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SOUTHERN AFRICA has advanced another step towards regional integration with the signing of a partnership agreement with International Cooperating Partners (ICPs).

The new partnership between SADC and ICPs is set to expedite regional integration by improving resource mobilisation and strengthening the region's ability to implement programmes.

The Windhoek Declaration on a New SADC-ICP Partnership, adopted in April at the SADC Consultative Conference in Namibia, lays the foundation for a fresh start in SADC-ICP relations and is set to turn the dream of a unified market and Customs Union in southern Africa into a reality.

The Declaration will have several implications for SADC and the ICPs.

The Windhoek Declaration is closely modelled on the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effec-

tiveness, which seeks to provide guidelines and mechanisms for increasing the impact of external development assistance in accelerating the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

President Hifikepunye Pohamba noted in his official opening address that the new partnership has far-reaching implications, and that future interaction between SADC and the ICPs should emphasise partnership building "as opposed to the traditional donor-recipient relationship".

"It is important, therefore, that we urge everyone, especially our international cooperating partners, to join hands with the people of the southern African sub-continent in our pursuit of sustainable socio-economic development to end poverty, hunger and underdevelopment," Pohamba said.

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New partnership for regional development

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The SADC Executive Secretary, Tomaz Augusto Salomão, emphasised that a greater role is envisaged for other stakeholders such as the private sector and civil society in advancing the regional integration agenda.

"Another imperative in this is a mainstreamed participation of the region's stakeholders, namely, the business sector and the civil society, and the region's blueprints have made clear provision for their direct participation," said Salomão.

According to the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), the private sector has an important role to play in funding of some projects, particularly on infrastructure development, as well as in social sectors such as health and education.

Civil society is key to the successful implementation of pro-

grammes and projects on gender equality, sustainable food security, environment and sustainable development, and HIV and AIDS.

The Windhoek Declaration will require the region to show renewed leadership in the implementation of programmes and projects articulated in the RISDP and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO), the two SADC blueprints.

Irene Freudenshuss-Reichl, Director General for Development at the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said the main challenge for SADC is to assume greater ownership of projects and programmes.

Speaking on behalf of the ICPs after the adoption of the Declaration, Freudenshuss-Reichl noted that the renewed leadership will require setting of clear priorities and ensuring

that programmes and projects are implemented to attain regional objectives.

Among the challenges is to align national and regional priorities through greater cohesion between RISDP/SIPO and national development plans.

This is also a challenge for the donor community which will need to improve cohesion between what they support at the national level and their regional programmes.

The Windhoek Declaration is a commitment by the ICPs to support SADC's integration agenda and to interact regularly

at ministerial level, with more resources to be made available to support the region's programmes and projects.

Direct support to the SADC Secretariat and other SADC bodies has increased significantly following its shift from managing projects to emphasising policy development.

Other channels of development assistance from ICPs include via individual governments, through private institutions such as non-governmental organisations and through multilateral institutions such as United Nations bodies or the World Bank.

Main photo, previous page, SADC Executive Secretary, Tomaz Augusto Salomão, with the head of delegation of the EC to Botswana, Paul Malin, after signing the SADC customs agreement.

Building blocks of international cooperation

THE ROME Declaration on Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery was signed in February 2003 by government ministers, heads of aid agencies and other senior officials representing 28 aid recipient countries and more than 40 multilateral and bilateral development institutions.

They reaffirmed their commitment to eradicating poverty, achieving sustained economic growth, and promoting sustainable development. The development institutions undertook to harmonise their operational policies, procedures and practices with those of partner countries to improve the effectiveness of development assistance, and thereby contribute to meet-

ing the Millennium Development Goals.

Among others, the Declaration sought to align the requirements of ICPs with national development priorities of recipient countries, and called on developing countries and regions to assume greater leadership roles in coordinating development assistance.

The Rome Declaration is complemented by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness adopted in March 2005. The Paris Declaration commits the ICPs to addressing capacity constraints in developing countries and ensuring sufficient integration of global programmes and initiatives into recipient countries' broader development agendas, including in critical areas such as HIV and AIDS.

Paris declaration commitments

THE FOLLOWING are the partnership commitments under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness:

Ownership

Partner countries to exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions.

Alignment

Donors to base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures.

- o Donors to align with partners' strategies;
- o Donors to use strengthened country systems; and
- o Partner countries to strengthen development capacity with support from donors.

Recipient countries to strengthen public financial management capacity.

Recipient countries to strengthen national procurement systems.

Harmonisation

To ensure donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective.

Donors to implement common arrangements and simplify procedures.

Managing for Results

Both parties must manage resources and improve decision-making for results.

Mutual Accountability

Donors and partners to be accountable for development results.



SADC, ICPs adopt Windhoek Declaration on a New Partnership

SADC AND its International Co-operating Partners (ICPs) have adopted the Windhoek Declaration on a New SADC-ICP Partnership, which will guide future relations between the two parties.

The Declaration on a New SADC-ICP Partnership was adopted on 27 April at the SADC Consultative Conference in Namibia and lays the groundwork for a fresh start in the donor-recipient relationship between the regional body and its ICPs.

The overall objective of the New Partnership is to contribute towards the achievement of the SADC Common Agenda, and the attainment of the SADC Mission of promoting sustain-

able and equitable economic growth, and to achieve deeper regional cooperation and integration.

It also aims to ensure good governance, strengthened regional capacity, and durable peace and security in the region.

The Declaration establishes an institutional structure for dialogue on political, policy and technical issues, and improves coordination of efforts between SADC and the ICPs.

It provides for regular dialogue at Ministerial level and at a Joint SADC-ICP Task Force comprising the SADC Secretariat, SADC Double Troika at senior official level and ambassadors from both sides.

The Ministerial Group will provide high level guidance to the decision-making entities of SADC and the ICPs. Its mandate will include specifying issues where political decisions will be required and transmitting these issues through the relevant fora such as the Council of Ministers and the individual governments.

The group will also analyse the implications of changing political conditions, and advise the political authorities and the policy/technical level groups of new policy approaches and their possible implications.

The Joint SADC-ICP Task Force will provide a mechanism that links the top-level political

decision makers and groups on the ground.

The New Partnership will ensure alignment, harmonisation and streamlining of operational procedures, rules and other practices in the delivery of development assistance to SADC, and guarantee synergies and complementarity of support at the national and regional levels.

Both parties made specific commitments under the Declaration. These included an undertaking by SADC to exercise leadership in developing, implementing and monitoring the regional development agenda and to translate the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) into prioritised, result-oriented programmes.

The ICPs undertook to respect SADC leadership and to assist the region to build its capacity to implement programmes and projects.

With regard to the alignment of procedures and rules, the ICPs agreed to base their overall support on the SADC Common Agenda as specified in the RISDP and SIPO.

The parties undertook to establish mutually agreed frameworks that ensure reliable assessments of performance, transparency and accountability.

Under the Declaration, SADC commits to intensify efforts to mobilise internal resources and to create an enabling environment for public and private investments while the ICPs commit to providing reliable indicative commitments of aid over a multi-year framework and to disburse the assistance in a timely and predictable manner.

SADC-India Forum holds first session

THE INAUGURAL session of the SADC and Government of India Forum was held in Namibia on 28 April, opening a new chapter in the relations between the two parties.

