

# SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY



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## SADC aligns priorities for industrialisation and integration

by Kizito Sikuka

**IMPLEMENTATION OF** a new strategic plan and industrialisation strategy adopted earlier this year has started with the alignment of regional activities to the new policies.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, and the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020, were approved in April at an Extra-Ordinary Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe.

At the 35th Ordinary SADC Summit held in Gaborone, Botswana in August, the new SADC chairperson, President Seretse Khama Ian Khama, said in his acceptance speech that the priority during his year in office will be on implementation of the commitments made.

This is reflected in the decision of Summit to scale up the implementation of regional infrastructure as a key enabler to economic integration in support of industrialisation.

The Summit theme was "Accelerating Industrialisation of SADC Economies through Transformation of Natural Endowment and improved Human Capital."

In this regard, "Summit noted the need to explore sustainable ways of financing SADC programmes, in particular the implementation of the Revised RISDP and Industrialisation Strategy. To this end, Summit directed Council to finalise ongoing work on alternative sources of funding and report to the next Ordinary Summit."

SADC Member States and International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) have begun the process of aligning their regional activities, programmes and projects to the Revised RISDP and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap in line with a resolution of the 35th SADC Summit.

The leaders noted at Summit that streamlining all regional activities, programmes and projects to the Revised RISDP and the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap would ensure the smooth implementation of other agreed milestones to advance socio-economic development and deeper integration.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap aims at accelerating the momentum by strengthening the comparative and competitive advantages of the economies of the region, and is anchored on three pillars – industrialisation, competitiveness and regional integration.

The strategy covers the period 2015-2063. For example, during the period 2015-2020, the region strives to progress from being factor-driven to being investment-driven.

From 2021-2050, the region will aim at advancing to become an innovation-driven economy, while the target for the period 2051-2063 is to achieve high levels of economic growth, competitiveness, incomes and employment.



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## SADC aligns priorities for industrialisation and integration

The Revised RISDP is a five-year plan that guides the implementation of all SADC programmes from 2015-2020.

The plan has four priority areas focusing on:

- industrial development and market integration;
- infrastructure development in support of regional integration;
- peace and security cooperation as a prerequisite for regional integration; and,
- special programmes of regional dimension.

SADC met with ICPs in September to begin the process of aligning regional activities, programmes and projects to the two docu-

ments, and to discuss how to coordinate implementation of SADC priorities for regional integration as outlined in the Revised RISDP and supported by the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

The meeting of the SADC-ICP dialogue platform was attended by representatives of SADC ambassadors in Gaborone and representatives of the ICPs as well as the SADC Double Troika comprising the SADC Troika of Botswana (SADC chair), Swaziland (SADC deputy chair), and Zimbabwe (outgoing SADC chair), and the SADC Organ Troika of Mozambique (chair), United



Botswana's President Khama with SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Tax, during his first visit to the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone as the current SADC chair.



Republic of Tanzania (deputy chair), and South Africa (outgoing chair).

SADC presented to the meeting the sequenced priority milestones to be achieved during the period 2015-2020 and the estimated indicative public coordination costs for the Secretariat and Member States.

"The indicative public coordination costs of the SADC Secretariat are estimated to be over US\$364.5 million, while the indicative available resources from both the SADC Member States and the ICPs are estimated at US\$206.7 million, leaving an indicative funding gap of US\$109.1 million," Secretariat said in a statement after the meeting.

A significant part of this gap falls under the priority area of infrastructure development.

The SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomona Lawrence Tax, stressed the need for the coordination of activities to ensure the successful implementation of the Revised RISDP and the Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap.

"A number of developments have taken place since we last met on 4 December 2014, and tremendous achievements have been recorded, as outlined in the 35th Summit Brochure, which was distributed during the just ended Summit," she said, adding that the ICPs are an important player in the integration agenda and their sup-

port has been influential in assisting the region to develop its economy.

SADC cooperation with ICPs is guided by the Paris Declaration of Principles on Aid Coordination, and the 2006 Windhoek Declaration on a New Partnership between SADC and the ICPs.

"It is important that we continue to work together in implementing programmes with visible and high impact to regional integration," Dr Tax said. "We are confident that the support from our partners will be aligned towards SADC priorities, in addressing the identified resource gaps."

She said even "where direct ICP support is provided to other stakeholders to implement regional programmes, such support should clearly define results that are based on the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 and other SADC programmes, such as the Industrialization initiative."

The SADC-ICP dialogue platform agreed on the urgent need for ICPs to simplify and harmonize their monitoring, and also financial systems and procedures.

For example, SADC has about 40 different financial accounts with different ICPs. This situation has hindered the smooth implementation of programmes due to delays caused by varying procedures to access funds from ICPs. □

### Regional integration agenda to be costed

A DETAILED implementation plan of all recently approved regional programmes and strategies will soon be finalized to ensure the full implementation of the agreed action plans.

The SADC Council of Ministers met prior to the 35th SADC Summit in Gaborone, Botswana in August and agreed on the need to expedite the implementation of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap, and the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 approved at the Extra-Ordinary Summit in April.

The Council chairperson, Kenneth Matambo, who is the Minister of Finance and Development Planning of Botswana, said while implementation of the two regional programmes has begun, there is need to put in place a detailed costing to ensure that the action plans are implemented effectively and within the timeframe.

"To fully implement the industrialisation strategy, the Council has directed the SADC Secretariat to expeditiously finalize the development of a costed action plan on the industrialisation strategy," he said.

Matambo, said it is important for "Member States, with support from the Secretariat, to review and finalize national indicative public coordination costs to implement the Revised RISDP by September 2015."

"In this regard, the council has directed the SADC Secretariat in consultation with Member States to finalize the indicative investment costs to implement the Revised RISDP for submission to the Council at its next meeting," he said.

"The Council noted the progress in the review of the SADC Secretariat Organizational Structure and Institutional Framework necessary for the implementation of the Revised RISDP and industrialisation strategy to be submitted to council in March 2016." □

## SADC agreements deepen regional integration

THE 35<sup>TH</sup> SADC Summit held on 17-18 August in Gaborone, Botswana approved various protocols and agreements aimed at deepening regional integration and socio-economic development. □

### SADC develops regional terrorism strategy

**COGNISANT THAT** terrorism is a global threat and that the region needs to have a common and coordinated approach to prevent and combat acts of international and domestic terrorism, the 35th SADC Summit approved the SADC Regional Counter Terrorism Strategy to ensure the region's preparedness in confronting terrorism threats.

The outgoing chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, said the region is addressing threats to regional stability, whether international or domestic.

"To this extent, I am pleased to report that we have developed a comprehensive Counter-Terrorism Strategy to ensure our preparedness in confronting these threats facing the continent and the world today.

"Similarly we are addressing other threats to our regional stability such as the risks of natural disasters,

poverty and underdevelopment," Zuma said during his handover to the next chairperson of the Organ, President Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique.

The terrorism strategy is expected to strengthen cooperation in dealing with acts of terrorism as stipulated in the SADC Declaration on Terrorism signed in 2002.

The declaration condemns all acts of terrorism and urges SADC Member States to take steps to combat terrorism wherever possible.

It suggests that SADC Member States ratify legal instruments for ending terrorism and cooperate at all levels to prevent acts that endanger lives and disrupt security in the region, in line with international agreements.

The declaration further state that SADC Member States will "fight with all means at our disposal all forms of terrorism that endanger the lives of innocent civilians, disrupt regional security,

stability and the constitutional order of states", as well as, "cooperate at all levels in the exchange of information and identification of persons, institutions and networks associated with terrorism."

