

SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Today



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The SADC We Want Achievements in 2017 and Strategies post-2020

by Kizito Sikuka

SADC GREW to include 16 Member States in 2017, and the steps towards integration and development advanced significantly as the region recorded achievements and began to develop strategies for the post-2020 agenda.

The 37th SADC Summit held on 19-20 August in Pretoria, South Africa, formally admitted the Union of Comoros as the 16th Member State of SADC.

Summit adopted the theme of "Partnering with the private sector in developing industry and regional value chains" and urged Member States to operationalize the theme through implementation of projects in the focus areas of agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, energy, and pharmaceuticals.

Summit directed that a regional Natural Gas Committee be constituted to promote the inclusion of gas in the energy mix for industrial development, and urged Member States to "speed the process of operationalizing the SADC Regional Development Fund" to support the industrialization agenda.

This followed preparatory meetings held earlier in the year to commence a process to review and develop long-term strategies.

A SADC Strategic Ministerial Retreat was held in March to determine what needs to be done to create the "SADC We Want" and to develop scenarios on a trajectory for the region. Among the measures agreed was a mechanism for tracking progress on the implementation of the regional integration agenda and compliance with protocols and other legal instruments.

The ministerial retreat agreed that Member States should strengthen National Committees so they can be more effective in coordinating the implementation of regional policies at national level.

Another important decision was to pursue alternative options for funding the SADC regional integration programme to avoid over-reliance on international partners.

It was noted that the region has potential to raise more than US\$1.2 billion annually from alternative funding options such as an export and import tax; a tourism levy; a financial transaction tax; a lottery system; philanthropy; and income from the hosting of regional events.

SADC has commenced a process of formulating a new cooperation and integration strategy to succeed the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) that was approved in 2015 and runs to 2020.

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The SADC We Want

Achievements in 2017 and Strategies post-2020

A consultative conference on a post-2020 strategy was held to seek expert analysis on the implementation of the Revised RISDP and the plan guiding SADC cooperation in the political sector, the Revised Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO).

The experts noted the need to maximise synergies in the implementation of the two pillars of SADC activities – the developmental integration as covered by the RISDP, and political and security cooperation as defined under SIPO.

The consultative process is expected to lead to the development of a framework for a post-2020 regional strategy based on SADC common values and principles, in the context of the African Union's Agenda 2063, and incorporating the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

With regard to economic development, SADC adopted a costed action plan for its Industrialization Strategy and Roadmap during an extraordinary summit held in March in the Kingdom of Swaziland.

The action plan seeks to establish a coherent and synergistic implementation scheme containing strategic options and general policies towards the progressive attainment of time-bound targets set out in the strategy and roadmap.

The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap was developed as an inclusive long-term modernisation and economic transformation scheme that should enable substantial and sustained economic development to raise living standards and achieve SADC's vision for a united, prosperous and integrated region.

Energy access is an essential ingredient to implementation of the industrialisation strategy and in 2017, the SADC region, for the first time in a decade, experienced surplus capacity in electricity generation, partly as a

result of regional cooperation in energy planning but also due to suppressed demand in key economies such as South Africa.

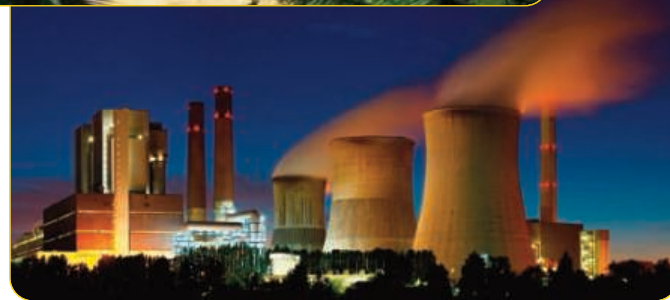
According to the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), the surplus generation capacity was about 2,616 megawatts (MW) as of September. The acting manager of the SAPP Coordination Centre, Alison Chikova, said the trend is likely to continue as "SAPP will commission an average of 5,000MW per year in the next six years."

In July, SADC hosted a High-Level Ministerial Workshop and an Investors' Conference on Regional Energy Projects. The meeting reviewed a list of priority energy projects, assessed the preparation of these projects, and discussed measures for capacity building to strengthen skills within the region to package bankable projects.

During this year, Southern Africa also witnessed the launch of the regional development bank by the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) to service the African continent. The Africa Regional Centre of the New Development Bank (NDB) based in Johannesburg is expected to unlock the socio-economic potential of the region and continent.

With regard to strengthening the role of women in economic development in the region, Botswana became the 14th Member State to sign the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, which provides for the empowerment of women, elimination of discrimination, and the promotion of equality and equity through gender-responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects.

The Protocol was revised in 2016 to align its objectives to various global targets and emerging issues, such as AU Agenda 2063 and UN Sustainable Development Goals. The protocol was already aligned to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.



Political stability is an essential factor in SADC's plans for regional integration and development; and a significant achievement in 2017 was the smooth transfer of power in three SADC Member States (Angola, Kingdom of Lesotho and Zimbabwe), thus illustrating the ability and effectiveness of the region to address its own challenges without outside interference.

SADC intervention to the political situation in Lesotho resulted in national elections that were successfully held on 3 June, bringing hope for a country that has faced challenges since its birth in 1966, and most recently since 2012.

Following the inauguration of the new Prime Minister, Dr Thomas Thabane, in June, the 37th SADC Summit in August approved the extension of the Oversight Committee to "continue acting as an early warning mechanism, and to monitor and assist the Kingdom of Lesotho to implement SADC decisions." (See page 14)

In Zimbabwe, SADC supported the country in finding an amicable solution to a political impasse that followed weeks of tension in which the founding President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, came under pressure from his political party, parliament, and the population to resign, and defence forces intervened to ensure stability and adherence to the Constitution.

Mugabe, 93, who had ruled Zimbabwe for 37 years since independence in 1980, resigned on 21 November, as provided in the

Constitution, and was replaced by his former deputy and now President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Emmerson Mnangagwa, whose inauguration was attended by several presidents and former presidents from SADC Member States. (See pages 12, 13)

In Angola, the second executive president, José Eduardo dos Santos, who had served the country since 1979, handed over the party leadership and later the instruments of government to President João Lourenço after their party, the MPLA, won 61 percent of the votes and 150 seats in parliament.

On food security, SADC noted an improvement for the overall 2017/2018 season and urged Member States to improve storage facilities to minimise post-harvest losses. The 37th SADC Summit also approved the Protocol for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants in the SADC Region.

