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall.

Most parts of SADC and the island states are likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall during the DJF period.

For the period JFM, the bulk of SADC is expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall.

However, the greater part of DRC, northern most Angola and Mauritius are likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall.

Farmers and other users have been urged to continue getting support and updates from their agricultural extension officers on local conditions, and the national meteorological services.

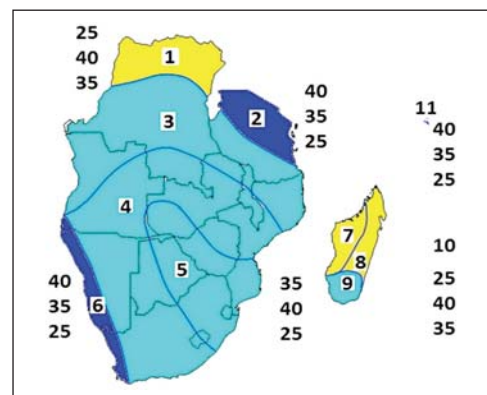
In addition, farmers in areas likely to receive insufficient rains should practice conservation agriculture which involves minimal disturbance of the soil in order to keep the available moisture for a longer period of time.

SARCOF-18 also took into account El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), which is currently in the neutral phase, and is projected to be fluctuating.

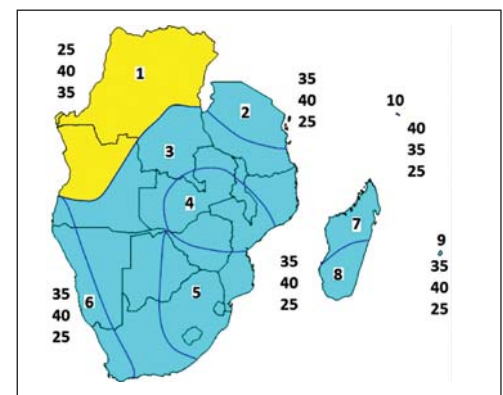
Conditions for El Niño develop as warm waters of the tropical Pacific spread eastwards in concert with shifting patterns of atmospheric pressure.

In previous years, El Niño events have been associated with drought conditions prevailing in most parts of southern Africa. □

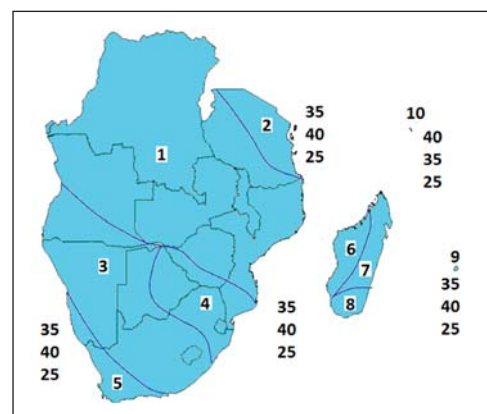
October-November-December 2014



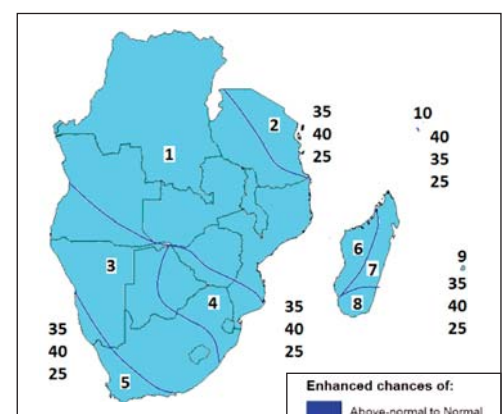
November-December 2014-January 2015



December 2014-January-February 2015



January-February-March 2015



Enhanced chances of:

- Above-normal to Normal
- Normal to Above-normal
- Normal to Below-normal
- Below-normal to Normal

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



SADC mediates in Lesotho political conflict

SADC HAS appointed a facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho to work with the country's coalition government as it implements a roadmap to restore political stability in the country.