Compared to other regions in Africa, the threat posed by terrorism within SADC has been low and SADC has significant capacity for law enforcement cooperation which is a critical step in the creation of a meaningful anti-terrorism partnership.

SADC also adopted a protocol on the control of firearms, ammunitions, and other related materials which provides for cooperation between law enforcement agencies in dealing with acts of terrorism.

This indicates that SADC Member States are working towards the capacity to address acts of terrorism as a trans-boundary issue, and are building functional relationships between their respective agencies. □

### Towards increasing trade in services

**THE PROTOCOL** on Trade in Services that was signed by other Member States in 2012, was signed at the 35th SADC Summit by the remaining two countries, Namibia and South Africa.

The objectives of the Protocol on Trade in Services are to liberalise intra-SADC trade in services with a view to creating a single market for services in the region.

The protocol provides a framework within which specific liberalization commitments must be negotiated through successive rounds of negotiations.

Six priority sectors were identified for the first round: communication, construction, energy, finance, tourism, and transport. Other sectors will be negotiated in successive rounds.

The Protocol on Trade Services is an important mechanism in implementation of the SADC Free Trade Area which was approved in 2008.

The establishment of an FTA has seen the removal of non-tariff barriers among SADC countries.

According to latest figures released by the SADC Secretariat, intra-regional trade within SADC has been increasing since the launch of the FTA, reaching US\$394 million in 2012 from about US\$89.3 million in 2001. □

### Summit approves establishment of administrative tribunal

**SADC HEADS** of State and Government approved a resolution on the establishment of an administrative tribunal whose jurisdiction will be confined to advisory interpretation of the SADC Treaty and protocols adopted by Member States.

The resolution to establish the SADC Administrative Tribunal (SADCAT) follows dissolution of an earlier Tribunal after an instruction by regional leaders for an independent re-

view of its functions and terms of reference.

The SADC Tribunal was established through an amendment to the SADC Treaty without ratification by Member States, and was constituted to ensure adherence to and the proper interpretation of the provisions of the Treaty and subsidiary instruments and to adjudicate upon disputes referred to it.

However, Summit suspended the work of the Tribunal

in 2010 and ordered a review of the role and jurisdiction of the regional court, after some countries objected to its constitution through an amendment to the founding treaty rather than a separate protocol requiring ratification by due process in all Member States.

Meanwhile, SADCAT has begun the process of nominating judges, through seeking applications from qualified persons.

Member States have been requested to submit two nominees each to the Executive Secretary for consideration to constitute a pool of judges for the SADCAT. The candidates will be considered by the Committee of Ministers of Justice and Attorneys-General who will make recommendation to Council of Ministers. Appointment will be for a term of two years, renewable once. □

# SADC success hinges on self-sufficiency and so

**SADC MINISTERS** have said the organization will benefit more from its integration agenda if the region takes full control of its developmental plan and financing model.

Addressing the SADC Council of Ministers as the outgoing chairperson of Council, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, urged the region to develop alternative financing modalities that can ensure financial independence and self-sufficiency.

Most of the developmental programmes of SADC are funded by International Cooperating Partners (ICPs), comprising the ownership and sustainability of the programmes.

More than 70 percent of the SADC budget comes from ICPs, notably the European Union.

"SADC has come a long way and we are extremely proud of its achievements during its 35-year history," Mumbengegwi said.

"While we celebrate these achievements, we remain deeply conscious of the fact that for as long as we are unable to fund our own organization, the future of our programme and activities will remain uncertain and SADC will not be wholly ours."

He noted that while "we deeply appreciate the support that SADC receives from its cooperating partners, our continued dependency on their generosity and benevolence constitutes one of the most profound weaknesses of our organization."

The SADC Executive Secretary, Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, agreed, saying that SADC must take charge of its own developmental agenda.

She said the Secretariat has since prepared a proposal for presentation and discussion by SADC Finance Ministers, about how SADC can become self-sufficient.

The measures contained in the proposal are expected to be in line with those advocated by the African Union (AU), which also wants to reduce its heavy dependence on foreign support.

The AU has proposed to put a small levy on plane tickets, hotels and text messages as alternative sources of financing. It is projected that these measures could raise about US\$600 million a year, and it is expected that the AU would be able to meet the bulk of its costs using its own funds, within five years.

Dr Tax said the development of an alternative financ-

ing model for SADC is critical and requires utmost attention from all stakeholders.

"It is only with our own reliable sources of funds, that we will be able to finance and accelerate our own regional integration agenda at the needed pace."

The incoming SADC Council of Ministers chairperson, Botswana's Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Kenneth Matambo, said that, in addition to alternative financing, there is need for SADC to focus on projects and activities that have a greater impact on advancing socio-economic development in the region.

"The need for adequate budgetary provisions for financing SADC activities and ensuring assumptions of greater financial responsibility by Member States, while prioritizing the region's activities in order to focus on those issues that would deepen regional integration within a short timeframe,

cannot be over-emphasized," Matambo said.

"Let us, therefore, ensure implementation of high impact activities, policies and strategies." □

## Youth key to regional development

**SADC HEADS** of State and Government meeting in Botswana at their 35th Summit approved a Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment in SADC.

The aim of the declaration is to draw the attention and commitment of SADC leaders to the urgency of youth development and empowerment in the context of regional cooperation, integration, development, and peace and security in the region.

SADC leaders recognize that the involvement of youth in the regional integration agenda is critical since young people constitute the majority of the population and are the leaders of the future.

The declaration highlights key challenges facing the youth in SADC and calls upon Member States to commit and invest in youth in the areas of economic empowerment, social development, political participation and governance, youth in emergency situations, security of vulnerable youth, research and monitoring, evaluation and reporting on youth developments. □

## Swaziland to host 36th SADC Summit



**THE KINGDOM** of Swaziland will host the 36th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government next year. Swaziland was elected as deputy SADC chair at the 35th SADC Summit held in Botswana in August, and as per tradition the country is expected to host the next summit where it will assume the rotating chair. Therefore, at the 36th SADC Summit, King Mswati III of Swaziland will take over leadership of the regional body from President Seretse Khama Ian Khama of Botswana.



# ocio-economic development

## New SADC Troikas for 2015/16

**THE 35<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit** elected new members of its governance structure to steer the region's integration agenda for the coming year.

The SADC Summit is made up of all Heads of State and Government of the 15 Member States and is responsible for the overall policy direction and control of functions of the Community, ultimately making it the supreme

policy-making institution of SADC.

SADC is managed by the Secretariat overseen between Summits by a Troika system comprising the SADC Summit chair, deputy chair, and previous chair.

Therefore, the SADC Troika 2015/16 is headed by President Seretse Khama Ian Khama of Botswana and is made up of Khama (current chair), King

Mswati III of Swaziland (deputy chair), and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe (previous chair).

The Troika System vests authority in this group of three leaders to take quick decisions on behalf of SADC, as well as providing policy direction to SADC institutions between the regular SADC Summits.

The SADC Organ on Politics Defence and Security Coopera-

tion, which also operates on a Troika basis, will be headed by President Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique.

It is coordinated at the level of Summit, consisting of a chair, deputy chair and immediate past chair, and reports to the SADC Summit chairperson.

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania is deputy chair of the Organ, while South African President Jacob Zuma is the immediate past chair.