The forum agreed to focus cooperation in the sectors of trade, industry, finance and investment; food, agriculture and natural resources; human resources development and health, including drugs and pharmaceuticals; water resources management; and information and communications technology.

Teams of experts in the different areas from both sides will liaise on detailed action plans for the implementation of projects in the identified areas.

The forum was co-chaired by the chairperson of the SADC Council of Ministers, Baledzi Gaolathe, and India's Minister of State for External Affairs, Anand Sharma.

The inaugural session was attended by SADC ministers and senior officials from the region and India. There was a presentation by the SADC Secretariat on various priority areas proposed for cooperation between SADC and India.

According to the final communiqué, India concurred with the principles and areas of cooperation proposed at the meeting, and agreed to work with SADC in the spirit of South-South cooperation and on the basis of the two regions' comparative and competitive advantages.

The government of India reiterated the role of SADC as one of the most important regional organisations in Africa, noting that it attaches utmost importance to further strengthening existing relations and ties with the region in different sectors.

The forum noted that the main objectives for which SADC

was founded – improving the standard of living and quality of life of its citizens as well as the promotion of peace and security – are shared by India in its own march towards development.

India also reiterated its interest in sharing experiences with SADC in meeting the challenges of development in a globalised world, as well as its commitment as a development partner of SADC particularly in jointly identified areas where Indian expertise and SADC's requirements are complementary, and vice versa.

Both sides agreed that it was important to continue cooperating in multilateral forums, including the bodies of the United Nations where issues of crucial importance to developing countries are discussed.

The forum agreed to institutionalise the partnership and hold regular meetings at mutually agreed times and venues.

SADC to modernise customs systems

SOUTHERN AFRICA has taken the first major step towards the establishment of a Customs Union by embarking on a programme to modernise its customs procedures and remove bottlenecks on intra-regional trade.

The SADC Customs Modernisation and Trade Facilitation Programme was one of more than 50 projects endorsed by Member States and the region's International Cooperating Partners (ICPs) during the SADC Consultative Conference held in Namibia.

The programme aims to develop computerised customs procedures, networking systems at national and regional levels as well as introduce transit management systems in all SADC Member States.

The project is meant to support closer regional integration and harmonisation of customs legislation and procedures, including improved transit flows, and to prepare for a smooth transition to the SADC Customs Union by 2010.

An 18 million financing agreement for the implementation of the project was signed by SADC and the European Commission during the Consultative Conference.

SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) gives priority to strengthening regional integration with the eventual objective of establishing a SADC Common Market by 2015.

The SADC Common Market will be preceded by a Free Trade

Area by 2008 and the Customs Union in 2010.

Some progress has been made in the transition towards the Free Trade Area, with most Member States having effected significant tariff reduction in line with the SADC Protocol on Trade.

Paul Malin, head of the European Union delegation in Botswana, said the Customs Modernisation Programme was a demonstration of the joint SADC-EU efforts to link trade and development.

Rehabilitation work starts on Nacala railway line

by Patson Phiri

MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE and Zambia are rehabilitating the railway line in the Nacala Development Corridor, which will open a key transportation route for the three countries.

Construction work started in November 2005 but was halted temporarily after persistent heavy rains on the 77-km stretch between Cuamba and Entralagos within Mozambique.

Plans to repair the stretch have been on the drawing board since 2000 when the three governments began sourcing for funds from investors and development agencies to bring the railway line back to life.

The rehabilitation work is being funded through a US\$29.6 million loan secured by the three countries from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, a United States-based development agency.

Wilfred Ali, the Nacala Development Corridor coordinator in Malawi's Ministry of Transport and Public Works, said rehabilitation work was initially slow due to problems in moving equipment after heavy



View of the port and part of the railway in Nacala Development Corridor.

rains washed away culverts on the Mozambican side.

He said Zambia recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Edlow Resources for the development of the Mchinji-Chipata rail link in eastern Zambia, which will be connected to the Nacala railway line.

The primary transport link along the corridor is that railway line linking eastern Zambia, central and southern Malawi, and northern Mozambique to the Port of Nacala on the Indian Ocean.

Historically, the ports of Nacala and Beira were the nearest ports for Malawi and Zambia. This railway line was developed as a concession during the

1970s from Nacala Port to Namupula. It was later extended into Niassa province in Mozambique to serve the rich agricultural areas, as well as to Malawi.

Malawi was supplied primarily along the Sena line from Beira. In view of the shorter route to the sea presented by the Nacala railway line, Malawian traffic began to shift from the Sena railway line to the Nacala line.

The Nacala route was closed in 1984 after the railway line was blown up during the internal conflict in Mozambique. The conflict changed the fundamentals of the transport situation significantly. Both Zambia and Malawi made a shift away from rail to road transport.

Distances were substantially increased as Zambian goods were moved through Dar es Salaam and South Africa. Malawi also shifted transport mode to road, moving its supplies along the Tete road to Zimbabwe and the ports of South Africa.

The road routes from Malawi to Lusaka and via Mbeya to Dar es Salaam then became strategically important for Malawi, but resulted in road transport costs that were exceedingly high.

In terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, the strategic objectives of the Nacala Development Corridor are to develop adequate, reliable, cost effective, efficient and seamless transport, telecommunications and energy systems, and to foster economic growth through the promotion and coordination of economically viable business in transport, agriculture, fisheries, commerce, industry, mining and tourism.

The corridor aims to foster increased economic activity through the promotion of trade, which in turn would facilitate greater regional integration among the three countries.

Building investment bridges

SADC-EU programme links private-public sector partners

by Munetsi Madakufamba

A **JOINT** initiative by SADC and the European Union is intensifying efforts at boosting economic growth and development in southern Africa through a programme that is designed to attract investment into the region.

The EU-SADC Investment Promotion Programme (ESIPP) has been designed to facilitate and simplify investment procedures within the SADC region. Targeted sectors include tourism, mining, agro-industry, light engineering, and construction and building materials sector.

In the tourism sector, a major forum called Tourism 2006 will take place from 3-6 October in Windhoek, Namibia. The meeting, which will focus on the tourism, hospitality and related sectors in the 14 SADC Member States, aims to encourage international financial, technical and commercial partnerships.

Forum organisers say this is "where promoters and entrepreneurs from the southern African region will present a carefully selected range of new and high-quality business development projects in the tourism, hospitality and related sectors to interested European and other international and southern African businesses."

With regard to the mining sector, a meeting of investors and promoters is planned for November in Lusaka, Zambia. As many as 100 mining projects are expected to be presented at Mines 2006 in Lusaka.

ESIPP addresses the challenge of mobilising both intra-SADC and foreign direct investment into southern Africa through a two-pronged approach.

The programme helps in building capacity of private sec-



The construction sector in the region is set to gain from the ESIPP initiative.

tor intermediaries, such as investment promotion agencies, chambers of commerce, employers' federations or financial institutions. With its own team of consultants, ESIPP provides this kind of assistance on a demand-driven, cost-sharing basis.

In addition, the joint programme organises sectoral partnership meetings to bring together investors from SADC and EU as well as other "third countries". These take the form of business-to-business events such as Tourism 2006 and Mines 2006.

