

SADC moves closer to establishing renewable energy centre

THE LONG-AWAITED centre to promote the utilisation of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency initiatives in southern Africa is expected to be officially launched by June following the completion of the process of selecting a host nation and the appointment of secretariat staff.

According to Nokwazi Moyo, the interim coordinator of the Windhoek-based SADC Centre for Renewable and Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), the organisation will be launched after the ongoing process to formalise the establishment of the body is completed.

“We need to finalise the legal processes to formalise the establishment of SACREEE in Namibia,” Moyo told members of the SADC ETG who met in Gaborone, Botswana on 9 March.

The management team will be headed by an executive director appointed by the executive board and will consist of various levels of permanent staff to be complemented by consultants and seconded international staff as may be deemed necessary from time to time.

The selection process for the executive director and the “target date for commencement of duty of the person appointed is June”, according to Moyo.

However, the selection of the executive director is dependent on the appointment of a nine-member executive board that will comprise representatives of member states, the SADC Secretariat and SADC energy subsidiary organisations such as the Southern African Power Pool and the Regional Electricity Regulatory Association of Southern Africa, as well as civil society organisations and the private sector.

The executive board will be supported as required by technical experts forming a technical committee.

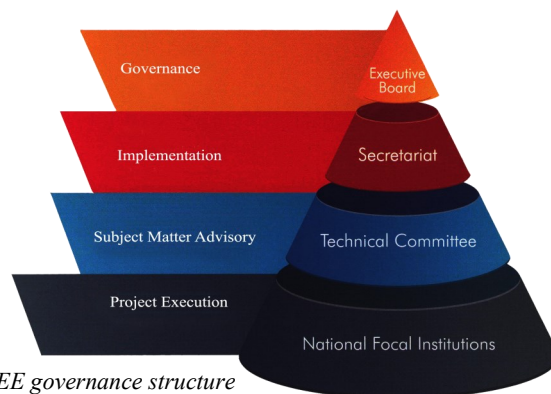
In terms of composition of the two bodies, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and Austrian Development Agency (ADA) will have seats on both the executive board and technical committee as initial core partners.

Core partners are those organisations who support the technical and institutional operations of the centre through considerable long-term contributions.

ADA and UNIDO have pledged to provide financial support to the centre for the first three years. After that, the centre should be self-sustaining.

Once the SACREEE is established, other donor partners will be invited to join the executive board depending on their financial contributions to the centre.

The executive board will be the highest decision-making body for SACREEE, which will provide strategic guidance and approve the annual work plans and budgets,



SACREEE governance structure

progress reports and financial statements of the centre.

The technical committee will provide monitoring and review functions on behalf of the executive board and technical advice and opinion to the board.

The composition and membership of the committee will be decided by the executive board, but will need to include experts representing member states, SACREEE Secretariat and SACREEE specialist bodies, international partners and civil society, including renewable energy and energy efficiency research institutions.

“The launch date for SACREEE depends on a number of issues, which include the dispatch of the Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU) to member states, Namibian cabinet approval and alignment with other calendar events such as the SADC energy ministers meeting, other SADC events and Namibia’s scheduled events,” said Moyo.

Namibia was confirmed as host of SACREEE by the SADC Energy Ministers Meeting held in July 2015 in South Africa. Establishment of the centre is expected to be carried out in three phases, the first of which involves the selection of a host country and establishment of the SACREEE Secretariat.

The Preparatory Phase is the current phase which involves the creation and inauguration of the SACREEE executive board and technical committee.

The next stage is the First Operational Phase, which is expected to run from April 2016 to March 2019 during which the centre will primarily focus on developing renewable energy programmes for the region and resource mobilisation.

The Second Operational Phase, from 2019-2022, will focus on activities to ensure sustainability of the centre after the exit of international cooperating partners such as UNIDO.

The establishment of SACREEE is expected to increase the uptake of clean energy in southern Africa, enabling the region to address some of its energy challenges.

An increase in the uptake of renewables will allow the region to achieve a renewable energy mix of at least 32 percent by 2020, which should rise to 35 percent by 2030. Currently, SADC generates about 74 percent of its electricity from thermal stations. □



RERA develops draft framework on IPP

THE REGIONAL Electricity Regulators Association of Southern Africa (RERA) has developed a draft Independent Power Producers (IPPs) framework that is expected to promote and increase power generation in the region.

The draft framework will be submitted to the SADC Energy Ministers for consideration at their next meeting.