Lesotho's coalition government led by Prime Minister Thomas Thabane has been facing some challenges since its formation in 2012, and the situation worsened in the wake of an alleged coup plot by Lesotho's military on 30 August.

Meeting on 15 September in Pretoria, South Africa to

discuss and consider the situation in Lesotho, the SADC Double Troika Summit mandated South African Deputy President Cyril Ramaphosa to act as SADC facilitator to Lesotho.

Ramaphosa will be supported by the SADC Secretariat and a team of experts from Troika Member States to facilitate the restoration of political and security stability in Lesotho, in the short and long term.

Troika members are Zimbabwe (SADC chairperson), Botswana (deputy chairper-

son) and Malawi (immediate past chairperson). The others are South Africa (chairperson of the Organon Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation), Lesotho (deputy) and Namibia (outgoing chair).

"Summit urged the leaders of the Coalition Government to work together to implement the Windhoek and Pretoria declarations as a matter of urgency in particular the lifting of Parliament prorogation within the agreed time, during which focus should be placed in preparing the brought forward elections," read part of

the statement released by the Double Troika.

"To this effect the Coalition Government will work together with the Facilitator in addressing all political and security challenges in preparation for the brought forward elections."

The coalition leaders have agreed to bring forward the date of the elections from 2017 to the date to be agreed upon after consultations with other political stakeholders.

The latest political crisis in Lesotho was allegedly set off when Thabane, facing a vote of no confidence, suspended Parliament in June.

Another reason cited for the latest conflict is the decision by Thabane to dismiss Lesotho Defence Force commander Kennedy Tlali Kamoli, replacing him with Maaparankoe Mahao.

Lesotho has a long history of internal confrontation, dating back to independence in October 1966 when the country was an island surrounded by a sea of apartheid South Africa.

Many of the conflicts have required regional intervention by SADC, and the Double Troika Summit has "commended all Member States that have deployed or pledged to deploy officers in Lesotho," to contain the current situation.

The Double Troika Summit was also attended by the Democratic Republic of Congo and United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax. □

Support for Mauritius claim over Chagos Archipelago

SADC HAS rallied behind Mauritius in its struggle to reclaim sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago which has been at the centre of a dispute with the United Kingdom.

In 1965, before granting independence to Mauritius, the UK split the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius and took the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches from Seychelles to form the British Indian Ocean Territory.

The islands were formally established as an overseas territory of the UK on 8 November 1965.

Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches were returned to Seychelles in June 1976 following its independence.

The Mauritian government has stated that it does not recognise the British Indian Ocean Territory, which the UK created by excising the Chagos Archipelago prior to independence, and insists that the



archipelago, including Diego Garcia, forms an integral part of the territory of Mauritius under both Mauritian law and international law.

There is a strong body of international law and opinion that supports this position, but the UK regards Diego Garcia as strategic for shipping and security, and leases part of the island to the United States military.

The Constitution of Mauritius states that the islands of Mauritius include Mauritius, Rodrigues, Agaléga, Cargados,

Carajos and the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia and any other island comprised in the State of Mauritius.

Meeting at their 34th Summit in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in August, SADC leaders pledged full support for Mauritius in its legal battle against the UK.

"Summit did call upon all Member States to fully support the Legitimate Claim of the Republic of Mauritius for the restoration of its sovereignty over Chagos Archipelago without which the full decolonisation of Africa is not complete," the SADC leaders said in a communique.

Mauritius launched its legal challenge more than three years ago and believes a ruling in its favour could lead to the unravelling of Britain's colonial-era claim and the eventual return of hundreds of exiled islanders who have been forced to leave the archipelago. Many now live in Britain or Mauritius. □



Peace agreement ahead of Mozambique elections

PRESIDENT ARMANDO Guebuza of Mozambique has signed an agreement with Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama signalling the end of two-year hostilities by Renamo in the centre of the country.