The Organ is mandated to steer and provide Member States with direction regarding matters that strengthen or threaten peace, security and stability in the region.

The SADC Summit and the Organ Troika are separate, and the chair of the Organ does not simultaneously hold the chair of Summit.

Both positions rotate on an annual basis, and change at each annual SADC Summit. □

## SADC targets economic diversification

**THERE IS** need for southern Africa to broaden its industrial and economic bases to promote sustainable socio-economic growth in the region, a study by the SADC Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration has revealed.

Diversification of the economy will allow the region to create employment for its citizens, as well as "intensify the fight against poverty."

With SADC and the rest of the world slowly emerging from the 2008/09 global financial economic downturn, industrial and economic diversification by SADC Member States will serve as a buffer against any external financial shocks.

The study shows that most SADC countries greatly depend on the primary sector for development and are, therefore, susceptible to external financial shocks, hindering sustainable socio-economic development.

For example, countries whose economies rely heavily on the mining sector during the global crisis of 2008/09 were badly affected.

However, those that diversified into other sectors such as fisheries and manufacturing were not as badly affected.

"There is an urgent need for SADC countries to broaden their industrial and economic bases in order to create employment and intensify the fight against poverty," the SADC Council said at the 35th SADC Summit.

It noted that one country that offers the best example of successful diversification is Brazil. The South American country was known as the world's largest producer of coffee.

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

its economy to become the tenth largest in the world.

In the SADC region, countries such as Mauritius have also achieved sustained growth through diversifying their economies from a heavy reliance on tourism, textiles and sugarcane production to steadily developing their manufacturing bases. □

## New leaders address Summit

**FOUR NEW** leaders of SADC Member States delivered their maiden speeches to the 35<sup>th</sup> SADC Summit held in Gaborone, Botswana in August.

The newly elected leaders who addressed the Summit are President Filipe Jacinto Nyusi of Mozambique; President Dr. Hage Geingob of Namibia; President Edgar Lungu of Zambia; and Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

The leaders re-affirmed their governments' commitment to the SADC political and economic integration and development agenda.

Summit congratulated the leaders and commended the people and governments of six SADC Member States for holding peaceful, free, fair and credible elections during the last 12 months -- Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia.

The President of Botswana, Lt. Gen. Seretse Khama Ian Khama, was re-elected. Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth of Mauritius was unable to attend the Summit but was represented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade. □



# SADC on drought alert

by Admire Ndhlovu

**SOUTHERN AFRICA** is assessing its food security situation amid preliminary indications that the region could experience a drought.

The 19th Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-19), which met at the end of August in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, predicted that the region is expected to receive insufficient rainfall during the agricultural season that runs from October 2015 to March 2016.

This climate outlook is not a favourable one as the region is coming from yet another challenging situation.

As noted by the head of the SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (FANR) Directorate, Margaret Nyirenda, the 2014/2015 rainfall season was generally poor in most parts of the region, with prolonged dry spells in countries such as Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Some parts of the region including Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique also experienced severe floods that subdued the overall regional food security situation, which had been impressive over the last few years.

Bradwell Garanganga, Regional Coordinator of the SADC Climate Service Centre, said much of SADC is likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall for the periods October to December 2015 and January to March 2016, adding that "a persistent strong El Niño is also favoured during the bulk of the rainfall season."

The El Niño effect has been associated with previous drought periods in southern Africa. The phenomenon causes the sea temperature to rise significantly in the Pacific

Ocean off South America, and the air becomes dry, affecting the rain-formation process.

Garanganga said in his climate outlook presentation that only the extreme northern part of SADC and parts of the island countries of Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles are expected to receive normal to above-normal rains in the first and second part of the summer season.

However, he added that, since climate conditions constantly change, users should contact their national meteorological offices for latest interpretation of the outlook, and for finer details, updates and additional guidance.

The SADC region should prepare for the impending extreme weather conditions. For example, farmers could plant crops that mature quickly, and the region should invest more in infrastructure development including roads, irrigation and silos.

Improving the transport network and storage facilities will allow agricultural produce to be moved smoothly from a place that has a surplus to another needing additional food.

"We should invest more in irrigation, conserve dam water, and plant short season varieties," SARCOF Principal Meteorologist, Linear Gopo, said.

Most economies in SADC are largely dependent on climate conditions, and any reduction or increase in rainfall often has a negative effect on socio-economic development.

For example, Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dropped by three percent and eight percent after the 1983 and 1992 droughts respectively.

In South Africa, the 1992 drought induced a reduction of the agricultural GDP by about ZAR1.2 billion and caused a 0.4 to 1.0 percent loss in economic growth.

Rainfall forecast for October-December 2015



Rainfall forecast for January-March 2016



The same drought cost the Zambian government US\$300 million and translated into a 39 percent drop in agricultural output and a 2.8 percent decline in the country's GDP.

The SARCOF-19 Outlook comes at a time when the Kariba Dam between Zambia and Zimbabwe is experiencing declining water levels, as water coming out through the turbines is more than inflows into the dam.

The Zimbabwe Power Company has said that water levels in Lake Kariba have dropped to 41 percent compared with 80 percent this time last year.

With expected low rainfall, it is likely to take longer for water levels to be at optimal. As a result, the Zambezi River Authority, which manages the dam on behalf of Zambia and Zimbabwe, has reduced water allocation for power generation at the dam by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) and Zimbabwe Elec-

tricity Supply Authority (ZESA).

In a public notice on 1 September, ZESA Holdings advised its customers in Zimbabwe of the reduction in power generation as a result of depleted dam water levels.

The power utility noted that there is to be a reduction in power generation at Kariba Power Station from 750MW to 475MW until dam levels have risen to requisite levels.

SARCOF-19, which brought together climate scientists from the SADC National Meteorological and/or Hydrological Services and the SADC Climate Services Centre was held on 26-28 August.

The forum meets each year to review the rainfall season in SADC, and discuss the potential impacts of the consensus seasonal climate outlook on other socio-economic sectors including disaster risk management, food security, health, water resources and hydropower management. □

## Experts discuss the role of water in industrialisation

by Admire Ndhlovu

"A NATION which is not water-secure and without having proper sanitation facilities will not be able to achieve the desired and high sustained levels of economic growth and development."

This was said by Namibian Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Theo Diergaardt, in his opening remarks at the 7th SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue. Held in September in Windhoek, Namibia with the theme

"Watering Development in SADC: The Central Role of Water in Driving Industrialisation", the dialogue unpacked the role that water is expected to play in driving industrialisation in the SADC region.

It built on outcomes of the past two summits of SADC Heads of State and Governments held in Zimbabwe and Botswana in 2014 and 2015 respectively, where regional leaders decided to prioritise industrialisation of the region.

The Multi-stakeholder Dialogue noted that economic growth due to industrialisation will increase the demand for water resources.

This means that the region needs to plan and ensure that water does not become a constraint in quality or quantity in the quest to achieve the aspirations of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063, approved in April.

"We have to strategize and ensure that water doesn't have to be a constraint in pursuing our developmental agenda of becoming an industrialised region by 2020," Diergaardt said.

The Water Dialogue strengthened the understanding of the role of water in driving industrialisation in the region, and was attended by water, energy, agricultural and industrialisation experts, as well as represen-

tatives from governments and youth groups from SADC Member States.

The delegates strategized and proposed a way forward to ensure that water resources in the region are developed, managed and used in a sustainable way to support the industrialisation agenda.