During the fora, one-on-one meetings are facilitated. Once the partnerships are formed, ESIPP uses the same methodology for follow up support, that is, on a demand-driven, cost-sharing basis.

The joint programme has already organised similar sector partnership meetings focusing on the light engineering industry and the construction and building materials sector in Mauritius and South Africa, respectively.

Light Engineering 2006 was held in Grand Baie, Mauritius, on 14-17 February. It was a four-day opportunity for round table discussions, workshops and networking involving selected

companies from SADC, EU and "third countries".

Light engineering incorporates a diverse array of business and products sectors. It includes cutlery, hand tools and general hardware, various metal and plastic fabricated products; industrial machinery, electrical and electronic components; refrigeration and service industry machinery; motor vehicles and spares; medical instruments and many others.

Mat Construct 2005, ESIPP's building materials and construction sector partnership meeting, was held in Johannesburg from 30 November to 3 December 2005. With the principal objective of promoting partnerships between companies from the two regions, the forum facilitated more than 1,500 one-on-one meetings. A total of 258 participants attended the forum, representing 102 EU and 78 SADC companies, as well as intermediary organisations from the region.

ESIPP says about 400 potential partnerships gained from the one-on-one meetings at Mat Construct 2005 are being followed through between EU and SADC companies.

One of the key themes discussed was on the construction opportunities presented by the 2010 World Cup that will be hosted by South Africa.

An investment forum to build partnerships in the agro industry is due to be held in Zimbabwe at a date yet to be confirmed.

The current six-year financing agreement of the EU-SADC joint programme was signed in 2000 with an 18-million budget. The previous agreement had been signed in 1994, facilitating a mining investment forum that was held in Lusaka in the same year.

In line with the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), SADC's efforts at attracting investment are increasingly placing emphasis on an integrated promotional approach. Thus Member States are keen on economic reforms that make their countries more investor friendly, allowing the private sector to be more competitive on the global markets.

ESIPP is seen as the vehicle for advancing this vision, especially insofar as it increases intra-regional and foreign direct investment in SADC.

Southern Africa vulnerable to rising world oil prices

RISING INTERNATIONAL crude oil prices are exerting upward pressure on fuel prices in SADC, with a number of countries in the region already passing on the higher costs to consumers.

The region remains vulnerable to sharp increases in the price of crude oil on world markets. The price of a barrel of crude oil has risen from around US\$50 in May 2005 to US\$60 in December and around US\$72 in May.

Pressure on oil prices to rise is being fuelled by concerns ranging from the West's diplomatic confrontation with Iran, a thin supply cushion and disruptions of production in Nigeria by armed militants.

Militant violence targeted at oil facilities in Nigeria has cut

more than 20 percent of the country's 2.5 million barrels-a-day production. Some 500,000 barrels per day of crude oil production, most of it operated by Royal Dutch Shell, are lost because of the violence.

More than 300,000 barrels per day have also been lost due to the shut down of refineries in the Gulf of Mexico since Hurricane Katrina battered the United States' offshore platforms in August 2005.

Despite assurances from Iran that it will not cut its oil production and exports in retaliation to the stand-off with the West over its nuclear programme, some recipients are worried that oil exports could be used as a political weapon.

Iran is the second largest producer in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at more than four million barrels a day.

Shocks on the world oil market are being felt in southern Africa where at least three countries have hiked fuel prices since April.

Botswana, Namibia and South Africa have raised the price of petrol and diesel to

cushion suppliers from rising world prices.

Fuel price increases in South Africa have a domino effect on prices of goods and services in

other SADC countries that import the bulk of their requirements from that country. The price of fuel went up by 6.8 percent in May.

Angola poised to boost oil output

ANGOLA'S OIL production is set to rise to two million barrels per day by the end of 2007, according to the government.

Amadeu Azevedo, Angola's National Director of Petroleum, said the country will produce two million barrels per day by the end of 2007, much earlier than their previous forecasts.

The new projections are based on promising prospects for oil coming from explorations in the lucrative offshore Girassol field.

Angola is sub-Saharan Africa's second largest oil producer after Nigeria, and an important supplier to the United States and China. The country has dislodged Saudi Arabia as China's main supplier of crude oil.

Current output stands at 1.4-million barrels per day, 100 000 daily barrels more than initially anticipated.



Rising world oil prices are affecting prices of goods and services in SADC.

Power trade project for Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya

ZAMBIA AND the United Republic of Tanzania are set to benefit from an electricity trade project that also involves Kenya.

The three countries are working together on the interconnection project expected to assist the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya access electricity from SADC, reduce electricity costs and eradicate shortages.

The tripartite electricity trade project, known as the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya Power Interconnection Project,

is to be developed in two phases at a projected cost of US\$660 million.

The first phase, to cost US\$358 million, is scheduled to start in late 2007 and to be completed in 2009, and will build a transfer capacity of 200 megawatts (MW) of electricity.

Phase two is to cost US\$302 million for another transfer capacity of 400 MW upon completion in 2014.

Apart from transmission of power, the towers carrying the high voltage transmission con-

ductors will also carry low voltage conductors for rural electrification along the transmission corridor.

The three governments have secured grants worth US\$800,000 for preparatory activities on the project from the NEPAD Infrastructure Project Preparatory Fund.

A consortium of consultants has been hired as transaction advisers to provide financial, technical and legal advisory services for the initial stage of the project.

"We need to bring SADC closer to the people"

Tjitendero a visionary with deep commitment to his region and people

IT IS rare to find a visionary endowed also with the practical skills of management, integrity and implementation.

One such rare person was the Hon Dr Mose Penaani Tjitendero, who died in Windhoek, aged 63, after a life dedicated to his country, his region and his family.

Honoured as a hero in his own country, Namibia, where he was given a state funeral and burial at Heroes Acre, he also provided inspiration beyond his borders.

Dr Tjitendero was widely respected throughout the SADC region, and played a key role in community building.

He was the vision, inspiration and driving force for the establishment of the SADC Parliamentary Forum, persisting until he won the support of all SADC parliaments, for an initiative so new and yet so obvious that it is now taken for granted as an established player in the region.

Most writers about Dr Tjitendero have concentrated on his considerable post-independence achievements. He contributed to drafting the Constitution for the Republic of Namibia as a member of the Constituent Assembly, and emerged as the first Speaker of the National Assembly, a post he held for 15 years.

As Speaker, he built and reformed the parliamentary system, committee by committee, to make it a transparent and effective forum for legislation and debate on national and regional issues. He was an elected member of parliament since the pre-independence elections in 1989 leading to Namibia's independence in 1990.

Little has been written, however, about his formation during the liberation struggle as a member of the South West

Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), his commitment to the independence of Namibia, and his contribution as an educator, notably as Assistant Director of the UN Institute for Namibia (UNIN) in Lusaka, while in exile.

Mose Penaani Tjitendero was born in Okahandja in 1943, and left the country in 1964 through what is now Botswana and Zambia around the time of its impending independence, *via* Kazungula, making his way to the United Republic of Tanzania and the SWAPO office there.

He was involved in the radio broadcasts from Dar es Salaam to Namibia that were presented in several languages, and he was active in youth politics, rising to a leadership role on the youth executive.