In terms of disaster risk reduction and management, SADC has agreed to explore risk insurance options, including the facilities available through the African Development Bank for disasters such as drought and floods caused by climate change.

The SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy 2016-2030 requires that SADC Member States put in place a simple and accessible early warning system in the three official languages by the end of 2017.

Another milestone for 2017 was the restructuring of the SADC Secretariat to align with current operational priorities. □

SADC develops anti-corruption strategy

SOUTHERN AFRICA has developed a draft strategic plan to address the misuse and misallocation of public resources by those in decision-making positions.

The 5-Year SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic and Action Plan was developed by the SADC Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee (SACC) Task Team comprising Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Kingdom of Swaziland.

The draft action plan was approved at a recent meeting of the SACC held in Gaborone, Botswana.

The strategy is now awaiting consultations by the SADC Member States.

Once finalised and approved, the SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic and Action Plan will be implemented through a collaborative effort by the SADC Member States as part of operationalising the SADC Protocol Against Corruption.

The SADC Protocol Against Corruption (2001) aims to promote and strengthen the development within Member States of mechanisms that are needed to prevent, detect, punish

and eradicate corruption in the public and private sectors.

The protocol further seeks to facilitate and regulate cooperation in matters of corruption among Member States and foster development and harmonisation of policies and domestic legislation related to corruption.

It also clearly defines “acts of corruption” preventative measures, jurisdiction of Member States as well as extradition.

Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the protocol are outlined within

the legal instrument. For example, each State Party is required to adopt measures necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences established in accordance with the protocol when:

- the offence in question is committed in its territory;
- the offence is committed by one of its nationals or by a person who habitually resides in its territory; and
- the alleged criminal is present in its territory and it does not extradite such person to another country.

Speaking at the SACC meeting, Maemo Machethe from the Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security at the SADC Secretariat said corruption is “endemic and will continue to negatively affect national and regional development agenda if left to erode the public and private Institutions.”

Corruption is blamed for the misuse and misallocation of resources by those in positions of authority, instead of devoting such wealth to making a positive change in the lives of citizens. □

Regional qualification framework roadmap agreed

THE SADC Technical Committee on Certification and Accreditation has agreed on a roadmap for implementation of a SADC Qualifications Framework.

According to the outcome of a recent meeting of the SADC Technical Committee on Certification and Accreditation (TCCA) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, the roadmap will cover the period September 2017 to May 2018.

The SADC Qualifications Framework (SADCQF) was approved by the Ministers responsible for Education, Training, Science, Technology and Innovation in June.

The framework seeks, among other things, to enable SADC Member States to harmonize qualifications obtained in the region.

In the long run, the establishment of a standardized educational system should promote deeper regional integration as it would help facilitate the movement of students

and professionals in southern Africa.

The framework is aimed at promoting the smooth movement of learners and workers across the SADC region, and is expected to allow Member States to reference their National Qualifications Frameworks (NQFs) or national education systems in countries where NQFs are still being developed, against the agreed-upon regional framework.

Member States will be able to benchmark their qualifications against the SADCQF.

The TCCA meeting resolved that the SADC Secretariat should engage with non-participating Member States to ensure their involvement in the work of TCCA.

TCCA chairperson, Joe Samuels said there is need to fast-track implementation of the four areas of the SADCQF, namely:

- Development and alignment of the NQFs to the SADCQF;

- Quality assurance;
- Verifications; and
- Advocacy and communication.

The TCCA is a group of experts from SADC Member States and is supported by the SADC Secretariat.

It is mandated by the SADC Ministers of Education to oversee the implementation of SADCQF. □

SADC Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee

THE SADC Anti-Corruption Sub-Committee is one of the institutional mechanisms for the implementation of the SADC Protocol Against Corruption that was signed in 2001.

It comprises officials from all the SADC Member States and reports to the Ministerial Committee of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

It is responsible for:

- gathering and disseminating information to Member States;
- organising training programmes for officials;
- evaluating programmes put in place by Member States and the implementation of the protocol; and
- providing other assistance to Member States. □

Little progress on climate change negotiations at COP 23

THE JUST-ENDED climate change conference in Bonn, Germany has brought little progress in climate change negotiations as critical issues on financing remain unresolved.

As with previous conferences, the industrialized countries have once again shown a lack of commitment to fulfilling their climate finance pledge of providing US\$100 billion a year by 2020 as agreed in 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

While the position of Africa was very clear before the 23rd Conference of Parties (COP 23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), calling on developed countries to “pay up” their financial commitments, this expectation was far from being met.

The text in the outcome documents of the conference only states that industrialized countries reiterated their commitment to jointly mobilise US\$100 billion annually by 2020, but with no concrete proposals on how this will be achieved.

During the conference, developing countries pressed the wealthy nations to report on their flows of climate finance so as to provide them with required information for developing climate plans as stipulated in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement states that “developed country Parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information” on climate financing related to developing country Parties.

This request was also not met as developed countries argued that it was not part of the conference agenda, forcing negotiators to allow extra time to discuss this issue at inter-sessional meetings scheduled for

between now and COP24 in December next year.

There was further concern from developing countries that the wealthy countries of the North had not done enough to meet their commitments for adaptation and mitigation for the period leading up to 2020.

African negotiators are of the view that strengthened support for adaptation and mitigation in the period leading up to 2020 is critical for laying a solid foundation for post-2020 targets.

Another critical issue for SADC – and the rest of Africa – was the need for the conference to discuss accessibility of adaptation funds.

Although it was announced at the conference that the adaptation fund has been replenished with a total of US\$93.3 million this year, developing countries have over the years failed to access funds due to stringent conditions imposed by the rich countries.

Among the outcomes of COP 23 was the adoption of the Gender Action Plan that aims to strengthen support for the implementation of gender-responsive climate policy and action at the national and local levels.

It will build on existing frameworks and create new processes for women to become agents of change in climate action.

For southern Africa, this is a welcome development considering the fact that climate change impacts the most vulnerable in society, and women often face the greatest threat as they are traditionally excluded from the decision-making process at local, national, and regional levels.

Another key outcome from the conference was the decision to have a staggered phase out of coal-powered energy generation.

The conference agreed to phase out the use of coal in electricity generation by 2030 for the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development countries and the European Union, while the rest of the world is expected to do the same no later than 2050 so as to meet provisions of the Paris Agreement.