The Water Dialogue provided a platform to present and validate the fourth phase of the SADC Regional Water Programme (SADC RSAP IV), to provide a roadmap for the SADC water sector during the next five years.

### Zambezi Environment Outlook

**THE ZAMBEZI** *Environment Outlook 2015* was launched by Phera Ramoeli, the Senior Programme Officer in the SADC Water Division on 29 September at the 7th SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue held in Windhoek, Namibia.

With the running theme "Towards strengthening basin-wide cooperation and regional integration", the Outlook analyses the state and trends of key environmental resources in a single ecosystem, the Zambezi Basin, including land, freshwater, marine and coastal resources, forests and woodlands, and wildlife.

The report shows that there have been changes in the state of the environment in the Zambezi Basin during past 15 years since a comprehensive assessment of the basin was published in 2000.

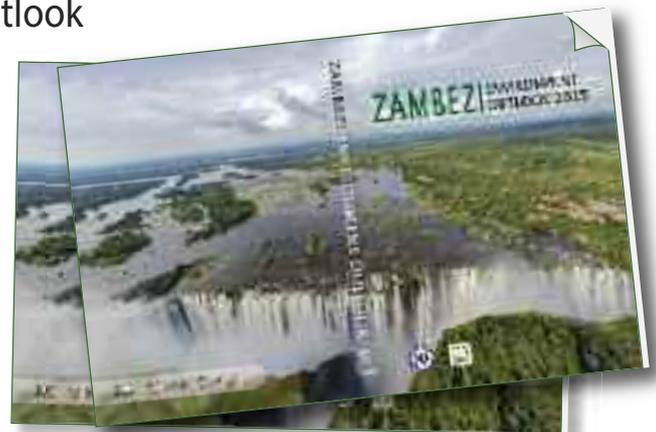
Among other changes, the *Zambezi Environment Outlook 2015* notes that the basin has been characterised by declining water quality, depletion of groundwater and a surge in aquatic invasive species. It notes that there will be more changes in rainfall patterns in

Held biannually, the dialogues highlight how Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) can address key aspects of socio-economic development and poverty reduction in southern Africa.

Key achievements of the previous SADC water dialogues include influencing the development of key instruments for water resources management and development in the region, such as the SADC Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector.

The 2013 dialogue on the Water, Energy and Food Nexus led to the development of a Nexus Programme in the RSAP IV.

Other achievements are development of the SADC-GIZ Programme of Mainstreaming Climate Change into the Water Sector, implemented in all SADC countries, as well as development of the African Ministerial Council for Water (AMCOW) Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) now implemented in more than 24 countries in Africa. □



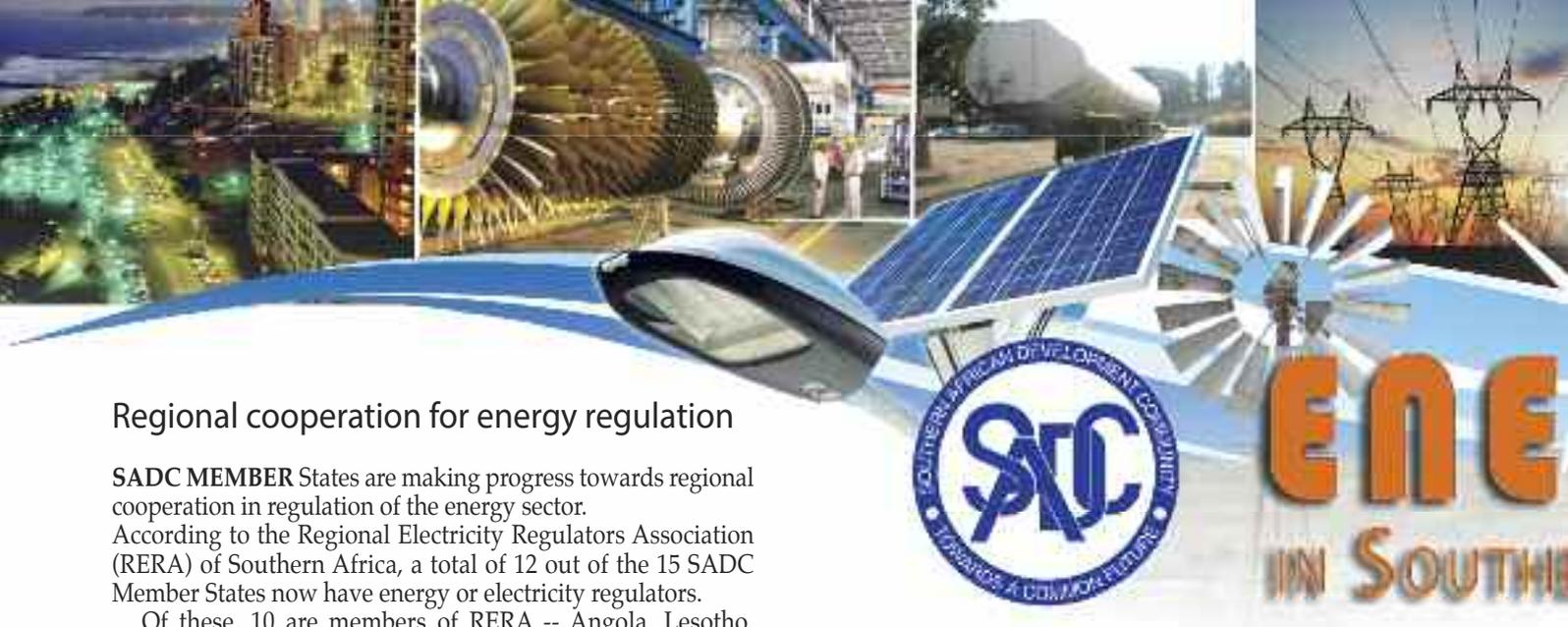
the basin and that a decrease in rainfall by 10-15 percent is expected by 2050.

Land and agriculture challenges noted in the Outlook include declining per capita land availability as a result of growing population, soil erosion and fertility decline, land degradation and soil salinization, as well as outbreaks of new strains of diseases. The Outlook also presents issues and challenges in the other sectors such as tourism, energy and industrialisation.

Other notable changes highlighted in the report include expansion of urban areas, depletion of wetlands, reduction of forest cover and loss of key species.

The report takes a retrospective and forward-looking analysis of issues, covering cross-sectoral elements relating to human settlements, energy and atmospheric dynamics. It, therefore, brings these changes into focus, presenting policy options for addressing them.

The *Zambezi Environment Outlook 2015* was produced for the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) through its I. Musokotwane Environment Resource Centre for Southern Africa (IMERCSA) and is available at [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net), linked to [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int) and [www.zamcom.org](http://www.zamcom.org). □



## Regional cooperation for energy regulation

**SADC MEMBER** States are making progress towards regional cooperation in regulation of the energy sector.

According to the Regional Electricity Regulators Association (RERA) of Southern Africa, a total of 12 out of the 15 SADC Member States now have energy or electricity regulators.

Of these, 10 are members of RERA -- Angola, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mauritius do not have energy regulators and are at various stages of energy sector reform.

RERA senior manager, Zethu Kapika, said a draft Bill is yet to be submitted to the Botswana Parliament to allow the country to put in place an energy regulator

“The DRC and Mauritius have already passed the enabling and required legislation to establish energy regulators,” she said.

The creation of a vibrant and harmonized regional regulator market is critical in attracting investment to the energy sector. □

## Renewable energy policy needed

**THE ETG** said it is important for SADC to have a common policy on how to harness its renewable energy sources which are in abundance across the region.