The proposed framework is divided into five sections; electricity trading arrangements at the whole-sale level; regulatory framework to enable these trading arrangements and technical framework to enable these trading arrangements; financing framework to enable these trading arrangements; and proposed stages of market development.

The major objective of the framework is to stimulate increased access to modern energy services and investment in distributed renewable generation capacity in fulfilment of regional and international goals for environmentally, economically and socially sustainable development.

Once approved, the framework will set the tone for IPP market participation, which is crucial in expanding regional energy supply.

RERA is a formal association of electricity regulators that provides a platform for cooperation between independent electricity regulators within the SADC region. Its membership is open to all electricity regulatory bodies in SADC.

A total of 12 of the 15 SADC countries have energy or electricity regulators. These are Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and

Zimbabwe. However, of these, Madagascar and Seychelles are not yet members of RERA.

RERA's mission is to facilitate the harmonisation of regulatory policies, legislation, standards and practices and to be a platform for effective cooperation among energy regulators within the SADC region. □

SAPP sets up new trading markets for electricity

SOUTHERN AFRICA has established a new platform that allows countries in the region to easily sell and buy surplus electricity to meet local shortfalls.

One of the new platforms – Intra-Day Market (IDM) – was launched on 1 April, and will operate alongside other platforms such as the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) that was launched in December 2009.

The DAM is an auction-type market. It allows utilities to weight their options and ensure that when it is cheap to get power from the market, utilities will buy it rather than generate power.

The role of the IDM is to allow each individual market participant to adjust the power balance and is a tool for them to manage failures in the power system between the closing of the DAM and delivery the next day.

IDM is a continuous market, and trading takes place 24/7 on every day until (one hour) before delivery and is based on a continuous trading model that means a continuing matching of the orders submitted to the market.

Trading on IDM is based on a first-come, first-served principle.

Another new platform is the Forward Physical Market (FPM) that is open for market participants for trade of monthly and weekly products.

FPM is based on physical delivery of the traded power volume. Its principle is that all participants trade on equal terms and that they have a physical grid point in a given market area for delivery of production or withdrawal of consumption.

The objective of the FPM is to facilitate trading of longer term physical contracts. The FPM is an auction-trading model just as the DAM. It was commissioned in August 2015, with live trading expected to start on 1 April 2016.

Electricity market platforms are in line with the SADC Protocol on Energy that calls for “cooperation in the development of energy and energy pooling to ensure security and reliability of energy supply and the minimization of costs.” □

SADC to revised draft REEESAP

THE SADC Energy Unit is revising the draft Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Strategy and Action Plan (REEESAP) for presentation and possible approval by the SADC Energy Ministers.

The original draft of the REEESAP was developed in 2011, but due to other challenges it is yet to be adopted by the energy ministers.

In revising the REEESAP, the Energy Unit is expected to consult with various stakeholders including member states, the SADC Centre for Renewable and Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE), Southern African Power Pool and Regional Electricity Regulators Association. □

SAPP to commission 3,059MW new generation capacity

THE SOUTHERN African Power Pool plans to commission new projects that will add 3,059 megawatts (MW) to the regional grid this year.

The majority of the new power is expected to come from South Africa, where at least three new projects with a combined output of 1,624MW will be commissioned, (*see table*).

Another significant contribution is expected to come from Angola which is due to add 780MW this year from three projects.

Gas will contribute the largest share of the new generation capacity in the region with five projects – three in Mozambique and two in South Africa that are expected to add 1,410MW or 46 percent of the total new generation capacity by the end of year.

Unlike previous years where coal fired plants contributed the largest share in new generation capacity, 2016 will witness only two new coal projects coming on board, with a combined capacity of 390MW or 12.75 percent of total.

The move towards renewable energy follows a resolution made in 2012 by southern African countries to increase the uptake of cleaner and alternative energy sources that result in reduced carbon emission.

The long-term target set by SADC is to achieve a renewable energy mix in the regional grid of at least 32 percent by 2020 and 35 percent by 2030.

This year will also witness a major share of planned capacity coming from Independent Power Producer (IPP) who are expected to contribute about 71.06 percent of new generation.

For example, new power to be commissioned in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia will be produced by IPPs.

This is a huge stride compared to last year where IPPs, all from South Africa were responsible for only 29.83 percent of new generation capacity.

According to SAPP, southern Africa plans to commission 24,062MW of power between 2015 and 2019.

This development will see the region finally meeting its power needs after several years of shortages.