The peace accord was signed on 5 September in the capital Maputo at a ceremony witnessed by government ministers, members of the National Assembly including those from the political parties Frelimo and Renamo, and diplomats accredited to Mozambique.

The accord consists of four documents, covering an agreement on the cessation of hos-



President Armando Guebuza and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama sign the recent Mozambique peace treaty.

ilities between Renamo and government forces; a memorandum of understanding between Renamo and the government; a document highlighting the terms of refer-

ences for international observers who will monitor the cessation of hostilities; and the integration of Renamo combatants into the police force and army.

"With the signing of the accord, it brings about legitimate hopes for Mozambicans to have the best life. Our people expect all political actors to respect the Constitution, and also hope that all the liberties and progress they have enjoyed in the past will continue," Guebuza said at the signing ceremony.

Dhlakama, who returned to Maputo on 4 September after living at a Renamo base in central Mozambique for more than a year, said he was happy to have signed the agreement, which will enable him to participate in the forthcoming elections set for 15 October.

The election campaign, in which he is a presidential candidate, has already started. Guebuza is not contesting this election as he is completing his second five-year term as President in line with the Constitution.

"The agreement signed today covers all Renamo's key demands, which include the electoral law. It assures transparency in electoral processes from voting day to the announcement of results," Dhlakama said.

Bringing Dhlakama to Maputo and arranging a meeting with the Mozambican President was an international effort, and he was accompanied on the aircraft by the Ambassadors of Italy, Portugal, United States, as well as High Commissioners from Botswana and Britain.

The Frelimo party, of which Guebuza remains president, will be represented by Filipe Nyussi as their presidential candidate. Nyussi is currently the defence minister.

Another contestant in the elections is the Mozambique Democratic Movement led by the mayor of Beira, Davis Simango, who broke away from Renamo in 2009. □

Botswana elections set for 24 October

PRESIDENT IAN Khama has set 24 October as the date for national elections, which are expected to be closely contested.

A number of opposition parties have formed an alliance under the Umbrella for Democratic Change led by Duma Boko.

According to analysts, this is by far the most powerful coalition to take part in the country's elections since independence in 1966.

However, the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) led by Khama is confident that it will once again emerge victorious.

"Still the only party," and "Still the biggest party in Botswana" are some of the catchy phrases being used by the BDP on its website.

Khama is also encouraged by the support his party has received in the last few years, hence his decision to stand for re-election.

"Fellow comrades and compatriots, once again I come before you to ask in kind

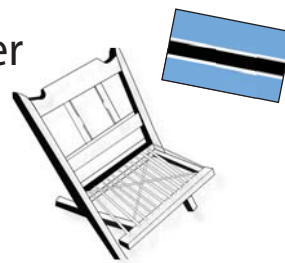
humility for your mandate to lead this belloved nation for a second term," Khama said in a foreword to the BDP manifesto.

"Your confidence in the Botswana Democratic Party has not wavered in the last five decades and for that we are all grateful to you."

The run-up to the elections was marred by the death of an opposition leader when Gommele Motswaledi of the Botswana Movement for Democracy (BMD) died in a car accident in August in what the opposition claimed was suspicious circumstances.

However, the police have ruled out foul play, saying the "investigations reveal that Motswaledi's death was the result of a road accident uninfluenced by any foul play."

Botswana uses a single constituency electoral system of First Past the Post for the election of Members of Parliament. Elected MPs then act as an electoral college to choose the President.



A total of 824,073 voters have registered to vote against an estimated population of 1.4 million eligible voters.

Of these, 389,870 (almost 50 percent) are youth, meaning that young people will have a major say in who will emerge as the eventual winner.

A number of political parties and independent candidates are expected to participate. In the last elections held in 2009, seven parties and 15 independent candidates took part in the elections, which saw the BDP win 45 of the 57 elected seats.

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. □



SADC ready to establish Africa's largest integrated market

by Kizito Sikuka

SOUTHERN AFRICA is committed to finalizing negotiations to establish a Tripartite Free Trade Area that will cover 26 countries in eastern and southern Africa.