However, the declaration does not commit signatories to any particular phase-out date and no deadline was put forward for signatories to end the financing of coal power generation, rather than just restricting it.

The conference established the Talanoa Dialogue, a platform meant to facilitate an inclusive and participatory process that allows countries as well as non-state actors around the globe to share stories and

showcase best practices on climate change.

The ultimate aim is to enable Parties to collectively move closer to the more ambitious goal of the Paris Agreement of keeping the rise in global temperatures to a maximum of 1.5 degrees Celsius.

As was the case at COP22, the negotiations at COP23 further revolved around attempts to make significant progress in developing the “Paris rulebook,” which will establish the more technical rules and processes needed to fulfil the Paris Agreement’s targets.

The conference was held from 6-17 November in Bonn, Germany though it was officially hosted by Fiji. This is the first time an Island State has hosted the UNFCCC Conference of Parties. □

COP23 highlights

The following are the key highlights of COP 23 climate change conference:

- Lukewarm commitment by industrialized countries to climate financing, but no concrete proposals;
- Adoption of a Gender Action Plan for climate change;
- Agreement to finalise development of a Paris Agreement “rule book”;
- Phasing out use of coal in electricity generation;
- Establishment of a platform for sharing stories and showcasing best practices on climate change. □



SADC assesses disaster risk programmes in four countries

THE SADC Secretariat has embarked on an exercise to assess the status of the disaster risk reduction or disaster management programmes in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar and Namibia.

This is being implemented under the “Support to the SADC Regional Political Cooperation (RPC) Programme”, and requires the Secretariat to conduct an inventory to determine the status of Disaster Risk Reduction/ Management (DRR/M) in the four Member States and assessing their progress in the implementation of national DRR/M programmes.

The exercise aims to produce comprehensive national inventory reports and develop national databases on the DRM status, resources and services, and implementation of DRM programmes in Angola, DRC, Madagascar and Namibia.

The Secretariat plans to engage a consultant who will be expected to conduct an inventory of DRR/M resources and services, including institutions and frameworks in each of the four countries and identify gaps, challenges, needs and opportunities in the implementation of national programmes as per the five priority areas of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-15) and other continental and regional disaster reduction strategies.

The consultant is expected to conduct a comprehensive inventory of relevant institutional, policy, legal and other frameworks that drive the DRR/M agenda and facilitate the implementation of programmes at the national level, including pro-

grammes and activities undertaken by national/ sub-national institutions, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) and other stakeholders.

He/she is expected to consult extensively with the civil protection units or disaster management authorities of Angola, DRC, Madagascar and Namibia as well as the UN agencies, World Bank, Red Cross, NGOs, ICPs, donors and all national and sub-national stakeholders.

Such consultations will be used to identify and document the following:

- key national strategies, policies and programmes, taking into account developments during the last five years as well as ongoing and planned DRR/M interventions in the four countries;
- the main hazards identified and risk assessments that have been undertaken in the country and the methodologies used; and
- statistics on the impacts of disasters that have been experienced in the country;

The collected information will be stored in national databases and the proposed SADC Disaster Risk Reduction Information Management System.

The European Union-funded RPC Programme is designed to strengthen the capacity of the SADC Secretariat and more specifically the Directorate of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (“the Organ”) in implementing its mandate to effect regional integration in the political and security sectors.

As part of its objectives, the RPC programme aims to conduct an inventory of national disaster related policies and action plans, with a view to facilitating their harmonisation with regional and continental strategies and trends.

In implementing this process the programme simultaneously strengthens national and regional early warning systems for the collection and timely exchange of information on hazards and disasters as well as other human security issues.

The programme supports research on long-term regional changes and trends that affect vulnerabilities and risks, in particular climate change.

It supports implementation of the SADC Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategy and Fund (2016-2030) adopted by ministers responsible for Disaster Risk Management in November 2016, whose goal is to build a culture of safety and disaster resilience by strengthening the preparedness and response for early recovery in the region by 2030. □

HFA priority areas

THE HYOGO Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters was adopted during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in January 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan.

The conference provided an opportunity to promote a strategic and systematic approach to reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards. It underscored the need for, and identified ways of, building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

The five priorities for action identified under the HFA 2005-2015 are:

- ❖ Ensuring that disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation;
- ❖ Identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks and enhance early warning;
- ❖ Use of knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels;
- ❖ Reduction of the underlying risk factors; and
- ❖ Strengthening of disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

The framework requires countries to develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators.

The HFA also requires member states to, among other things, establish, periodically review, and maintain information systems as part of early warning systems with a view to ensuring that rapid and coordinated action is taken in cases of alerts or emergencies. □



SADC GBV strategy on the cards

SOUTHERN AFRICA has commenced the process of developing a strategy to guide Member States in their responses to the challenges of Gender Based Violence.

In a message commemorating the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax said the region “strongly condemns Gender Based Violence in all its forms and remains committed to preventing and eliminating this abhorrent practice.

“Cognisant of the seriousness that SADC attaches to this unwelcome practice, the Secretariat is in the process of developing a regional strategy that will guide Member States in responding to Gender Based Violence. This will ensure that our region leaves no one behind in an effort to end violence, espe-

cially acts perpetrated against women and girls.”

Despite the fact that all SADC Member States have specific legislation on combatting Gender Based Violence, the number of reported cases continues to increase and this is due to a number of factors, which include gender inequality.

It is widely acknowledged that gender inequality and unequal power relations are some of main drivers of violence against women and girls.

Dr Tax noted that the fight against GBV “cannot be won if we do not aggressively address gender inequalities.

“We, therefore, need to move an extra mile to empower women and girls to improve gender equality and equity. This is a collective effort and no one should be left behind in this effort to effectively address gender

based violence, and make our region safe for all.”

She urged SADC Member States to pay particular attention to Article 20 of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, which calls for all State Parties to enact and enforce legislation prohibiting all forms of GBV; and develop strategies to prevent and eliminate all harmful social and cultural practices that include child marriage, early and forced marriages, and teenage pregnancies.

Other harmful practices include slavery and female genital mutilation.

Dr Tax also noted the prevalence of trafficking in persons, which targets mainly women and girls.

“It is sad to note that the crime of trafficking in persons against women and girls, who are the majority of the victims, continues to be committed, characteristic of a modern day slavery,” she said.

The prevalence of trafficking in persons necessitated the development of a global Protocol to Prevent, Punish and Suppress Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children in 2000.