According to the African Development Bank, the total hydropower potential in SADC countries is estimated at about 1,080 terawatt hours per year (TWh/year) but capacity being utilized at present is just under 31 TWh/year. A terawatt is equal to one million megawatts (MW).

In addition, the region has vast potential of hydropower from a number of watercourses including the Zambezi and the Congo River.

However, this potential is underutilized. For example, SADC currently generates about 74 percent of its electricity from thermal stations, and less than 30 from renewable energy.

To encourage the use and exploration of renewable energy, the ETG agreed to increase their focus on renewable energy as one of its priorities.

The partners pledged their support to the establishment of the SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), saying the centre will change the “landscape of energy development in SADC.”

SACREEE, which was approved by the 34th SADC Energy Ministers held in July in South Africa, is expected to increase the uptake of clean energy in southern Africa, enabling the region to address its energy challenges.

SACREEE will be based in Windhoek, Namibia, and is expected to be operational by the first quarter of next year.

## Addressing the energy

**THE PROVISION** of reliable and sustainable energy continues to be a key challenge for the region. SADC and its energy sector cooperating partners met recently in Gaborone, Botswana, to address the energy situation in the region. The energy sector meeting was attended by representatives of the SADC Secretariat, SADC subsidiary organizations, and a key partner, the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC). SARDC is tasked with raising regional awareness among stakeholders in southern Africa. *Southern Africa Today* profiles some of the issues discussed at the ETG.

The ETG also said there is need to finalize the development of a SADC Renewable Energy Strategy and Action Plan (RESAP) to encourage the region to achieve a renewable energy mix of at least 32 percent by 2020, which should rise to 35 percent by 2030. □

## SADC water-energy nexus conference set for November

**A REGIONAL** water-energy nexus conference is planned before the end of this year to unpack the synergies and trade-offs between water and energy use and to promote better coordination among stakeholders.

The conference is scheduled for November at SADC Headquarters, according to the ETG, co-hosted by Austria, as the lead ICP in the SADC Energy sector, and the World Bank, and is aligned with SADC priorities given the correlation between water and energy development in the region. □





# ENERGY SOUTHERN AFRICA



## SADC to commission 2089MW this year

SADC MEMBER States expect to commission projects that will add a total of 2,269 megawatts (MW) of electricity to the regional grid this year.

Of these, 2,089 MW comes from renewable energy, and a total of 1,670MW has already been commissioned.

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), which coordinates the planning, generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of Member State utilities in the SADC region, said the bulk of the new electricity, will come from the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa. (See table on generation project targets)

SAPP Coordination Centre Manager, Lawrence Musaba, said the region commissioned a total of 2,009 MW of power last year.

In 2016, the region aims to add about 3,680 MW, and by 2019, a total of 23,580 MW is expected to have been commissioned. □

## situation in SADC

be a challenge to southern Africa's development agenda. SADC and Botswana to discuss ways of ensuring a coordinated approach to addressing with known as the SADC Energy Thematic Group (ETG), consists of organizations, International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) and a knowledge partner (SARDC). The lead ICP for the energy sector is Austria, and SARDC provides technical support to Southern Africa about key energy issues in the region. This issue of ETG Meeting held on 15 September.

### Energy sector ICPs to realign regional support

ENERGY SECTOR cooperating partners are committed to supporting SADC in regional energy development, as well as aligning their support to the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 and the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

This was said by the Deputy Head of Mission at the Austrian Embassy in Pretoria, Matthias Radosztics.

He said the request by SADC to align all regional projects, activities and programmes to the two documents had been "duly noted and will be taken on board accordingly by the ETG."

The 35th SADC Summit of Heads of States and Government held in August called for the streamlining of all regional activities to the Revised RISDP 2015-2020 and the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap to ensure the smooth implementation of all other agreed milestones, thereby promoting socio-economic development and deeper integration.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap aims at accelerating the growing momentum towards strengthening the comparative and competitive advantages of the economies of the region, and is anchored on three pillars -- industrialisation, competitiveness and regional integration.

The Revised RISDP is a five-year plan that guides the implementation of all SADC programmes from 2015 to 2020.

In this respect, Radosztics said, the energy sector ICPs will also strive to improve their reporting model in order to give the SADC Secretariat a comprehensive picture about their activities in the energy sector.

The main aim of the SADC ETG is to promote the regional potential of SADC to utilize its energy resources to sustain its future sustainable growth. □

### GENERATION PROJECTS – 2015 TARGET

No	Utility	Country	Name	Type	Capacity [MW]	Funding/ Status
1	ZESCO	Zambia	Lunzua	Hydro	15	Commissioned
2	ZESA	Zimbabwe	Pungwe	Hydro	15	Commissioned
3	Eskom	South Africa	Medupi	Coal	722	Commissioned
4	IPP	South Africa	Renewable Round 3	PV,C SP, Wind	322	Commissioned
4	IPP	South Africa	OCGT	OCGT	335	Commissioned
5	SNEL	DRC	Inga 1	Hydro	110	Commissioned
6	RNT	Angola	Lomaum	Hydro	50	Commissioned
7	ESKOM	RSA	Sere	Wind	100	Commissioned
8	ZESCO	Zambia	Musonda	Hydro	10	Under Construction
9	ZESCO	Zambia	Itezhi Tezhi	Hydro	120	Commissioning Tests Underway
10	TANESCO	Tanzania	Kinyerezi 1	Gas	150	Commissioning Tests Underway
11	SNEL	DRC	Inga 2	Hydro	320	Commissioning Tests Underway
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>2269</b>	
		SOUTH AFRICA	DECOMMISSIONING	COAL		-180
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONAL</b>						<b>2089</b>

### Next ETG meeting to be held February 2016

THE NEXT SADC ETG meeting is scheduled to take place in February 2016 in Gaborone, Botswana and plans to complete its agenda in one day. The SADC Energy Ministers will meet in Malawi, to review the energy situation in the region in an effort to ensure that supply and demand are evenly matched. The ministers meeting is held annually and was hosted this year by South Africa. □



## Intra-SADC trade increasing

by Kizito Sikuka

**SADC HAS** made significant progress in reforming regional trade to facilitate increased trade among Member States.

Increased intra-regional trade within SADC can allow the region to fully benefit from its own resources and develop the regional economy.

According to latest figures released by the SADC Secretariat, intra-regional trade in SADC has increased from US\$89.3 million in 2001 to US\$394 million in 2012, representing a 341 percent increase over an 11-year period.

SADC Director of Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment, Boitumelo Gofhamodimo said the increase has been achieved through the implementation of various strategies and programmes.

One such strategy is the implementation of the Protocol on Trade, which resulted in the creation of a Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008.

The establishment of an FTA saw the removal of non-tariff barriers among SADC countries. In the past, regional countries imposed non-tariff barriers among themselves, making it very difficult for them to trade.

Another key intervention implemented by SADC is infrastructure development to allow for the smooth movement of goods, services and people across the region.

Most infrastructure such as road and rail built during the colonial era did not allow

smooth movement of goods, services and people between SADC countries, prompting countries in the region to trade more with the outside world than among themselves.

"The attainment of an FTA in 2008 has had a positive effect on regional trade," Gofhamodimo said, adding that SADC should continue to build on the next stages beyond the FTA.

For example, SADC aims for a Common Market by 2015, Monetary Union by 2016, and an Economic Union with a single currency by 2018.