The proposed Tripartite Free Trade Area, known as the Grand FTA, involves three regional economic communities - the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), East African Community (EAC), and SADC.

According to a roadmap developed by COMESA-EAC-SADC, the Grand FTA is expected to come into force by 2016.

If this happens, intra-regional trade is expected to increase sharply and to deepen regional integration through improved investment flows and enhanced competition.

In fact, this arrangement will create a combined population of some 600 million people covering half of the member states of the African Union (AU), and a Gross Domestic Product of about US\$1 trillion.

SADC Director of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment, Boitumelo Gofhamodimo said during the 34th SADC Heads of State and Government Summit held in August in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe that the region is ready for the establishment of the tripartite FTA.

"Apart from offering a bigger market, the tripartite trade arrangement is very important as it allows countries in eastern and southern Africa to harmonize their trade policies," she said.

"We expect to conclude the negotiations by end of the year," Gofhamodimo said, adding that the talks had been delayed by a combination of factors, including limited financial resources.

"As SADC, I believe we are ready for the tripartite arrangement. It is one arrangement which is very important in boosting trade and deepening integration."

The ongoing negotiations are being followed keenly by the AU as other regional economic communities on the continent want to learn from this experience.

Africa's longstanding vision since 1963 at the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) – precursor to the AU – has been to have a united and integrated continent.

Under the African Economic Community Treaty signed in 1991, Africa aims to establish a continent-wide FTA and the proposed COMESA-EAC-SADC trade agreement is regarded as one of the building blocks for the continental target.

Therefore, once operational, the proposed Tripartite FTA will be used as a benchmark for deeper regional and continental integration in Africa.

According to a roadmap adopted in June 2011, negotiations for the Tripartite FTA would be conducted in three different phases.

To date, the Tripartite Trade Negotiation Forum (TTNF) has completed the preparatory phase which involved the exchange of relevant information, including applied national tariffs and trade data and measures.

This phase was aimed at ensuring the adoption of the terms of reference and rules of procedure for the establishment of the TTNF.

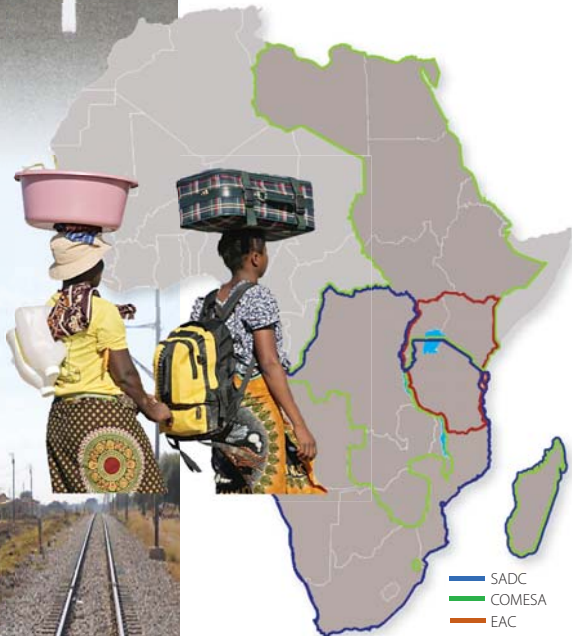
The tripartite negotiators are now concluding phase one, which covers core FTA issues such as tariff liberalization, rules of origin, customs procedures and simplification of customs documentation, transit procedures, non-tariff barriers, trade remedies and other technical barriers to trade and dispute resolution.

Facilitating movement of business persons within the region is being negotiated in parallel with the first phase.

Phase two, the last stage of the negotiations, is expected to start soon and will cover trade in services and trade-related issues such as intellectual property rights, competition policy and trade development and competitiveness.

According to the roadmap, all negotiations should be completed within 36 months. Thereafter, COMESA-EAC-SADC are expected launch a single FTA by 2016, building on the FTAs that are already in place.