“It is encouraging that already 13 of the 15 SADC Member States have made significant strides towards domesticating the global legislative framework by, first and foremost, developing their respective stand-alone legislation to curb the crime of trafficking in persons,” said Dr Tax.

The 13 countries that have enacted anti-trafficking in persons legislations are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Dr Tax said efforts are underway in Democratic Republic of Congo and Namibia “to enact specific legislation criminalising the practice.”

In view of the public security concerns posed by trafficking in persons in the SADC region, Member States adopted a 10-Year SADC Strategic Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2009-2019) in 2009.

The region is in the process of developing a SADC Protocol on Trafficking in Persons. All these efforts demonstrate SADC resolve to end all forms of violence perpetrated against women and girls.

The International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women marked the beginning of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence Campaign whose theme for this year was “Leave No One Behind: End Violence against Women and Girls”.

Every year, the campaign runs from 25 November to 10 December, which is International Human Rights Day, underscoring the importance of addressing and dealing with gender-based violence as a gross violation of fundamental human rights. □

Trafficking in Persons Effective practices documented

SADC HAS launched a booklet on lessons learnt on trafficking in persons across the region.

The booklet, launched in Botswana in October, is titled “Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons: Lessons from the SADC Region”, and aims to share lessons from SADC Member States in an effort to improve the regional response to the crime.

Speaking at the launch, Botswana’s permanent secretary for Defence, Justice and Security, Segakweng Tsiane, said

it is critical for SADC Member States to continue working together to “build and improve capacity in response to the crime of human trafficking”.

Despite the rising profile of Trafficking in Persons in many parts of the world and efforts to raise public awareness in southern Africa, the region remains a fertile ground for traffickers who prey on the vulnerabilities created by factors such as conflict, poverty, limited access to healthcare and education and gender inequalities. □





RENEWABLE ENERGY & ENERGY EFFICIENCY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN for the Southern African Development Community

An energy transition is underway globally to increase the use of clean energy sources and to develop innovative ways of using less energy to drive sustainable development. To support a coherent commitment towards wider use of cleaner energy sources and technologies, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) has developed a Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP). This Policy Brief highlights some of the key interventions and strategies proposed by the REEESAP to assist SADC to harness its renewable energy resources as well as develop innovative ways of using less energy.

What is Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency?

Renewable Energy (RE) is energy collected from sources which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, ocean and biomass. Energy Efficiency (EE) is the goal to reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services. For example, insulating a home or allowing natural ventilation allows a building to use less cooling and heating energy to achieve and maintain a comfortable temperature. Installing energy-efficient lights also reduces the amount of energy required to attain the same level of illumination compared with using traditional incandescent light bulbs.

Unpacking the REEESAP

SADC Energy Ministers adopted the REEESAP in July 2017 in Ezulwini, the Kingdom of Swaziland. The strategy and action plan, which spans the period 2016-2030, aims to provide a framework for SADC Member States to develop their own renewable energy strategies, leading to greater uptake of RE resources as well as mobilization of financial resources for the sector.

The main strategic objectives for the REEESAP are to:

- ♦ achieve energy security by closing the current supply/demand deficit largely in the power sector and enabling future economic growth and industrialization;
- ♦ increase availability, accessibility and affordability of modern energy services particularly to the poor that largely depend on inefficient traditional forms of energy in order to enhance their socio-economic status and alleviate poverty;
- ♦ offset the risk associated with energy imports in the form of large import bills and uncertainty of supply aggravated by the impact of currency fluctuations;
- ♦ mobilise financial resources for investment for both RE/EE projects and manufacturing of RE/EE equipment in the SADC region, the latter contributing to industrialization agenda of SADC; and
- ♦ achieve low carbon development paths and climate resilient energy systems in MS and hence the region.

The SADC region has an abundance of RE sources that include hydro, wind and solar. Hence, the implementation of REEESAP has the capacity to change the energy landscape in SADC.

To ensure the success of the REEESAP, SADC energy ministers have urged Member States to use the strategy and action plan as a point of reference for developing national RE and EE strategies, as well as implement all strategic interventions and national level action plans. Furthermore, the ministers have directed the newly operational SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) to work closely with the SADC Secretariat to monitor the implementation of the REEESAP and report progress to the Ministers on a biannual basis.

Potential of Renewable Energy Sources

RE Source	Potential	Total Installed Capacity
Hydropower	40,874 MW	12,000 MW
Solar	20,000 TWh/year	1% solar generated electricity
Wind	800 TWh (/year)	Less than 1% wind generated electricity
Biomass generated electricity	9,500 MW (based on agricultural waste alone)	2,500 MW biomass generated electricity
Geothermal	4,000 MW	

Source REEESAP

Proposed Interventions to Increase the Use of RE and EE Technologies

A number of strategic interventions and actions are proposed by the REEESAP to enable SADC countries to increase the uptake of cleaner and alternative energy sources, and develop innovative ways of using less energy to power the development agenda. Some key strategic interventions are:

- ♦ Strengthen all SADC agencies and national institutions in charge of energy to adopt and implement RE/EE projects. The division of tasks between these various market enablers should be efficient, in order to avoid duplications, capitalize on the existing and create synergies;
- ♦ Create policies, strategies, plans and other frameworks to ensure an enabling environment for RE/EE investments;
- ♦ Develop appropriate regulation and standardization frameworks for RE/EE projects and investments;
- ♦ Attract private sector participation in investments for RE and EE;
- ♦ Build capacity to design, develop, build, implement and maintain RE/EE projects;
- ♦ Avail financing for RE/EE projects;
- ♦ Develop projects, technologies and transfer of expertise to meet demand targets;
- ♦ Consider cross-sectoral and crosscutting issues when implementing RE/EE projects, and;
- ♦ Promote adoption of RE/EE through information, advocacy and awareness.

Success Story -- Communicating Energy in Southern Africa

The Communicating Energy in Southern Africa Project has made significant progress in communicating energy-related issues to the regional community through multiple and varied communication tools. These include the SADC Energy Monitor, the SADC Investment Yearbook, the SADC Energy Thematic Group (ETG) Bulletin, as well as the bi-monthly regional newsletter Southern Africa Today and its related weekly news service, Southern African News Features (SANF). The SANF publishes at least two news features per month on energy issues and related developments in southern Africa. SANF articles are circulated to a list of influential recipients in the region and are widely reproduced by the media and elsewhere, demonstrating the appetite for energy news in SADC.

The project is implemented by the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC) through its Regional Economic Development Institute (REDI) in partnership with the Energy Division at the SADC Secretariat, with support from the Austrian Development Agency (ADA)/Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC).