He enrolled at the Kurisini International School in Dar es Salaam to get his high school certificate, and was awarded a scholarship for undergraduate studies at Lincoln University in the United States, where he read history and political science.

He followed this with a Masters in History from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, and a doctorate in education from the same university.

The young and well-educated Tjitendero then returned to Lusaka in 1976 to share his knowledge, as a Senior Lecturer at UNIN, and later as Head of Teacher Training and Assistant Director of the institute.

Just prior to Namibia's independence, he moved to Luanda as Director of the UN Vocational and Technical Training Centre in 1988-89.

A former UNESCO colleague who worked with him in that period says he was "a visionary with a deep commit-

ment to the cause of independent Namibia."

Other colleagues mentioned again and again, his "honesty and his principles"...

He was dedicated to his own family and his wife, Sandy, his life partner for more than 30 years, but they were often called upon to share his time and attention for his wider family of Namibians and southern Africans, to whom he was also committed.

A key objective of his vision and his contribution to the region was in the broader role of the proposed development community for southern Africa.

He said the signing of the SADC Treaty in Windhoek in August 1992 was "not simply a matter of transforming SADC from a loose regional grouping into a legal entity, but ushered in the spirit of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community adopted by the OAU Heads of State... in June 1991."

When SADC followed up with adoption of a community-building programme to widen its community beyond government, Mr Speaker was ready with his vision for a regional Parliamentary Forum to "familiarise the peoples of SADC countries with the aims and objectives of SADC."

"We need to bring SADC closer to the people. Our people, all our people, need to know, understand and popularise the aims and objectives of SADC.

"For example, what is this concept of development, and of a development community? We



He would expect others to continue his work in the same spirit.

need to start from the beginning and systematically inculcate the values of SADC in the hearts and minds of our constituents."

Among the other objectives that Tjitendero enunciated for a regional forum of parliamentarians in support of the SADC ideal were the promotion of the principles of human rights and democracy, provision of a forum for matters of common concern, to facilitate networking and popularise the concepts of development and cooperation, as well as inclusive participation by other members of the community.

But, as he repeated many times in many fora over many years, the primary objective of a SADC PF should be to encourage effective implementation of SADC policies, and to provide services to SADC as required.

The late Dr Tjitendero seldom worked alone, always with a team and in partnership, and he would expect therefore that others are ready to continue the work that he initiated, and in the same spirit.

New Partnership sets tone for wider

THE WINDHOEK Declaration on a New SADC-ICP Partnership adopted by the SADC Consultative Conference in April opens new avenues for the implementation of SADC's programmes and projects, and underlines the region's intentions to widen participation in regional development efforts.

The partnership is a landmark framework that will ensure more effective development cooperation, based on principles of ownership, alignment, harmonisation and streamlining of operational procedures, rules and other practices pertaining to the delivery of development assistance.

Most important, the conference endorsed the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and the Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (SIPO) as the roadmaps for deepening regional integration.

The conference reaffirmed SADC's commitment to working with other non-state players from the region such as the private sector and civil society organisations.

In this edition we highlight some of the issues identified within the framework of SADC's priority areas.

Infrastructure Support for Regional Integration

Infrastructure plays a pivotal role in the overall regional development agenda as it unlocks opportunities such as trade facilitation, provision of agricultural infrastructure, and access to facilities by both business and rural communities at affordable cost.

Opportunities exist for the private sector and other players in the region to participate in new infrastructural projects in the tourism, energy, transport, water and communications sectors that could be made possible by the New Partnership.

Member States and the ICPs agreed on the

importance of prioritised investment in infrastructural projects.

SADC is setting up a Project Preparation and Development Fund to develop Member State capacity to appraise projects.

Support is, however, required from the ICPs for the strategic thrust of SADC in respect of spatial development initiatives and development corridors.

The various pillars under the infrastructure cluster will also benefit from the establishment of separate thematic groups covering the priority sectors of energy, transport, tourism and water. So far only one thematic group (the Water Strategy Reference Group) has been established. Other groups will be set up in cooperation with interested ICPs.

Another recommendation was that all infrastructural developments should be sensitive to issues of environmental compliance and social acceptability. This will ensure that future projects will have to satisfy environmental standards and cultural norms prior to implementation.

Trade, Economic Liberalisation and Development

This is one of the areas in which SADC has set some crucial targets whose achievement requires the participation of all stakeholders.

The overall objective of this intervention area is to facilitate trade and financial liberalisation, competitive and diversified industrial development, and increased investment for deeper regional integration through the establishment of a SADC Common Market by 2015.

The regional development blueprint targets to have a SADC Free Trade Area by 2008 and a Customs Union by 2010.

Potential areas of cooperation include strengthening the institutional capacity of the SADC Secretariat and Member States; speeding up the regional integration process; addressing complications on the regional trade architecture emanating from overlapping membership; and harmonisation of data on

trade, investment and business development.

The sentiment was that economic integration processes within SADC needed to be expedited and the Secretariat should come up with a roadmap on what needs to be done.

Overlapping membership to regional organisations presents a serious barrier to deeper regional integration and the region's ministers of trade must urgently meet to discuss options and implications for the region.

There is still more work to be done in terms of attaining macro-economic convergence. While the stability targets have been agreed upon, the extent of convergence and timetables needs to be reconsidered.



(Top), Namibia's President Hifikepunye Pohamba with heads of state at the SADC Consultative Conference (left), SADC display stand (middle), and a group of delegates entering the conference room (right).



Sustainable Food Security

A coherent policy and strategic framework is required to enhance SADC's ability to attain sustainable food self-sustenance. The policy should promote priority areas such as irrigation and input provision; address the role of women in agriculture; recognise the importance of disaster preparedness; and guarantee land tenure and security.

Support is required to improve existing SADC capacity to monitor and coordinate programmes to boost food security.

Training was also identified as having a special role in enhancing regional food security. The training will involve both farmers and agricultural experts.



participation in community building



President Mbhambi, Delegation (consultative Windhoek, Secretariat right), Cultural dance (bottom), Photo-theme



With regard to funding of agriculture, an urgent need was identified for increased financing by Member States and the ICPs, as well as the development of absorption capacity within SADC to ensure available funds are fully utilised.

Marketing and agro-processing are also priorities in the quest to attain food security in SADC while Member States undertook to implement commitments made in the Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security.

Social and Human Development

The cluster on Social and Human Development aims to contribute to poverty reduction and improvement of the avail-

ability of educated, well-informed, skilled, healthy and culturally responsive people.

The priority sectors of intervention are health, education, labour and employment, and culture, information and sports.

Member States, business and civil society organisations have major roles to play in the implementation of the SADC Health Protocol, particularly sections dealing with control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, strengthening of health systems, promotion of joint procurement and local production of essential medicines, and retention and training of human resources.

Patients will benefit from the strengthening of regional

quality control capabilities to avoid the dumping of standard medicines by suppliers from outside the region. Implementation of the SADC Protocol on Education and Training is another area that will open opportunities for the region, in particular the CSOs and the education sector.

Areas of possible cooperation in labour and employment issues are the development of a regional framework to facilitate free movement of labour, implementation of tripartism and social dialogue, and strengthening of regional capacity to improve occupational safety and health standards.