The ultimate launch of the enlarged FTA will result in the three sub-regions coalescing into a single FTA with the goal of establishing a single Customs Union in the near future. □



Intra-SADC trade on the increase

INTRA-SADC TRADE is on the increase and was estimated to have risen to more than US\$58 billion as of 2012 from about US\$13.8 billion in 2000, according to the SADC Secretariat.

However, these figures only relate to the 12 countries that belong to the SADC Free Trade Area. Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo and Seychelles are not yet members of the FTA.

When all the 15 SADC Member States are included, the figures show that intra-regional trade increased more than four-fold from about US\$14

billion in 2000 to more than US\$66 billion in 2012.

South Africa is the largest trading partner in the SADC region. For example, its exports to the region are estimated at 40 percent of total intra-regional trade. Other major exporting countries include Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

In terms of imports, Botswana is the leading regional importer, together with other three smaller members of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) – Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland. South Africa is the fifth and largest member of SACU. □

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Knowledge for Development




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

Mozambicans will go to the polls to choose new government leaders including a president and members of the national assembly for the next five years, using an electoral system of proportional representation based on party lists. Incumbent President Armando Guebuza is not taking part in the elections after serving his second and last term.

23-24,
South Africa

Solar Indaba

The conference will provide information on the financial mechanisms necessary for solar energy to offer an extensive solution to current energy shortages in Africa and the infrastructure development needed to support an effective supply chain between independent providers and national/regional grids.

24, Botswana

Botswana General Elections

Members of parliament and local government representatives will be elected on 24 October, using the single constituency or "first-past-the-post" electoral system. The elected parliament then sits as an electoral college to choose a president who will hold office for five years. The House of Chiefs, the Ntlo ya Dikgosi, is an advisory body to parliament.

31, Angola

SAPP Executive Committee Meeting

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) will discuss the general energy situation in the region at the 37th meeting of its executive committee. SAPP is a regional body that coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of SADC Member State utilities.

November
1-3,
Côte d'Ivoire

African Economic Conference 2014

The conference will provide a unique opportunity for researchers, policy-makers and development practitioners from Africa and elsewhere, to explore Africa's existing knowledge generation approaches and frameworks, the efficacy of its knowledge and innovation institutions in developing needed skills, technology and innovation capacities. The theme is "Knowledge and Innovation for Africa's Transformation".

17-19, Ethiopia

Africa Climate Resilient Infrastructure Summit

The summit aims at introducing to the representatives of member states of the African Union practical solutions and technical cooperation from the private sector, technology providers, consultancies and service providers. These can help the continent to prepare to face the challenges of climate change impacts on infrastructure in the areas of energy, ICT, building infrastructure, water, and agriculture and food security.

29, Namibia

General Elections

Namibians go to the polls on 29 November to choose government leaders including a president, members of parliament and local government representatives for the next five years. Incumbent President Hifikepunye Pohamba is not taking part in the elections after serving his second and last term.

December
1-12, Peru

COP 20

The 20th Conference of Parties (COP 20) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change will meet in Peru to continue negotiations toward a global consensus on addressing the impacts of climate change. While significant progress has been made towards a binding agreement, deep divisions remain on the way forward, particularly on such issues as carbon emissions levels, climate finance, technology, and capacity for adaptation and risk management.

50 years
1964 - 2014



Founding Presidents of Tanzania and Zambia, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere (left) and Dr. Kenneth Kaunda (right)

Golden Jubilee Zambia celebrates

ZAMBIA WILL celebrate 50 years of independence, an eventful half century characterised by selfless dedication to the liberation of southern Africa.

The struggle for Zambia's independence began in the 1940s when African workers, angered by the refusal of the colonial government to grant them the right to belong to trade unions and instead consigning them to "welfare societies", decided to form the Federation of Welfare Societies.

The federation was turned into a political party, the Northern Rhodesia Congress, which was changed in 1951 to the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress (ANC) led by Harry Nkumbula.

The birth of a breakaway group, led by a school teacher named Kenneth David Kaunda, raised the political temperature in the British colony.