Proposed Implementation Framework for REEESAP

The success of the REEESAP hinges on a variety of factors, key among them being the availability of resources, particularly financial resources. Member States should also domesticate the REEESAP as well as implement actions, at both the national and

regional levels. The SADC Secretariat, through SACREEE, should take a leading role in coordinating resource mobilization for REEESAP actions.

The table shows some of the guiding principles for implementation of the REEESAP. The principles are adapted from SADC policy directives.

REEESAP Implementation Guiding Principles

Responsibility	Member States have the responsibility to choose and implement those actions of REEESAP that are of priority to their countries.
Subsidiarity	REEESAP will be implemented at the most appropriate levels by relevant agencies in the region and in Member States.
Additionality	Institutions other than the SADC Secretariat and its agencies can implement REEESAP interventions. These include the private sector, civil society, the academia and development partners.
Prioritisation	REEESAP interventions are based on SADC development priorities and Member States will have the liberty to prioritise those actions most important to their development priorities.
Rationalisation	REEESAP will promote coherence and alignment of national, regional and global initiatives, objectives and goals.
Coordination	REEESAP will promote crosssectoral and crosscutting planning.
Flexibility	REEESAP is open to amendments and reviews in the course of its implementation to best respond to the highly changing environment.
Variable Geometry	Certain Member States can move faster with the implementation of certain activities where they have comparative advantage.
Best Practices	REEESAP Strategic Actions will be executed, based on best practices and sharing of lessons learnt among Member States.
Participatory	Relevant stakeholders will be informed, consulted and involved throughout the implementation of REEESAP, and the development of Member State action plans.
Sustainability	REEESAP promotes local ownership, awareness, capacity building and institutional development, and is anchored on participation of the Member States.
Optimisation	REEESAP will make the best use of available financial resources, prioritizing “high impact/low cost” solutions and match-making actions with most appropriate funding mechanisms.

Conclusion

The adoption of the REESAP has the capacity to change the landscape of renewable energy development in SADC, and is essential to guiding the region to adopt innovative ways of using less energy to support development initiatives. This is made possible by the vast renewable energy sources occurring in the SADC region. Therefore, the approval of the REESAP is a welcome development that will attract significant investment into the SADC renewable energy

sector, allowing the region to increase energy access and availability, as well as to promote technological innovation in the sector that will ensure that the region uses less energy to provide the same service. Implementation of such energy efficiency measures in southern Africa has already resulted in savings of about 4,561MW of electricity between 2009 and 2015. The SADC region is expected to save more than 6,000MW by 2018 if such initiatives are implemented according to plan.

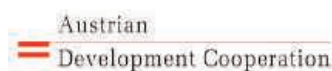
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Julius K. Nyerere House
15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel +263 4 791141 Email sardc@sardc.net
Website www.sardc.net Knowledge for Development





SADC committed to lasting political solution in Lesotho

SADC CONTINUES working to ensure that stability is restored in the Kingdom of Lesotho, where political and security challenges are once again threatening peace in the region.

Speaking at the Lesotho Post Election Dialogue held in Maseru in October, South African Deputy President Cyril Ramaphosa stated that the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is “invested as a region and as the people of Africa in the progress of the Kingdom.”

“We reiterate SADC’s commitment to working with the Government and People of Lesotho in search of a lasting solution to the political and security challenges facing the country,” Ramaphosa said during the meeting.

The dialogue, which was held under the auspices of the Lesotho Council of NGOs, was attended by representatives of political parties, and traditional and religious leaders.

It provided a platform for discussing the complexities of the Lesotho electoral process; issues associated with securing national peace, political stability, reconciliation and transitional justice; pre-conditions for undertaking successful reforms; and key considerations in the

process, structures and leadership that should accompany the reform process in the country.

The national dialogue is one of the recommendations made by SADC in 2014 to the government of Lesotho to find a lasting solution to the political challenges in the kingdom.

SADC requested the government of Lesotho to develop and submit a roadmap on the implementation of SADC decisions with concrete, clear milestones and deliverables, and report progress before November 2017.

Ramaphosa, who is the SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, said the commitment by SADC to ensuring the restoration of peace and security in the country is demonstrated by its decision to deploy an expanded Oversight Committee as well as a proposed Contingent Force.

The Oversight Committee will act as an early warning mechanism for the political situation in Lesotho. It will monitor and assist the kingdom in implementing SADC decisions.

Following a Double Troika Summit held in September, a SADC Technical Assessment Team was deployed to Lesotho to assess the security situation

in the Kingdom and determine the requirements and prepare modalities for deploying the SADC Contingent Force by 1 November.

The Double Troika Summit decision followed the assassination of the Lesotho Defence Force (LDF) commander, General Khoantlho Motšomotšo, in September, a development that jeopardized the implementation of SADC decisions and further destabilized the security situation.

The SADC Technical Assessment Team held the consultative meetings with various Lesotho stakeholders in Maseru in September.

The stakeholders consulted included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Defence and National Security, LDF, Lesotho National Security Service, Lesotho Mounted Police Service, Christian Council of Lesotho, Lesotho Council of NGOs and representatives of opposition political parties.

At the end of the mission, the team prepared a detailed report with recommendations on the requirements and modalities for the deployment of the SADC Contingent Force comprising the military, police and civilian components.

Namibia became the first country to announce its contribution to the proposed SADC Contingency Force. The Namibian government approved the deployment of 250 soldiers to Lesotho as part of a 1,200-strong SADC standby force.

SADC condemned the assassination of Motšomotšo, saying the incident could affect efforts to promote and find a lasting solution to the political situation in the country.

Motšomotšo was shot at his home, allegedly by a group of soldiers who had recently been fired.

To avert the possibility of further deterioration of security in the country, SADC immediately deployed a ministerial fact-finding mission to Lesotho in September.

The mission was made up of the SADC chairperson President Jacob Zuma of South Africa, Organ Troika Ministers as well as defence and security experts.

The fact-finding mission conducted an assessment of the security situation and held meetings with all key stakeholders in Lesotho in order to establish the circumstances behind the assassination and subsequently recommended an appropriate course of action.

One of the recommendations was the deployment of a Contingent Force comprising military, security, intelligence and civilian experts to the kingdom, which was approved by the Double Troika Summit that met on 15 September in South Africa.

The Troika summit approved an expanded mandate and composition of a total of 34 members of the Oversight Committee to include military, security, intelligence and civilian experts to be deployed to Lesotho.