Since 2007 the region has been facing challenges in meeting its power requirements, forcing most SADC Member States to implement demand-side management policies such as load shedding that have to some extent succeeded in restraining overall electricity demand.□

GENERATION PROJECTS-2016 TARGET					
No	Utility	Country	Name	Type	Capacity (MW)
1	RNT	Angola	Cambambe 1& 2	Hydro	350
2	RNT	Angola	Cambambe 3& 4	Hydro	350
3	RNT	Angola	Cambambe I Rehabilitation	Hydro	80
4	IPP	South Africa	OCGT IPP	Gas	1070
5	IPP	South Africa	Renewable Round 3	PV,CSP,W ind	454
6	Nam-Power	Namibia	Ruacana	Hydro	15
7	IPP	Mozambique	Gigawatt	Gas	100
8	IPP	South Africa	Cogen	Gas	100
9	IPP	Zambia	Maamba Colliery	Coal	300
10	IPP	Mozambique	Kuvananga	Gas	40
11	IPP	Mozambique	Nacala Power Ship	Gas	100
12	BPC	Botswana	Morupule A	Coal	90
13	IPP	Malawi	Diesel	Diesel	10
TOTAL					3,059

Tribute to Dr Lawrence Musaba – SADC energy sector icon



A HUGE blackout engulfed southern Africa following the death of Dr. Lawrence Musaba – one of the leading energy experts who was instrumental in establishing a regional energy market that allows countries in SADC to share surplus power to address their energy challenges.

Dr Musaba died on 14 March in Harare, Zimbabwe. At the time of his death he was the Coordination Centre Manager of the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP).

“It is with regret that I announce the passing away of Dr Lawrence Musaba today (14 March),” SAPP Chief Engineer, Alison Chikova said in the notice to members of the SADC Energy Thematic Group (ETG).

Fellow ETG members expressed shock at the news, saying the death of Dr Musaba has not only robbed the ETG of a dedicated member, but also deprived southern Africa of a courageous campaigner who always believed

that deeper cooperation among SADC countries will enable the region to address its energy challenges.

“It is with great sadness that we have to learn about the passing away of Dr. Lawrence Musaba. He was a cherished and well-respected member not only of this group but of the southern African energy community as a whole,” Deputy Head of Mission at the Austrian Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa Matthias Radosztics, who chairs the ETG, said on behalf of the coordinating group of cooperating partners within the SADC Energy Sector.

The Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), which is tasked with raising regional awareness among stakeholders in southern Africa about key energy issues in the region, said Musaba was a respected figure in the SADC energy sector.

“SARDC is deeply saddened by the untimely passing of Dr Lawrence Musaba,” SARDC executive director Munetsi Madakufamba said.

Dr Musaba was a respected and results-oriented energy expert in southern Africa. He believed that the region had the capacity to resolve its energy crisis through working together.

In his first 10 years as SAPP Coordination Centre Manager, more than 12,000 megawatts (MW) of power were installed.

Despite his huge contribution to the SADC energy sector, Dr Musaba always remained a humble man and not even the turbulent energy sector changed his character.

One of his biggest achievements and contribution towards energy development in SADC was the establishment of the regional competitive electricity trading market, commonly known as the Day Ahead Market, which allows SADC countries to easily sell and buy surplus electricity to meet local shortfalls.

His contribution to the development of the energy sector as well as the socio-economic growth of the southern African region will forever be cherished □

Events Diary

March

17-20 Germany	5 th World Summit for Small Wind 2016
22-25 Senegal	Power Pool Meetings / APUA Scientific Committee Meeting,
31, Tanzania	40th SAPP Executive Committee Meeting,

April

25-26, Germany	10 th German-African Energy Forum Hamburg
----------------	--

May

4-6, Mozambique	Southern Africa Energy & Infrastructure Summit
17-19, South Africa	African Utility Week
30-31, Iran	11 th International Energy Conference

June

1, TBA	African Forum for Utility Regulators 37 th Executive Committee Meeting
8-9, South Africa	3 rd Annual Conference and Exhibition Wind Energy Update
13-17, Belgium	EU Sustainable Energy Week 2016
22-24, England	Africa Energy Forum
28-30, Rwanda	Africa Carbon Forum 2016

July

7-9, Tanzania	Power and Energy Africa
14, Tanzania	RERA 18 th Executive Meeting

September

19, Botswana	SADC Energy Thematic Group meetings
--------------	-------------------------------------