Priorities and possible areas of collaboration under the culture, information and sports sector include strategies to promote and facilitate intra-regional cultural exchange; review of existing mechanisms for collection and dissemination of information; protection and development of indigenous knowledge and cultural industries; and establishment of the SADC Culture Trust Fund to mobilise resources and facilitate regional cultural programmes.

HIV and AIDS

The major milestones for the region in the fight against HIV and AIDS include the adoption of the Maseru Declaration on HIV and AIDS, and the development of a regional HIV and AIDS business plan.

These offer opportunities for a stronger partnership between Member States, ICPs, civil society and business, and reflect growing political will to fight the pandemic.

Through the Maseru Declaration on HIV and AIDS, SADC has identified the five areas for urgent actions as prevention and social mobilisation; care, treatment and support; development and mitigation of the impact; resource mobilisation; and monitoring and evaluation.

The SADC Secretariat was asked to adapt and develop its role in facilitating Member States in implementing agreed policies, framework and action plans, including coordination with the African Union HIV/AIDS Initiative and other global initiatives.

Member States and ICPs undertook to improve prevention measures as one of the main strategies in the fight against the disease. The prevention strategy must take into account issues of poverty, human rights, gender imbalance, sexuality and sexual violence.

Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation

Political stability, peace and security are necessary conditions for sustainable development and economic growth. SADC has committed itself to building a community based on a Common Future and recognises that peace, security, democracy and good political governance are key integration and development enablers.

The New Partnership identified the need for SADC and the ICPs to engage in open and frank discussions on issues of peace and security. This will help in establishing an environment of mutual respect and contribute to the existing peaceful atmosphere in the region.

The SADC region is experiencing an unprecedented period of peace and the creation of a framework for the engagement with ICPs will enhance regional stability.

Re-integration of ex-combatants into society, funding of demining and mine awareness programmes, and assistance with management and protection of refugees are some of the areas where SADC will benefit from the New Partnership.

The partnership could also open doors for the strengthening of the capacity of the Directorate on Politics, Defence and Security Affairs and the SADC Standby Force.

Invader bush for energy generation

INVADER BUSH presents a unique opportunity for farmers and other rural people to become electricity suppliers to the Namibian market, according to the Namibia Agricultural Union (NAU).

The bush, which has infested 26,000 hectares of land in the country, threatens the sustainability of the beef industry by reducing the carrying capacity of the land.

However, the challenge of Namibia's bush resources can be turned into an opportunity for generating biomass energy such as cooking fuel, large-scale electricity generation, charcoal production and ethanol production.

This would strengthen Namibia's generation capacity and help to address its capacity shortages. NAU, through its Bush Utilisation and Debushing Committee, has compiled a project

proposal that will be submitted to donors for possible funding.

Consulting Services Africa (CSA), which is working with NAU on the project, said the opportunities could yield significant economic benefits for the entire nation.

Invader bush can be made into charcoal briquettes which could substitute firewood, increase charcoal exports to South Africa and Europe, or be used to power a charcoal power station.

The bush can also be used to produce wood gas, to be used in modified diesel generators for electricity production.

An in-depth study was carried out in 1999 to determine the feasibility of using invader bush to power the Van Eck power station and a proposed new power station in Grootfontein, but at that time this option was more expensive than the price of electricity from Eskom of South Africa.

South Africa in pilot wind energy project

WIND ENERGY could provide part of the answer to SADC's electricity problems if a pilot project being implemented by South Africa is successful.

Cape Town's mayoral committee has approved a proposed power purchase agreement with Darling Wind Farm, a R70m (approx. US\$12m) national pilot project funded jointly by the Danish International Development Agency, the Department of Minerals and Energy, and the Darling Independent Power Producing Company.

The project will open up opportunities for further wind energy projects and other "green energy projects" in the Western Cape and further afield.

It will also be an important step in assist-

ing the city to boost its electricity supply and to reach its target of sourcing 10 percent of its overall energy requirements from sustainable sources by 2020.

Approval of the committee's recommendation will pave the way for Cape Town residents to purchase energy from the Darling Wind Farm. This will be marketed to "willing buyers" at an initial premium of R0.25 per kwh.

It is expected that the demand for green energy will outstrip the 13,200 gigawatt hours of energy that can be supplied annually by the farm.

Darling Wind Farm is expected to commence generation in 2007 and the energy will be sold through the city's electricity service provider. (Sapa)

Namibia imports about half of its electricity requirements from South Africa and has been severely affected by the power outage caused by damage to the Western Cape's Koeberg nuclear station, which triggered power blackouts in the Western Cape and Namibia.

Demand for electricity in South Africa is outstripping

supply due to high economic growth, coupled with lack of investment in new generation capacity and damage at the Koeberg station.

The contagion effects of the South African power crisis have affected Namibia's business sector and the public through electricity blackouts and water rationing.

Water kiosks for peri-urban dwellers in Zambia

ZAMBIA'S NATIONAL Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWASCO) requires 20 million to set up water kiosk systems in peri-urban and low-cost residential areas to ensure the availability of clean water.

NWASCO estimates that approximately 1.9 million of the 4.5 million people in peri-urban and low-cost areas do not have access to clean water. The council wants to introduce a water kiosk system to be run by water utility companies in targeted areas.

Under the system, consumers will be required to pay K20 (less than US\$0.01) for a 20-litre container of water. The system will provide services to peri-urban and low-cost dwellers who walk long distances to fetch water.

Water kiosk systems have been set up as a pilot project in Ndola under the management of Kafubu Water and Sewerage Company, and in Western province under the Western Water and Sewerage Company. (Times of Zambia)



Water kiosks, a pilot project to ensure the availability of clean water in peri-urban Zambia.

Imperatives for deeper integration and development

THE FUTURE of SADC lies in Member States' ability to rise to the challenges of aligning national objectives to the regional common interest as well as setting realistic priorities for programmes, says former SADC Executive Secretary, Simba Makoni.

In a SADC lecture at the University of Namibia ahead of the SADC Consultative Conference in Windhoek, Makoni said one of the challenges faced by SADC is the question of common membership of regional groupings.

Overlaps exist in the membership of SADC, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), South African Customs Union (SACU) and East African Community (EAC), with some countries belonging to two or three organisations.

Three of these regional organisations – SADC, COMESA and EAC – have identical sectoral programmes and are all aiming to establish Free Trade Areas and Monetary Unions.

"We have to rationalise these overlaps in order to chart a bright future for our region. This will avoid duplication, competition and conflict of interests," he said.

Another challenge for Member States, he said, is a review of their motives for joining these organisations.

"Is it for political solidarity or for the economic and other benefits that derive out of membership of such bodies? What is it that we want out of being members of SADC, COMESA, SACU or EAC?," Makoni challenged the region.

The former executive secretary noted that the success of SADC initiatives lies in ensuring that national programmes and



Simba Makoni is a former SADC Executive Secretary and Zimbabwe Cabinet minister.

projects are in line with regional objectives. Regional programmes and projects are bound to fail unless national interests are subservient to the common good, he warned.

He challenged SADC to streamline the number of programmes and projects it is implementing, with a view to having a leaner portfolio. He said the region currently has 500 programmes or projects valued at more than US\$10 billion.