The Troika has called for “an urgent need to assist the Kingdom in restoring law and order, and a peaceful environment conducive to among others, the implementation of SADC decisions specifically, Security Sector and Constitutional Reforms, as well as the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry.”

sardc.net □



Delegates attending the Post Election Dialogue held in Maseru, Lesotho



New Zimbabwean leader pledges "different positive direction"

HE SPOKE on a wide-range of issues. However, the message was clear and in unison.

Emmerson Mnangagwa, the new President of Zimbabwe said unity of purpose among all citizens -- both within and outside the country -- and regardless of colour or political association is key in consolidating the gains of independence as well as rebuilding the economy.

"The task at hand is that of rebuilding our great country," Mnangagwa said in his maiden speech following his inauguration on 24 November in Harare,

adding that the task "principally lies with none but ourselves."

"I thus humbly appeal to all of us that we let bygones be bygones, readily embracing each other in defining a new destiny."

Mnangagwa also promised to strengthen ties with regional and continental neighbours and mend bridges with the rest of the international community as the country embarks on a "different positive direction".

Acknowledging that most of the problems the southern African country has faced since 2000 "emanate, in part, from the way we have managed our politics, both nationally and internationally", he said focus will be to ensure that Zimbabwe retakes its rightful place "among the family of nations".

He noted that the land reform programme, introduced by his predecessor Robert Mugabe in 2000, was inevitable but said his administration would aim to

compensate all farmers who lost their farmland during the process.

"My government is committed to compensating those farmers from whom land was taken in terms of our laws," Mnangagwa said.

More than 4,500 white commercial farmers were dispossessed of their land by landless Zimbabweans under a programme viewed by some as precipitating the political and economic crisis that affected the country over the past 17 years.

Relations soured between Harare and most Western capitals, with the former president, R.G. Mugabe pulling Zimbabwe out of the Commonwealth in December 2003.

This resulted in an unprecedented flight of capital and skills from Zimbabwe.

Mnangagwa pledged to revive ties with regional, continental and international organisations.

"We fully reaffirm our membership of the family of nations and express our commitment to playing our part in all regional, continental and international organisations and arrangements in order to make our modest contribution towards a prosperous world order," he said.

On economic development, Mnangagwa said the recovery will be the priority, predicated on agriculture, which is the backbone of the national economy.

"Key choices will have to be made to attract Foreign Direct Investment to tackle high levels of unemployment while transforming our economy towards the tertiary," he said.

"The many skilled Zimbabweans who have left the country over the years for a variety of reasons must now come into the broad economic calculus designed for our recovery and take off."

Focus will also be put on infrastructure development such as roads to allow for the smooth movement of people, goods and services.

The inauguration ceremony at the National Sports Stadium was witnessed by more than 60,000 Zimbabweans of all walks of life and political persuasions.

A number of serving and former regional leaders attended the inauguration. These included Presidents Seretse Khama Ian Khama of Botswana, Filipe Nyusi of Mozambique, Edgar Lungu of Zambia, and Vice President Nickey Iyambo of Namibia, as well as former Zambian Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Rupiah Banda, and former Namibian Presidents Sam Nujoma and Hifikepunye Pohamba.

SADC congratulated Zimbabwe for the smooth transition, and has committed its support to continue strengthening its "relationship with the Government of Zimbabwe under the leadership of President Mnangagwa" sardc.net □



Mnangagwa: "I pledge to be your servant"

IF THERE was a job description for President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, it would match the CV of Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa who became the second executive president on 24 November 2017. He is very well prepared for the job.

He is a constitutional lawyer, a former guerrilla commander and a prison graduate who served with distinction during the liberation war that defeated the Rhodesian regime of Ian Smith and brought independence to Zimbabwe in 1980.

He was the first trained military commander to enter the country, leading the first group of trained guerrillas to cross the Zambezi River into then Southern Rhodesia in 1964.

He was later caught after some sabotage activities in various parts of the country, and spent almost ten years in prison, mainly at Khami. He resumed his education in prison, and completed his studies at the University of Zambia after release.

He was head of civil and military security during the last decisive stages of the war, in Maputo and military headquarters at Chimoio, and he was a member of the delegation that negotiated the independence agreement at Lancaster House in London.

He led the first civilian delegation of 23 party officials who returned to Zimbabwe in the first days of January 1980, and was responsible for the security of the party and president during the ceasefire and election campaign that resulted in ZANU PF and PF ZAPU winning almost all of the contested seats in Parliament.

He chaired the military integration commission that had responsibility for integrating the two armies of the liberation movement with the Rhodesian military.

He has been a Member of Parliament, a Cabinet Minister, and a party leader.

He has served as Minister of security, justice and legal affairs, finance, rural housing, and de-

fence. He has served as Speaker of Parliament and as Leader of Government Business in the House.

He has served on secret missions and public platforms, and interacted with Heads of State.

He led the process of legalizing the country's new Constitution, and as Vice President, he initiated an innovative agricultural program that resulted in a bumper harvest of maize this year.

He has served the party and government, and the people of Zimbabwe, in all of these capacities.

This explains why he received a very warm welcome on his return home to take up the top job after the resignation of the first executive President, R.G. Mugabe.

Arriving home on 22 November and ending 16 days of exile after threats against his life, he was in a seriously exuberant mood, using his humour and fulfilling his profile as a unifier.

He told the large crowd of people gathered outside party headquarters, to wild applause, that "I pledge to be your servant".

He had been elected party leader (President and First Secretary) by the Central Committee, which is the top decision-making body of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front) between congresses, and this was confirmed at the party congress on 15 December.

One of his first acts as President was to officiate at the renaming of the military headquarters after the iconic liberation commander, Josiah Magama Tongogara, from its colonial name for a former British king, King George VI.



All military barracks and bases have continued to have colonial names but have now been renamed after heroes of the 1890s and the

1960s/1970s liberation wars.

Mnangagwa has had a well-rounded career in government, serving as the first Minister of State Security post-Independence

(1980-1988), and later as Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (1989-2000) as well as Leader of Government Business in the House; Acting Minister of Finance (1995-1996); Speaker of the House of Assembly (2000-2005); Minister of Rural Housing and Social Amenities (2005-2009); Minister of Defence (2009-2013); and First Vice President of the Republic of Zimbabwe (2014-2017).

As Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs (2013-2014) he was active in operationalizing the new Constitution of the Republic of Zimbabwe through the passage of various legal instruments by Parliament, as Leader of Government Business in the House.