While the timelines for these targets may not be met due to various challenges, the momentum to boost integration and socio-economic development should be maintained.

Gofhamodimo also urged countries to diversify their goods and add value before exporting.

Such value addition could be achieved through the implementation of the recently approved Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap.

"Most of the exports are in primary commodities, highlighting an urgent need to diversify and improving the productive capacity of the economies of the region," she said.

She said it was pleasing to note that while intra-SADC trade is on the increase, trade between SADC and the rest of the world is also on the rise, particularly with news initiatives such as the Tripartite FTA involving SADC, the Common Market for Eastern and South-

ern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC).

COMESA-EAC-SADC launched an enlarged market in June covering 27 countries in eastern and southern Africa.

A total of 16 countries have signed the agreement to establish the Tripartite FTA, eight of them from SADC -- Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Namibia, Seychelles, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

The remaining countries requested more time to complete their internal processes before signing the document.

Gofhamodimo said one of the priorities for SADC over the next few months is to finalize all the outstanding issues to establish the enlarged FTA. □

## Towards a continental Free Trade Area

**AFRICAN COUNTRIES** have launched negotiations for a continent-wide trade market to promote the smooth movement of goods, services and people across the continent.

When operational, the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA) will have the potential to bring together all 54 members of the African Union, creating a combined population of more than one billion people and a combined Gross Domestic Product of more than US\$3.4 trillion.

According to an agreed roadmap, the CFTA negotia-

tions are expected to be concluded by the indicative date of 2017.

Officially launching the CFTA negotiations, African Union chairperson, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, said countries should learn from the Tripartite FTA being implemented by COMESA-EAC-SADC.

The establishment of the Tripartite FTA by COMESA-AEC-SADC is a decisive step to achieve the African vision of establishing the African Economic Community as agreed in the Lagos Plan of

Action and the Final Act of Lagos of 1980, Abuja Treaty of 1991 as well as the Resolution of the African Union Summit held in Banjul, Gambia in 2006.

President Mugabe emphasized the importance of accelerated infrastructure and industrial development to enable the CFTA to be an engine of economic growth and development for Africa.

The CFTA negotiations are expected to discuss on various issues including tariffs and non-tariff barriers, as well as rules of origins. □



## Dr John Magufuli wins Tanzanian election -- Poll conduct "competent and largely efficient"

by Phyllis Johnson

**TANZANIA'S PRESIDENT-ELECT** has called for peace and national unity, and vowed to fight corruption that he says has cost the country billions of shillings.

Dr John Pombe Magufuli won presidential election held on 25 October, which SADC and other international observers said were conducted properly.

Magufuli said his election victory is a clear indication that the war on graft has officially started and anyone who has stolen public funds must pay up before his administration catches up with them, proposing the formation of a "special court to deal with corrupt, economic saboteurs and embezzlers".

He said laziness and poor service delivery must come to an end, especially in the public service.

"My government will put emphasis on fighting corruption, job creation and industrialisation," he pledged on the day before the election, promising to end power shortages and to exploit the country's natural gas discoveries.

"I promise to deliver on my election pledges, but we need to work together. Let us strive for peace and national unity."

Colleagues say the president-elect is action-oriented and his words should be heeded as he has the courage to fight corruption at any level and to accelerate development and industrial transformation.

A scientist and government infrastructure activist who has served in various cabinet posts,



including twice as Minister of Works, Magufuli is a "popular character, blunt and brusque but gets things done."

Magufuli, 56, earned the name Tinga (tractor or bulldozer) for his performance as Minister of Works in driving a programme to build roads across the vast country of 52 million people that is a founder member of the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as well as the African Union.

He has a doctorate in chemistry from the University of Dar es Salaam, and has served as a Member of Parliament for the past 20 years, representing his Chato constituency in the gold-mining district of Geita in northwestern Tanzania near Lake Victoria.

He contested the 25 October election as the candidate of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), winning 58.46 percent of the total votes cast.

The nearest rival, Chadema's Edward Lowassa, collected 39.97 percent, but refused to accept the result. Lowassa left CCM in July after failing to gain the presidential nomination and

went on to head a coalition of opposition parties with the title of Coalition of the Defenders of the People's Constitution (Ukawa).

Lowassa alleged that the electronic system used to tally votes had been manipulated and complaining that the way the National Electoral Commission (NEC) announced the presidential results favoured CCM.

However, a joint statement from African and other international observers, including the African Union and European Union, said the polls were carried out in a "competent and largely efficient" manner, adding that any small operational flaws did not impact on the overall result.

The SADC Election Observer Mission (SEOM) and others observed the electoral process in all three phases of pre-election, election and post-election, and is expected to produce a report on the conduct of the polls in line with the SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections.

Tanzania's stability is credited to the legacy of the country's revered founding father, *Mwalimu* Julius Nyerere, including the unique Union that

allows Zanzibar to have its own president and parliament while participating fully in the Union presidency and parliament with the mainland.

This unity has been maintained for more than 50 years, but is under threat from some local parties with external support due to the strategic location of the islands in the Indian Ocean. The current elections in Zanzibar for the local structures of president and parliament were annulled due to irregularities and will be rescheduled within 90 days.

The Zanzibar Electoral Commission made the announcement citing breaches of the electoral law, after the opposition candidate declared himself the winner before any results were announced and several constituencies reported more ballots than voters.

Zanzibaris essentially have two votes in the elections. They vote for their own president and parliament. They vote also for the Union president and parliament, and they are represented in both.

The vice-president of the Union is traditionally from Zanzibar, and this time is no exception as Magufuli's "running mate", Samia Suluhu Hassan, will become the first woman vice-president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

President Magufuli takes over the SADC duties accepted by former President Kikwete on behalf of his country, as deputy chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. □





## Global leaders commit to gender equality As post 2015 development agenda takes centre stage

by Nyarai Kampilipili

**THE ADOPTION** of a new global development framework provides the international community with an opportunity to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September 2015 provides essential targets and goals that seek to position gender equality and women's empowerment at the centre of the global agenda.

During the UNGA, world leaders committed to promote peace and tolerance and implement strategies to improve women's status, strengthen gender equality policies, eliminate gender disparities in education and reduce female unemployment.

They also committed to implementing a plan on ending gender-based violence, guiding efforts on women's rights, and aligning national laws with international commitments.

In his statement at the 70th UN Summit in New York, Zimbabwean President and Chairperson of the African Union, Robert Mugabe, said the promotion of gender equality is critical for the realization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Mugabe further noted that gender equality and women empowerment are central to the achievement of human development saying, "We must continue to build upon the achievements that have been realized since the 1995 Fourth United Nations Conference on Women and the Beijing Decla-



ration and its Platform for Action."

The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, speaking at the gender summit held on the side-lines of the UN General Assembly, said the world cannot achieve sustainable development without full and equal rights for half of the world's population, in law and in practice.

In this regard, the secretary-general called on world leaders to create and implement coherent gender equality policies, provide financing for gender equality and monitor progress of this cause.

The gender summit held under the theme "A Commitment to Action", aimed at building support, consensus and renewed political commitment, at the highest possible level for the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action was adopted at the Fourth World Women's Conference in 1995 to address the fundamental principles of the rights of women and girls.

The Platform for Action was adopted with the aim of achieving greater equality and opportunities for women.

Since the adoption of the platform for action in 1995 significant progress has been made towards achieving 50/50 gender equality in the world.

According to statistics provided by UN Women, most developing countries have made remarkable progress in achieving gender parity in primary education and at least 50 percent of women are in paid wage and salary employment. The number of women in parliament has nearly doubled in the last 20 years.