"It seems to me that not much effort goes into project identification and selection. I believe Member States go for all projects on offer in order to enhance their chances of receiving assistance, the so-called shopping basket and fishing net approaches," he said.

Focus will be essential as SADC moves towards establishing a Customs Union and Common Market by 2010 and 2015, respectively. The region needs to understand its partners well in order to strike the right balance or trade off.

The region needs to take control of its destiny by becoming financially independent.

He said the region must aim for ownership of its programmes and projects and this should involve greater sacrifices by Member States with regard to funding of the organisation.

"Our challenge is to render material support to regional initiatives rather than wait for someone in Brussels or some other Western capital to come with their money and its attendant conditionalities," he said.

Linked to that is the question of how much of the resources for projects actually go towards implementation of the programmes. How much of these are taken up by purely administrative things like salaries and office expenses, and how much goes towards actual implementation?

"More resources must be devoted to the actual work on the ground so that people see the benefits of being members of SADC. The perception out there is that SADC only caters for the leaders," Makoni said.

In terms of the human resources capacity of the SADC Secretariat, he said competence and professionalism must be accorded top priority in the recruitment process.

Under the present recruitment system, Member States are allocated quotas on the number of their nationals that can be employed at the Secretariat at any given time. Once a country's quota is surpassed, its nationals will no longer be eligible for employment at the Secretariat.

The momentum must be maintained to ensure the region's aspirations are entrusted in the hands of individuals competent and professional enough to advance regional development and integration.

"This is linked to the need to take a critical look at the issue of country quotas with regard to recruitment. Do we need to maintain the quota system or the region will be served better with an alternative recruitment system?," the former executive secretary said.

Makoni sees a greater role in the regional agenda for non-state actors such as business, academia, civil society organisations and members of the public. Non-state actors have important roles to play in ensuring that SADC projects and programmes are implemented and have the support of people on the ground.

The importance of establishing a partnership with business and civil society was also highlighted during the Consultative Conference by various speakers, most notably the SADC Executive Secretary, Tomaz Augusto Salomão.

The region's development blueprints already make provisions for the active participation of non-state actors in the roll-out of projects and programmes.

The challenge is to go beyond nationalism and aim for the common good.

"This can only be achieved when we can all see beyond our national flags and view all the other countries in the region as part of the same family," Makoni said.

In the lecture, titled *SADC: Imperatives for Deeper Integration and Development*, Makoni also spoke about the early days of SADC and the motives behind the current restructuring process.

The lecture was jointly organised by the Secretariat and UNAM as part of efforts to broaden understanding of SADC and its objectives.

Mozambique presses on with currency reform

MOZAMBIQUE IS moving ahead with the reform of its currency, which will result in the introduction of new banking notes and coins from 1 July.

The reform seeks to make the Mozambican currency, the metical, more manageable by knocking off the last three digits. This is a simple matter of dividing by a thousand so that the current 1,000 meticaïs coin will be worth one of what the government calls the "new family" of the metical.

The largest of the current banknotes, for 500,000 meticaïs, will be worth 500 of the new meticaïs.

The new banknotes and coins should enter circulation as

from 1 July. In the months prior to this, all goods are supposed to display prices in both old and new meticaïs.

From July to 31 December, both "families" of the metical will be legal tender, but the old coins and notes will gradually be withdrawn from circulation.

The country's main opposition party, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), has opposed the currency reform, claiming that this is unconstitutional, because the law approving the currency reform was passed last November by a simple majority, rather than a two-thirds majority. (AIM)



From 1 July to 31 December 2006, the new "family" of Meticaïs notes will be in circulation with the old Meticaïs notes above.

Undersea cable network beckons for Botswana, Namibia

BOTSWANA AND Namibia plan to take part in an ambitious undersea regional cable network project to improve the current capacity and reliability of telecommunication systems in SADC.

President Festus Mogae said Botswana has expanded connectivity by participating in several initiatives, including the West African Festoon Systems, which connects countries along the west coast of Africa from Nigeria to Namibia.

Considering that Botswana is a landlocked country, Mogae invited Namibia to become part of the project to make use of Namibian waters.

Participation of both Namibia and Angola is critical as this project qualifies a country for two landing points and Mogae said Botswana is also negotiating with Angola to participate in the project.

The project will enable both countries to have a reliable network of high capacity, high-speed links, which can

connect to similar networks in neighbouring SADC countries and internationally, thus improving the region's global connectivity.

Economic summit considers growth strategies for Africa

TOP AFRICAN political and business leaders have met at an annual economic summit to identify priorities to sustain recent growth on the continent, engage business as an agent for change, draw lessons from best-performing states, address risks, and assess new opportunities.

The summit, organised by the World Economic Forum, took place in Cape Town from 31 May to 2 June.

Held under the theme "Going for Growth", the objective was to launch a public-private sector partnership to address poverty, to assess new opportunities for growth, and to encourage a change of perception about the continent.

High on the agenda was a discussion of how a legacy of negative perception has hin-

Single-digit inflation for Zambia

ZAMBIA APPEARS on course to meeting the SADC target of achieving single-digit inflation by 2008.

The country's year-on-year rate of inflation dropped to 9.4 percent in April from 10.7 percent in March. The decline in inflation came on the back of lower food prices and an appreciating exchange rate.

The Kwacha has gained in strength against the major convertible currencies over the past few years. It is pegged at around K2,900 to the US dollar compared to K7,000 per US\$1 in 2001.

Attainment of single-digit inflation is one of the targets set by SADC in its quest to achieve macroeconomic convergence. It is envisaged that the rate of inflation in all the 14 SADC Member States will have declined to five percent by 2012 and three percent by 2018.

A stable inflationary environment will be essential in the quest by the region to create a Free Trade Area by 2008, a Customs Union by 2010 and a Common Market by 2015.

dered growth in Africa, and how to use the continent's comparative advantages to push forward its development agenda.

There was also a focus on the opportunities provided by Africa's relationship with China and India, and the challenges of boosting physical and social infrastructure.

More than 700 participants were expected to address the underlying risks to Africa's development such as whether the average 5.3 percent growth is adequate to create the jobs and growth needed to turn the tide, and how the different scenarios

for developments on the global stage affect the continent.

Also on the agenda was the role of the media in shaping government policies and impacting on social behaviour around HIV and AIDS; and ways of enhancing the role of the private sector, particularly agri-business, in food security.

Among the high-profile participants invited to the summit were presidents Armando Emilio Guebuza of Mozambique, Jakaya Kikwete of the United Republic of Tanzania and Thabo Mbeki of South Africa.

CURRENCY CHECKLIST

Country	Currency	(US \$1)			
Angola	Kwanza (100 lweie)	80.58	Botswana	Pula (100 thebe)	5.51
Lesotho	Maloti (100 lisente)	6.10	Madagascar	Ariary	9,150.00
Mauritius	Rupee (100 cents)	30.70	Mozambique	Metical (100 centavos)	26,650.00
South Africa	Rand (100 cents)	6.31	Swaziland	Lilangeni (100 cents)	6.30
Zambia	Kwacha (100 ngwee)	3,045.00	Zimbabwe	Dollar (100 Cents)	101,195.54
			DRC	Congo Franc	435.00
			Malawi	Kwacha (100 tambala)	137.50
			Namibia	Dollar (100 cents)	6.43
			Tanzania	Shilling (100 cents)	1,239.00

May 2006

International flavour at Harare arts festival

TOP REGIONAL and international artists converged on Harare in April for the Harare International Festival of the Arts (HIFA) that transformed Zimbabwe into southern Africa's entertainment capital.