As Vice President, he continued to have this responsibility, as well as guiding economic recovery through active oversight of the successful program of Command Agriculture, which produced a bumper harvest of maize in the 2017 season and is being extended to other crops. With responsibility for the economic cluster, he worked hard to attract investment, especially for the manufacturing sector.



"I pledge myself to be your servant, I appeal to all genuine patriotic Zimbabweans to come together, to work together. There is no one better than the other. We are all Zimbabweans. We want to grow our economy. We want peace in our country.

"We want jobs, jobs, jobs in our country. We need also the cooperation of our neighbours in SADC. We need the cooperation of Africa. We need the cooperation of our friends outside the continent. That we shall achieve. I am already receiving messages of cooperation and support for us to grow our economy." *sardc.net* □

Mugabe: Africa's liberation icon

THE RESIGNATION of Robert Mugabe as president of Zimbabwe on 21 November marked the end of an era for an African political icon.

Admired in Africa as a liberation icon, Mugabe offered a message of hope and unity to millions of his compatriots when he became the first black prime minister of the newly independent Zimbabwe on 18 April 1980.

He did not disappoint on his promise during the greater part of his 37 years in power, delivering a free education system that was the envy of many of Zimbabwe's neighbours and far afield, as well as announcing a much vaunted policy of reconciliation soon after independence.

Mugabe is also credited with the programme to give land to landless Zimbabweans that was pursued by the government since 2000.

While he was chairperson of SADC from August 2014 to August 2015 the region developed and adopted a framework and strategy to promote industrialisation to ensure that the region fully benefits from its resources. □

Seychelles to explore for oil in Mascarene Plateau

SEYCHELLES HAS announced plans to explore the marine eco-system and hydrocarbon deposits over the Mascarene Plateau, a maritime boundary jointly administered by Seychelles and Mauritius,

"The research will mainly incorporate data collection on the fishery eco-system as well

as oil and hydrocarbon exploration," said Philippe Michaud, the special advisor in the Department of the Blue Economy.

The exploration will be done with the Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, a vessel equipped for advanced and multidisciplinary marine research and

owned by the Norwegian Organisation for Development Cooperation (NORAD). The vessel will be sent to the Mascarene Plateau around June next year.

The Mascarene Plateau is a large shallow area in the Indian Ocean, ranging in depth from eight to 150 metres, and

situated to the north and east of Madagascar.

The research will be done under the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF) Nansen Project being implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation in collaboration with the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research. *Seychelles News Agency* □

SMEs drive Mauritian economy

SMALL TO Medium enterprises contribute significantly to the Mauritian economy, accounting for more than half of employment and at least 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Product, according to Prime Minister Pravind Kumar Jugnauth.

Speaking during an exhibition for Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in St. Pierre in November, Jugnauth said there are more than 126,000 SMEs in Mauritius, employing about 300,000 people. This is about 54 percent of the total number of people employed in the country.

He recalled that in view of supporting SMEs, a series of measures have been announced in the 2017/18 national budget.

These include a contribution of Rs 5,000 (about

US\$150) from the Treasury towards the costs of membership in the "Made in Moris" label; dedicated space in four new local trade fairs so that SMEs can market their products; and the setting-up of an SME e-platform to provide more visibility for SME products.

Export fees have also been reduced from 15 to 3 percent so that enterprises can export their products more easily, Jugnauth added. *Government of Mauritius* □

Tanzania electricity access rises to 70 percent

NEARLY 70 percent of Tanzanians now have access to grid electricity, a significant leap from around 40 percent just two years ago.

Acting Commissioner for Energy and Petroleum Affairs, Innocent Luoga said access to electricity jumped from 40 percent in 2015 to slightly above 67.5 percent in 2017 while grid power penetration ranges to 97.3 percent in urban areas and 49.5 percent in rural areas.

This means at least 35 million Tanzanians have access to main grid electricity across the country, with the figure set to increase rapidly through the ongoing rural electrification programme.

Tanzania is currently home to an estimated 50 million people, one of the largest countries in the SADC region. □

AfDB boost for Namibian agriculture

THE AFRICAN Development Bank Group (AfDB) has approved a ZAR 1 billion loan (about US\$74 million) to support the Namibian agriculture sector by financing the country's Agricultural Mechanisation and Seed Improvement Project.

The project was approved by the AfDB Board on 4 December in Abidjan and aims to strengthen agricultural productivity to reduce imports of staple cereal crops/grains, facilitate job creation and improve household incomes.

The two key components of the project are value chain improvement (with agricultural mechanization and certified

seed systems as sub-components), and institutional support through capacity building and project management.

The project will be implemented by the Namibian Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry over a period of five years in all 14 administrative regions of Namibia.

It will directly benefit 294,500 crop farmers, and 10,000 livestock farmers.

In addition, the project will fully support 111 small-holder farmer cooperatives, and indirectly benefit about 800,000 people along the cereal crops and livestock value chains. □

Seychelles to phase out ozone-depleting appliances

SEYCHELLES IS focusing on technological appliances that are friendly to the ozone layer, as it joins the second phase of the Green Cooling Africa Initiative.

Through the initiative, Seychelles will be able to replace appliances such as refrigerators and air conditioning units containing hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFCs) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) with those using natural gases.

Principal secretary for energy and climate change, Wills Agricole, said as applications for refrigeration and air conditioning increase, greenhouse gas emissions are also rising because "most of these applications use fluorinated gases as refrigerants."

Seychelles, a group of 115 islands in the western Indian Ocean, became the 5th country in Africa to be part of the Green Cooling Africa Initiative after Ghana, Namibia, Kenya and Mauritius.

The initiative is a programme supporting partner countries to create a shift in the cooling sector towards more sustainable technology and a low mitigation pathway. □

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Southern African Development Community

SADC Secretariat, SADC House, Private Bag 0095,
Gaborone, Botswana

Tel +267 395 1863 Fax +267 397 2848/318 1070
E-mail registry@sadc.int Website www.sadc.int

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EDITOR

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sadctoday@sadc.net

Southern African Research and Documentation Centre

Julius K. Nyerere House, 15 Downie Avenue, Belgravia, Harare, Zimbabwe
Tel +263 4 791 141 Fax +263 4 791 271

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December
4-6, Ethiopia

12th African Economic Conference

Held under the theme "Governance for Structural Transformation", the conference will offer a unique opportunity for researchers, policymakers and development practitioners from Africa and around the world to reflect on the progress made by African countries in structurally transforming their economies. It is jointly organized by the African Development Bank, UNECA, UNDP, and the African Economic Conference.