However, southern Africa has experienced mixed performance in terms of facilitating gender parity in key decision-making positions, and more action is needed if the region is to achieve gender equality.

According to the *SADC Gender Monitor 2013* released during the 33rd SADC Summit held in Malawi, performance in promoting participation of women in decision-making structures has been mixed across the region.

The publication shows that 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 by 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.

The achievement of 50:50 by 2015 remains a major challenge in all SADC Member States. According to the report, women are under-represented at all levels of decision-making in the public and private sectors — in cabinets, parliaments, local government leadership, central government, central committees of political parties, private sector boards and management, and non-government sectors, special public service committees and other institutions in SADC Member States.

The challenges range from cultural and social to economic and political factors that make it difficult for women to climb to the top echelons of government and related institutions, private sector and non-governmental organisations.

Access to decision-making by women is hindered by gender-insensitive electoral policies, lack of resources, and prevailing gender stereotypes based on customs and traditions are among the factors that impede progress for equal representation by women and men. □



## SADC host to Amani Africa II exercise

PEACE AND security cooperation among African countries is a prerequisite for achieving the continental development agenda and SADC is committed to the establishment of a continental standby force, expected to have full operational capability by December 2015.

In line with the activities set towards establishing the standby force, SADC is ready to host thousands of armed forces from Africa expected to meet in the region for a field training exercise, code-named AMANI Africa II.

The AMANI Africa II Field Training Exercise was set to take place at the South African Army Combat Training Centre in Lohatla from October 19 to November 7, as a major step in shaping the continental standby force.

The purpose of this continental exercise is to test the deployment readiness of the African Standby Force (ASF), with particular reference to the ability of the Rapid Deployment Capability to deploy within 14 days of the decision by the relevant authorities.

The exercise will bring together troops from regional standby forces in Africa.

This includes SADC as the host, with other troops drawn from the Economic Community of West African States (Ecomas) and the East African Community (EAC) Standby Force. The North African Regional Capability and Economic Community of Central African States will also contribute troops.

AMANI Africa II was originally scheduled to be held early this year in Lesotho, before it was postponed to allow

the country to conclude its peace process.

AMANI Africa means "Peace in Africa" in Kiswahili, and the exercise is part of the preparations to operationalise the ASF.

The Amani Africa Cycle is one of the main mechanisms for supporting the development of the ASF whose overall objective is to validate the ca-

capacity of the African Union to mandate and employ a Rapid Deployment Capability of the ASF as a start-up operation, and to run a full multidimensional, peace-support operation.

The responsibility of mandating peace support operations at the continental level will be with the African Union, which calls for a coher-

ent and coordinated response to any potential crisis.

When operational, the ASF will consist of standby arrangements within Africa's five sub-regions, composed of multi-dimensional capabilities, including military, police and civilian, on standby in their countries of origin and ready for rapid deployment. □

## Peace, security is a prerequisite for socio-economic development

The 35th SADC Summit approved a decision to amend the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and an agreement amending the SADC Treaty.

The amendment of the Protocol and the Treaty seek to allow the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Co-operation to serve as a coordinating forum for the Chiefs of Corrections and Prisons in Southern Africa.

The amendment is aimed at establishing a structure to expressly accommodate regional prison services and related matters.

Cooperation by SADC countries as defined in the Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation has been critical in deepening integration, as well allowing SADC citizens to enjoy peace and stability in the region.

Summit received the report of the outgoing chairperson of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, and commended him for successfully steering the SADC Organ during his term of office.

SADC leaders noted the significant improvement in the security situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) coupled with strengthening of national military operational capabilities, and the need to support the progressive downsizing of the UN troops of MONUSCO in the country.

Summit urged the international community to support the administration of transit camps in DRC, and facilitate the repatriation to Rwanda of the already disarmed ex-combatants or their resettlement in a third country; and com-

mended the DRC government for its commitment to implement the Nairobi Declaration.

The SADC Summit called upon the government of Madagascar and all key stakeholders to safeguard achievements made in nation building and reconciliation by fully implementing the SADC roadmap for Madagascar;

Similarly, Summit urged the government of Lesotho and all political parties and key stakeholders to develop a roadmap to implement constitutional and security sector reforms as a matter of urgency, and pledged to continue to support the Kingdom of Lesotho in this regard. The approved Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Commission of Inquiry were re-affirmed by SADC leaders who strongly urged the government of Lesotho to gazette the TORs as approved. □



## Reaping the benefits of regional integration

by Kizito Sikuka

**THE BENEFITS** of belonging to a shared community in southern Africa are reaching the lives of people in the region, according to a new publication released by SADC.

*SADC Success Stories* reveals that the regional integration agenda matters to people in southern Africa and has contributed to reducing poverty and enhancing the quality of life.

For example, the establishment of the Maputo Development Corridor by Mozambique and South Africa in 1996 has not only improved trade between the two countries, but has also made a world of difference to SADC citizens such as Aly Ibrahim Lalgay of Mozambique.

"If we didn't have the Maputo Development Corridor, our income would be about 20 percent of what it is now," said Lalgay, whose story is told in the publication.

He says the establishment of the corridor has resulted in improved infrastructure including road and rail, promoting the smooth movement of goods, people and services across the region.

To ensure that such benefits are felt throughout the region, SADC is now creating 17 other transport corridors since these are critical in supporting socio-economic integration by opening up markets and pro-

moting increased trade and investment.

Another major advantage of belonging to a shared community of southern Africa is demonstrated at the Chirundu one-stop border-post between Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Since the introduction of the one-stop border-post initiative in November 2009, the crossing time at the border has drastically been reduced, saving most travellers time and huge sums of money since they no longer spend long periods waiting to cross into another country.

Where it used to take several days to clear customs and immigration procedures, it now only takes a few hours.

This means that truck drivers such as Godfrey Magaba from Zimbabwe now spend less hours on the road, reducing chances of accidents and other "social ills such as corruption, pilferage and increased exposure to risky sexual behaviour."

Furthermore, the saving being realised by transport companies is being passed on to the end-users, making goods cheaper for consumers in the region.

Equally important, cooperation among SADC countries has allowed citizens to enjoy peace and stability.

One such person who has benefited from this cooperation is Thaba Bosiu of Lesotho.

While most of her friends were pondering leaving the

country because of possible unrest in the run-up to the February elections, she "wasn't nervous at all," as she pinned her hopes on other SADC countries that had sent peacekeeping missions to observe the elections in her country.

"They (the peacekeepers) were neutral so they could keep the peace between the police and army," she says.

Cooperation in maintaining regional peace and stability has also saved lives in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Madagascar.

With regard to water resources and management, of notable benefit has been the establishment of river basin commissions for shared watercourses, which have made it easier for the joint management and utilization of transboundary water resources.

For example, cooperation has made it possible to bring water from one part of the region that has the resources in abundance to a water scarce area in another country.

"We know that water can be a source of conflict, but we also think that, in particular for the SADC region, water has become more a driving force for

cooperation as opposed to conflict," Paulo Cesar Alone Selemane of Mozambique says.

Another benefit is that there is better coordination among SADC countries to prepare for any natural disaster such as drought or floods as Member States share information ahead of time.

The *SADC Success Stories* publication, the first of its kind, was launched by the SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax, at the 35th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government held in Gaborone, Botswana in August..