For six days from 25-30 April, Harare played host to some of Africa's best performing and visual artists.

HIFA is an annual international arts festival that encompasses five main disciplines: music, theatre, fine arts, dance and spoken word. The festival began in 1999 and since then it has taken the Zimbabwean and southern African arts scene by storm.

It showcases the best of Zimbabwean performances and fine arts while at the same time staging and exhibiting the most exciting and creative international and regional performances.

This year's festival brought together musicians, poets, the-



Fighting child abuse through music

atre groups, dance groups and fine artists from Zimbabwe, South Africa, Malawi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Namibia, Zambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Britain and Cote d'Ivoire.

The highlight of the festival was a musical act by Benin's Angélique Kidjo who put up a good performance. Kidjo charmed a huge main-stage audience with her dancing, driven by her desire to have a personal interaction with her fans.

"I interact with the audience because I want it to share my vision of a united Africa," said Kidjo.

A United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) goodwill ambassador, Kidjo also spoke about the children of Africa and shared her views about child physical and emotional abuse.

Namibian group, Gazza, was another attraction at HIFA. Its blend of dance hall, reggae, hip-hop and kwaito won the group many hearts during the festival.

Other established and upcoming artists who took part included poet Chirikure Chirikure, mbira artist Chion-

iso Maraire, both of Zimbabwe; Democratic Republic of Congo musician Lokua Kanza; Nigerian singer Asha; Cote d'Ivoire's reggae artist Tiken Jah Fakoly; and South Africa's jazz artist Steve Dyer and poet Anjie Krog.

Kanza conducted workshops during the festival, which were attended by musicians from Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, South Africa, Zambia and Madagascar.

The festival aims to promote cultural exchange programmes throughout the continent and beyond.

This year's theme was "hAND in hAND", symbolising the solidarity among artists from Africa and the rest of the world. Organisers noted that the high standard of international and local artists who participated at HIFA 2006 demonstrated the theory of ultimate collaboration and exchange.

World Cup debutants Angola short-listed to host 2010 AFCON

ANGOLA HAVE the enviable task of carrying the hopes and aspirations of southern Africa at the FIFA World Cup in June and of being the only country from the region to be short-listed to host the 2010 continental football showcase.

The oil-rich southern African country is the remaining SADC candidate for the hosting of the 2010 African Cup of Nations following a draw conducted in Egypt on 14 May.

Angola was short-listed to host the African soccer showcase in four years time together with Libya, Nigeria and a joint Gabon-Equatorial Guinea bid.

Bids from other SADC countries, Mozambique, Namibia and Zimbabwe were rejected.

The "Palancas Negras" are SADC's sole representatives at the World Cup set to start on 9 June and end on 9 July.

Angola, which is in Group D together with Mexico, Iran and Portugal, have already announced a 23-member squad for the tournament. The squad will be led by Fabrice "Akwá" Maieco and includes other star players such as Nsimba "Zé Kalanga" Baptista, and Flávio Amado.

The team prepared thoroughly for its maiden World Cup appearance having played a number of friendly matches against some of the world's best teams during the past two months.

The friendly matches included a 0-1 loss to South Korea in April. Other warm-up matches were scheduled against former



Angola, SADC's sole representative to the 2006 World Cup

world champions, Argentina, in Italy on 30 May, Turkey on 2 June, and the United States on 5 June.

The preparations have also included participation in the an-

nual regional Cosafa tournament where the team is through to the semi-finals after easily accounting for Mauritius and Lesotho.



Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management

Annotated Strategic Plan 2005 - 2010
Programme Implementation Manual 2005-2010

"THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN region is largely a water deficit area. This underlines the importance of planning, development and managing the resource wisely..."

So begins the Foreword to SADC's second regional strategic action plan on the management of water resources.

The plan contains a review of the history and context of the application of Integrated Water Resources Management in the SADC region, as well as progress and goals of implementation; and impact on the development agenda, in terms of poverty alleviation, hydropower and regional integration.

The plan's mission is "to provide a sustainable enabling environment, leadership and coordination in water resources strategic planning, use and infrastructure development through application of integrated water resources management at member state, regional, river basin and community level."

The publication is well designed and produced, and user friendly. The plan is presented in two short volumes: the Annotated Strategic Plan, and the Programme Implementation Manual. Both cover the period of 2005-2010.

A review of the first phase implementation of the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (1999-2004) has also been published, containing lessons and best practices.

It is intended to inform, to record and to highlight the efforts of the many individuals who work towards the sustainable development of water resources.

Both publications are available from the SADC secretariat.
E-mail registry@sadc.int
Website www.sadc.int

Managing the HIV and AIDS Pandemic in the Southern African Development Community

THE SADC HIV and AIDS Strategic Framework and Programme of Action 2003-2007 provides a multi-dimensional response to the pandemic in southern Africa. It is aimed at intensifying measures and actions to address the devastating and pervasive impacts of HIV and AIDS in a comprehensive and complementary way. The focus of the response

is on the prevention of HIV and AIDS, care and support, and the mitigation of the impact in order to ensure sustainable human development in the SADC region. This 33-page booklet is available from the SADC Secretariat, P. Bag 0095, Gaborone, Botswana.
E-mail registry@sadc.int
Website www.sadc.int

PUBLICATIONS

SADC and Donors - Ideals and Practices: From Gaborone to Paris and Back

by Elling N. Tjnneland
Botswana, Gaborone, 2006
36pp.

This report sets out to take stock of the current relations between SADC and its international cooperating partners, that is, the external donor agencies providing support and assistance. It identifies obstacles and opportunities for making progress and discusses the current efforts, inspired by the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, to provide modalities and mechanism for a new partnership between SADC and donors. Available from The FOPRISA Coordinator c/o BIDPA, P. Bag BR29, Gaborone, Botswana.
E-mail foprisa@bidpa.bw
Website www.foprisa.net

Rules of Origin under EPAs: Key Issues and New Directions

by Eckart Naumann
South Africa, Trade Law Centre for Southern Africa, 2005
30pp

Rules of origin form a critical component of any trade agreement or preferential trade area, and thus an important role in the implementation of trade policy. They are used as a tool for determining the "economic nationality" of a product, rather than merely deeming the last geographic location from which a product is shipped as its nationality. As a result, the terms and conditions contained in Rules Of Origin (ROO) are some of the most important determinants of market access as highlighted in this working paper. Available in electronic format from Trade Law Centre for Southern Africa, P.O. Box 224, Stellenbosch 7599, South African.
E-mail trudihartzenberg@tralac.org
Website www.tralac.org

The New Partnership for Africa's Development Progress Report - Towards Development

By Prof. Firmino G. Mucavele
South Africa, Midrand, NEPAD, 2006
21pp.

Progress report for NEPAD covering the period 2002 to 2006. It highlights some of the NEPAD's major achievements that include creation of a conducive environment for sustained development. Among other issues, NEPAD witnessed the successful resolution of conflict in Cote d'Ivoire, ongoing efforts in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and successful elections in the United Republic of Tanzania, Liberia and Burundi. Available from the NEPAD Secretariat, P.O. Box 1234, Midrand, Halfway House 1685, South Africa.
E-mail mundiak@nepad.org
Website www.nepad.org

Namibia Trade Directory 2006: A Review of Namibian Trade and Industry

Edited by Sandra van Rooyen
Namibia, Windhoek, Namibia Trade Directory (Pty) Ltd, 2006
235pp.

The directory presents the ideal opportunity for the Namibian private and public sector players to disseminate specific information on their products and services to the rest of the world. It is valuable reference and comprehensive information tool as it provides facts on company profiles, vital contacts and classified listings. Available from Ministry of Trade and Industry, P. Bag 13340, Windhoek, Namibia
E-mail Sandra@mac.com.na
Website www.namibiatradedirectory.com



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www.sadc.int www.sardc.net www.ips.org www.saba.co.za

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EVENTS DIARY 2006

June
31 May – 2 June
South Africa

Africa Economic Forum

Organised by the World Economic Forum, the summit brings together the private sector, civil society and political leaders to discuss trade and investment opportunities in Africa.

21-23 South Africa

SADC Integrated Committee of Ministers

The ICM is comprised of at least two ministers from each SADC Member State. Its role is to ensure proper policy guidance and coordination of cross-sectoral activities of SADC. The meeting will review the activities of SADC directorates to ensure rapid implementation of programmes that would otherwise wait for the Council of Ministers.

21-23 South Africa

Regional Adjudication on the SADC Media Awards

A SADC sub-committee is to adjudicate on the entries for the 2006 media awards. This year the media awards will focus on HIV and AIDS to encourage dissemination of information on the pandemic.

29 – 8 July
South Africa

Grahamstown National Arts Festival

The festival is one of the most important events on the South African cultural calendar, and the biggest annual celebration of the arts on the African continent. Running for between eight and 10 days, the festival captures the rich diversity of South Africa's arts industry.

July
1-2 Gambia

African Union Summit

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government from the African Union's 53 member countries will meet in Banjul for its seventh ordinary session. The meeting will be preceded by the Ordinary Session of the Permanent Representatives and the Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

1-6 Tanzania

30th Tanzania International Trade Fair

The international exhibition that takes place in Dar-es-Salaam will host trade delegations from throughout Africa. The fair offers opportunities to do business with Tanzania and neighbouring countries. It will showcase general consumer to specialised industrial products and machinery.

10-11 Tanzania

4th International Workshop on Technology for Education in Developing Countries

The goal of TEDC 2006 is to bring together researchers, and educators to discuss various issues involved in developing new techniques and on novel uses of technology for education in developing countries.

August
13-18 Canada

International AIDS Conference 2006

Organised by International AIDS Society, the theme of the 16th International AIDS Conference will be "Time to Deliver". Participants will share the latest evidence, ideas and lessons learned in HIV and AIDS research, policies and programmes. The conference will focus on the shared prevention, treatment and care obligations of those engaged to respond to the pandemic.

10-19 Lesotho

SADC Summit

The Summit of Heads of State and Government is the ultimate policy-making institution of SADC. The Maseru Summit will witness the official handover of the rotating SADC Chair from President Festus Mogae of Botswana to Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili of Lesotho. SADC Council of Ministers meet in advance of Summit to prepare policy recommendations for adoption.

30 years

Soweto
16 June 1976

Soweto uprising 30 years on

THE PICTURE of Mbuyisa Makhubo carrying the body of his 13-year-old friend, Hector Petersen, has become an iconic image symbolising the struggle of the youth of South Africa – and the beginning of the end of *apartheid*.

The photograph, taken by Sam Nzima of *The World* newspaper, appeared in newspapers and on television channels all over the world, sparking outrage and a new awareness which hardened opposition within and outside South Africa to the brutality of the *apartheid* authorities.

On that day, 16 June 1976, more than 20,000 Soweto schoolchildren staged a peaceful protest against the imposition of Afrikaans as the language of instruction for black pupils and against the discrimination they suffered under the inferior “Bantu education” curriculum.

The Bantu education system, which had been enforced for black South Africans since 1953, was characterised by separate schools and universities, poor facilities, overcrowded classrooms and inadequately trained teachers.

Some 700 hundred people, many of them youths, were killed and property destroyed in the violence that ensued during the next few weeks, after police fired on the student demonstration.

The courage of the Soweto students in June 1976 is today commemorated by a national holiday in South Africa, Youth Day, which honours all the young people who lost their lives in the struggle against *apartheid* and Bantu education.

Thirty years on, South Africa recognises the courage of the youth who helped to bring an end to *apartheid*.

The 16 June student uprising epitomises the role played by young people in the struggle to unshackle southern Africa from colonial rule. The youth were at the forefront in the struggle for independence in all countries in southern Africa.



South Africa documents Mpumalanga history

SOUTH AFRICA has embarked on a project to document the pre-colonial history of Mpumalanga province to educate young people about the region’s past and promote unity.

The Mpumalanga Heritage Research Project is an in-depth research by a team of prominent historians, archaeologists, geologists, and rock art experts, led by Professor Peter Delius from Wits University.

It covers human history stretching back 40,000 years, with mining, ruined stone-walled cities of African empires, anti-colonial warriors, liberation struggle heroes and Stone Age San rock art.

Mpumalanga Prime Minister, Thabang Makwetla, said the project report will be published in a version easily accessible to the public, and will be used for books, websites, promotional material for tourists and branding of Mpumalanga.

“The most important benefit for the province and the country of this type of research work is for us to promote unity in our diversity,” he said.

Mpumalanga also has the oldest gold mines in South Africa, and this wealth stimulated contacts with the outside world long before European colonialism.

The study also confirms that Mpumalanga’s historical gold-mining town of Pilgrim’s Rest installed electric street lights before major global metropolises such as London, and that the other mining town of Barberton had the first stock exchange in Africa. (*BuaNews*)

Public holidays in SADC June – August 2006

1 June	International Children’s Day	Angola
5 June	Whit Monday	Madagascar
14 June	Freedom Day	Malawi
16 June	Youth Day	South Africa
25 June	Independence Day	Mozambique
26 June	Independence Day	Madagascar
30 June	Independence Day	DRC
1 July	Sir Seretse Khama Day	Botswana
3 July	Public Holiday	Botswana
3 July	Heroes’ Day	Zambia
4 July	Unity Day	Zambia
6 July	Independence Day	Malawi
7 July	International Trade Fair	Tanzania
17 July	President’s Day	Botswana
17 July	King’s Birthday	Lesotho
18 July	Public Holiday	Botswana
22 July	Public Holiday	Swaziland
TBA July	Umhlanga ReedDance	Swaziland
1 August	Parents’ Day	DRC
7 August	Farmers’ Day	Zambia
8 August	Peasants’ Day	Tanzania
9 August	National Women’s Day	South Africa
14 August	Heroes’ Day	Zimbabwe
15 August	Assumption Day	Madagascar
15 August	Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Mauritius
15 August	Defence Forces Day	Zimbabwe
26 August	Heroes’ Day	Namibia
29 August	Ganesh Chaturthi	Mauritius

A shared future within a regional community