4-6, Ethiopia

AU Specialised Technical Committee on Gender Equality

AU ministers responsible for gender and women's affairs will meet with experts to discuss the AU's work on gender equality and women's empowerment, including the new AU Gender Strategy; evaluation of the 2009 Gender Policy; new AU Gender Communications Strategy and Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa. The Specialised Technical Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is a statutory organ of the AU.

10-14, Namibia

2017 PIDA Week

The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) is a blueprint for African infrastructure transformation for the period 2012-2040 that was adopted by African leaders in January 2012. PIDA Week 2017 will be held under the theme "Enhancing Trade and Economic Transformation through Regional Infrastructure Development."

15, Zimbabwe

ZANU PF Extraordinary Congress

Congress is expected to endorse the decision by the Central Committee on 19 November to recall former president Robert Mugabe and to elect Hon. Emmerson Mnangagwa as First Secretary and President of the party. The Central Committee also resolved that Mnangagwa will be the party's presidential candidate in elections set for 2018. The congress is also expected to endorse another Central Committee decision to expel several members, including former First Lady Grace Mugabe.

16-20,
South Africa

54th National Conference of ANC

The African National Congress of South Africa will hold its elective conference in Guateng to choose a new party leader and national executive to take the party into elections in 2019. President Jacob Zuma and his executive will complete their duties after serving two terms, although President Zuma remains as leader of the government unless a decision is made to recall him. A number of policy implementation issues will be discussed.

January
15-18, UAE

World Future Summit 2018

The summit will be dedicated to sustaining the clean energy consensus as well as promoting and empowering new players in the sector. It will present energy stakeholders with a unique opportunity to exchange technology and share best practices.

TBA, Ethiopia

30th Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly

Africa Heads of State and Government will gather for the 30th Session of the African Union Assembly, which will be preceded by ministerial and technical meetings. The AU theme for the year is "Winning the Fight Against Corruption: A Sustainable Path to Africa's Transformation".

February
1-2, Botswana

SOLTRAIN Conference 2018

Energy experts from southern Africa will discuss ways of improving a coordinated approach to harnessing the energy potential from the sun. The Southern African Solar Thermal Training and Demonstration Initiative (SOLTRAIN) is a regional programme on capacity building and demonstration of solar thermal systems in the SADC region.

20-21,
South Africa

Africa Energy Indaba 2018

The indaba will bring together international and continental experts to share insights and solutions to Africa's energy challenges, while simultaneously exploring vast energy development opportunities on offer for Africa.

HISTORY
TODAY

1997-2017

20 years

SADC TODAY

All: Africa's advance toward a better future

The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has called for a new era of development, one that is more inclusive, more sustainable, and more resilient. He has also called for a new era of leadership, one that is more visionary, more courageous, and more united. The SADC region is well placed to lead this new era, as it has the potential to become a model of regional integration, economic growth, and social development.

Water Done to highlight of water at World Summit

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SADC LAUNCHES NEWSLETTER

This is the first issue of SADC Today, a newsletter produced by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat. The newsletter is aimed at providing information on SADC activities, news, and developments to its members and the public. It is also a platform for SADC to share its vision and mission with the world.

SADC 30 Region commences to deepen integration

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has celebrated its 30th anniversary. Over the past three decades, the region has made significant progress in regional integration, economic growth, and social development. The SADC Secretariat is committed to deepening integration and promoting sustainable development in the region.

Regional Integration SADC develops industrial strategy

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has developed a strategy for regional integration. The strategy is aimed at promoting economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability in the region. It is a key document for SADC's development agenda.

Financiamento do desenvolvimento regional através da auto-suficiência

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is committed to promoting regional development through self-sufficiency. The community is working to improve its infrastructure, economic growth, and social development. It is also working to promote sustainable development and environmental protection.

Financer le développement régional par l'autosuffisance

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Towards the "SADC We Want"

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Beyond Revised RISDP SADC strategies on post-2020 development agenda

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SADC TODAY

SADC's key theme for 1997 seeks to enhance productivity in region

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has set a key theme for 1997: to enhance productivity in the region. The theme is aimed at promoting economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability in the region.

PRODUCTIVITY: A doesn't just depend on the quality of the land, it also depends on the quality of the people. The SADC region is well placed to lead this new era, as it has the potential to become a model of regional integration, economic growth, and social development.

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SADC TODAY

Trade Protocol to be implemented in January

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has agreed to implement a trade protocol in January. The protocol is aimed at promoting economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability in the region.

Assault on human rights

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is concerned about the assault on human rights in the region. The community is working to promote human rights and social development.

Smart partnership conference urges more action, less talk

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has called for more action and less talk at a smart partnership conference. The conference is aimed at promoting economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability in the region.

Infrastructure development top priority for regional integration

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has identified infrastructure development as a top priority for regional integration. The community is working to improve its infrastructure and promote economic growth.

SADC Brigade anchors regional peace support operations

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has anchored its regional peace support operations. The operations are aimed at promoting peace and stability in the region.

New impetus to regional infrastructure

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SADC TODAY

Dar es Salaam Declaration contains pro-active strategy for regional food security

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has adopted the Dar es Salaam Declaration, which contains a pro-active strategy for regional food security. The declaration is aimed at promoting economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability in the region.

SADC region shares South Africa's victory for 2010

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) region has shared South Africa's victory for 2010. The victory is a testament to the region's economic growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

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PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN SADC

December 2017 – February 2018

1 December	The Prophet's Birthday	Comoros
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 Day	All SADC countries except Angola, Mozambique Angola, Mozambique Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
26 December	Family Day	South Africa
	Boxing Day	Namibia
28 December	Day of Goodwill	Swaziland
	Family Day	
	Incwala Day	
1 January	New Year's Day	SADC
4 January	Martyrs Day	DRC
12 January	Zanzibar Revolution Day	Tanzania
15 January	John Chilembwe Day	Malawi
16 January	Heroes' Day (Laurent Kabila)	DRC
17 January	Heroes' Day (Patrice Lumumba)	DRC
31 January	Thaipoosam Cavadee	Mauritius
1 February	Abolition of Slavery	Mauritius
3 February	Heroes' Day	Mozambique
4 February	National Armed Struggle Day	Angola
13 February	Carnival	Angola
13 February	Maha Shivaratree	Mauritius
16 February	Chinese Spring Festival	Mauritius

A shared future within a regional community