The publication presents some notable achievements of regional integration in various sectors such as trade, transport, finance, tourism, energy, disaster management, water resources, peacekeeping training and political cooperation.

The book was compiled and published by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) with input from Frayintermedia and support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation through the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). [sardc.net](http://sardc.net) □

*SADC SUCCESS Stories* tracks the development of regional policy through the implementation at national level to impact on communities, talking to people of southern Africa about the benefits of belonging to a shared community, and is accessible at [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int) and [www.sardc.net](http://www.sardc.net)

## Events October-December 2015

**SOUTHERN AFRICA TODAY**

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

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**October**14-16,  
Ghana**4th Congress of African Economists**

The congress aims to mature the debate on Africa's industrial policy to identify strategic policy options and priorities for the rapid industrialisation of the continent. The theme is "Industrial Policy and Economic Performance in Africa".

15-16, DRC

**SAPP Energy Traders and System Controllers Forum**

The 12th forum brings together delegates from all Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) member utilities to share experiences on energy trading, system operations and control issues, participation in the SAPP energy market, and minimising the impact of power system disturbances.

25, Tanzania

**General Elections**

Tanzanians go to the polls on 25 October to choose new leaders, including the president and members of the National Assembly, the Bunge, for the next five years.

26-28,  
South Africa**Review of SADC Protocol on Gender and Development**

Government officials and other stakeholders will review the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and propose adjustments to align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

28-30,  
Zimbabwe**Fifth Climate Change and Development Conference**

The conference to support Africa's preparedness for the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change will be held under the theme, "Africa, Climate Change and Sustainable Development: What is at Stake at Paris and Beyond?"

30, Zambia

**SAPP Executive Committee**

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) will discuss the energy situation in the region at the 39th meeting of its Executive Committee. SAPP is a regional body that coordinates the planning of generation, transmission and marketing of electricity on behalf of the 12 utilities of mainland SADC Member States.

**November**

2-4, DRC

**African Economic Conference post-2015**

The conference in Kinshasa will support the planning and implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, and is organized jointly by the African Development Bank, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and UNDP.

26 -27,  
Zambia**Conference on Ending Child Marriage in Africa**

Jointly organised by the African Union and the Zambian government, the conference will bring together First Ladies, civil society, community and religious leaders to galvanise efforts to end child marriages on the continent, and develop strategies to raise awareness of the harmful impacts.

30 Nov –  
11 Dec, France**UNFCCC COP 21**

The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP 21) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change will meet in Paris for negotiations towards 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, notably on issues such as carbon emissions, climate finance, technology, and capacity for adaptation and risk management.

**December**3-5,  
South Africa**Forum on China Africa Cooperation**

The 6th ministerial meeting and the 2nd summit of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) is hosted by South Africa with the theme "Africa-China Progressing Together: Win-Win Cooperation for Common Development".

15-18, Kenya

**10th WTO Ministerial Conference**

The highest decision-making body of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the ministerial conference, which meets every two years to take decisions on matters under any of the multilateral trade agreements.

## Julius Nyerere -- Asante Sana, Thank You Mwalimu

**JULIUS KAMBARAGE** Nyerere dedicated his life to the ideals of human dignity and common humanity. He is remembered as a pillar of the liberation struggle in Africa and host of the Liberation Committee, having made a commitment on behalf of his people in October 1959 to assist African countries still under colonial rule to gain independence.

"We, the people of Tanganyika, would like to light a candle and put it on the 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* said in a speech that came to be known as "A Candle on Kilimanjaro".

To honour his contribution to the liberation of southern Africa, five publishers in the region have produced a book about Nyerere which was presented to SADC leaders at the Summit held in Botswana in August.

The commemorative picture book titled *Julius Nyerere: Asante Sana, Thank You Mwalimu*, contains photos and statements by *Mwalimu* on pertinent subjects, including liberation, development, unity and South-South cooperation. The book is co-published by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), African Publishing Group, House of Books, and the National Gallery of Zimbabwe, as well as Mkuki na Nyota publishers in Tanzania.

In his Foreword to the book, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, then chair of SADC and African Union, said *Mwalimu* Nyerere "lives in our collective memory as a symbol of freedom in Africa" and is "especially close to our hearts in southern Africa."

He commended the editors of the book for a "well-researched, precise documentary which should be welcomed and embraced by Africa and Africans."

Mugabe said Nyerere was a firm believer in the unity of the people and continent of Africa, who first unified his own country by bringing together Tanganyika and Zanzibar into the United Republic of Tanzania.

"Thereafter, he set out to support the liberation of the subcontinent, knowing that this new country of Tanzania would never be politically free until the rest of Africa was also free from colonialism and apartheid."

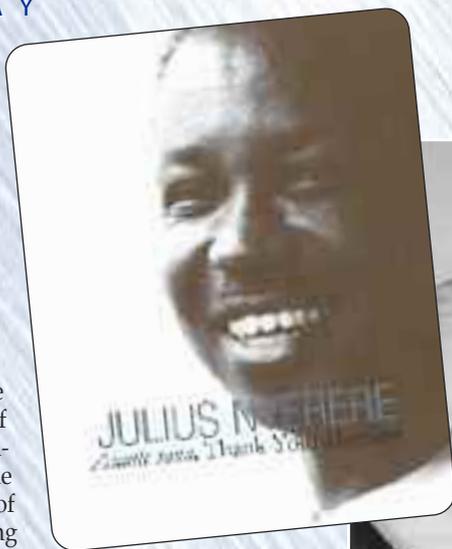
Born on 13 April 1922 in Butiama near Lake Victoria, Nyerere was known in his home country as *Baba wa Taifa*, father of the nation, the moving force for the independence of Tanganyika on 9 December 1961 and for its unity with Zanzibar on 26 April 1964.

A charismatic leader of sharp intellect and great personal integrity, he welded a country and a national identity from over 120 ethnic groups, united by their language Swahili and by a social harmony constructed on the ideals of peace, justice, unity and personal commitment.

His firm support for equality and tolerance ranged across all diversity of race, religion, class and gender. He encouraged Tanzanian women to play a leadership role in society and adopted a parliamentary system that has guaranteed seats for women.

When he died on 14 October 1999 at the age of 77, it was said that he "carried the torch that liberated Africa."

"The time is now to recognise the role played by Julius Nyerere in the political liberation of Africa, and to enshrine his legacy to reside with the present and future generations of Africa," Mugabe said. "He told us many times that Knowledge is Power." □



### Mechanism to honour legacy of SADC founders

**PRESIDENT ROBERT** Mugabe of Zimbabwe, as outgoing SADC chairperson, called on fellow African leaders to recognize those who contributed to the liberation of the region and the continent, citing the key role of Julius Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania and other southern African leaders such as the founding presidents of Botswana and Zambia, Sir Seretse Khama and Dr Kenneth Kaunda, respectively. "Let us remember those that have endowed us with this legacy. Can't we have a fund in their honour?" Mugabe proposed at the 35th SADC Summit in Botswana in August. Summit "directed the Secretariat to develop a mechanism to honour the legacy of the SADC Founding Fathers, to be submitted for consideration at the next Ordinary Summit."

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN SADC

October-December 2015

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
24 October	Independence Day	Zambia
1 November	All Saints Day	Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles
2 November	Remembrance Day	Angola
11 November	National Independence Day	Angola
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
		Angola, Mozambique
26 December	Family Day	South Africa
	Day of Goodwill	Namibia
	Family Day	Zambia
	Boxing Day	Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
29 December	<i>Incwala</i> Day	Swaziland