The Congress was banned in 1959 and Kaunda was thrown in jail. On his release the same year, his supporters formed the United National Independence Party (UNIP), installing Kaunda as their leader.

UNIP took a leading role in opposing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which had been formed in 1953 through the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and Nyasaland (now Malawi).

Protracted protests against the Federation forced the British government to introduce a constitution for Northern Rhodesia, allowing an African majority in the legislature.

The Federation was dissolved in December 1963, much to the delight of the African majority in all three countries.

UNIP participated in the elections that followed in January 1964, winning 55 seats against 10 for the Northern Rhodesia ANC. The National Progressive Party won all the 10 seats reserved for whites.

Zambia attained Independence on 24 October 1964, with Kaunda elected as Prime Minister, and later the same year as President when the country became a Republic.

At independence, despite its considerable mineral wealth, Zambia faced major challenges, as the economy was largely dependent on foreign expertise.

However, even more significant was the challenge that most of Zambia's neighbours were still colonies or under white minority rule.

As a result, the Zambian government supported liberation movements from Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, providing rear bases, shelter and support.

The UNIP government took a particularly strong stand against the settler-led government in Southern Rhodesia, which declared unilateral and illegal independence from Britain in 1965.

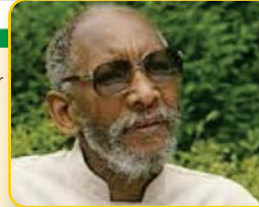
Dr Kenneth Kaunda was among the leaders honoured by SADC for their immense contribution to the liberation of the country and the region.

Kaunda, the only leader among the five who is still alive, was later honoured by Zimbabwe for his "exceptional strength of resolve, selfless dedication, revolutionary leadership and outstanding contribution during Zimbabwe's long and arduous struggle for equality, justice and self-determination." □



King Moshoeshoe I, founder of the Basotho Nation 1860s

King Moshoeshoe II, leader of Basotho nation at independence in 1966



THE KINGDOM of Lesotho is a small, landlocked mountain kingdom, completely surrounded by South Africa, that reclaimed its independence on 4 October 1966. Known as the Kingdom in the Sky or the Roof of Africa, it is the only independent state in the world that is entirely above 1,000 metres elevation, with most of the country lying above 1,800 metres. This was the fortress of the visionary leader, warrior king and diplomat, Moshoeshoe I (1786-1870), who made alliances with clans and chiefdoms of southern Sotho people who were displaced from a large catchment area by the expanding Zulu kingdom and sought refuge in the mountains. Moshoeshoe I offered refuge, moving with his people to a place later called Thaba Bosiu, "mountain of the night" because it was believed to grow during the night and shrink during the day. It proved to be an impassable stronghold against enemies, and his power and influence grew as he offered land to defeated enemies to cultivate crops and forged disparate groups into a nation. The king appealed to the British for protection against the Dutch farmers (Boers) and the area was placed under British protection in March 1868. When he died in 1870 the protectorate was annexed to the Cape Colony, and so began the long Basotho struggle to regain their independence, achieved in 1966 under Constantine Bereng Seiso, who bore his ancestor's name as King Moshoeshoe II.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN SADC

October-December 2014

1 October	Public Holiday	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	General Elections	Mozambique
24 October	General Elections	Botswana
24 October	Independence Day	Zambia
1 November	All Saints Day	Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles
2 November	Remembrance Day	Angola
11 November	National Independence Day	Angola
29 November	General Elections	Namibia
1 December	Incwala Day	Swaziland
8 December	Immaculate Conception	Seychelles
9 December	Independence Day	Tanzania
10 December	International Human Rights Day	Namibia
16 December	Day of Reconciliation	South Africa
22 December	National Unity Day	Zimbabwe
25 December	Christmas	All SADC except Angola and Mozambique
26 December	Family Day	Angola, Mozambique
	Day of Goodwill	South Africa
	Family Day	Namibia
	Boxing Day	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe