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Why The Southern African Development Council Should Participate In The World Energy Efficiency Association

by Kevin H. Ellsworth

Modern transportation and communication have provided the international community with an unprecedented potential for economic growth and development through global and regional cooperation. To harness this potential for cooperative development, international regimes and regional organizations have mobilized to provide forums for cooperation. Unfortunately, organizations supplying services and those seeking the services do not always find one another. Such is the case with the World Energy Efficiency Association and the Southern African Development Council.

The Southern African Development Council or SADC (pronounced sad’ick) comprises ten southern African states working together for common economic and developmental goals. The states coordinate developmental efforts among themselves and reach abroad for developmental assistance. On the other hand, the World Energy Efficiency Association or WEEA (pronounced wee’ah) dedicates itself to helping developing nations use and produce energy efficiently by supplying those nations with a variety of coordinating and informative services. Dozens of developing countries have begun seeking WEEA’s assistance. Unfortunately, southern African states have had remarkably little contact with WEEA, and SADC has had no involvement in WEEA. In fact, of the 33 countries represented at WEEA’s organizational conference, Senegal was the only Sub-Saharan African nation represented. This paper introduces SADC and WEEA by presenting their backgrounds, goals and abilities. It then exposes the general state of SADC’s energy sector and its need for development. Finally, it analyzes SADC’s developmental needs and WEEA’s ability to address some of those needs, making it clear that SADC has much to gain by participating in WEEA.

Background

The Southern African Development Council

SADC first emerged from a political relationship among five “Frontline States” (Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia) who joined forces to combat white minority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa. Later, when white rule ended in Rhodesia, and as South Africa’s economic power began to overshadow its traditional military threat, the Frontline States turned their attention to economic issues. Upon independence, Zimbabwe joined the Frontline States; and soon thereafter Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland joined the effort to fortify themselves economically against South Africa’s dominance. Later when Namibia gained independence, it too joined SADC, bringing SADC’s total membership to ten countries, comprising the entire tip of southern Africa except for the Republic of South Africa.

In October 1980, before Namibia gained its independence, the nine other southern African countries convened to determine a set of goals and construct a formal organization to execute those goals. This organizational conference, held
in Lusaka, Zambia, determined four main objectives:

• "The reduction of economic dependence, particularly, but not only on RSA [the Republic of South Africa];
• The forging of links to create a genuine and equitable regional integration;
• The mobilization of resources to promote the implementation of national, interstate, and regional policies;
• Concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation."

(Zehender 1983, 18)

Since that time, SADC has met yearly to discuss developmental policies and coordinate development projects.

Due to the SADC states' vast political differences, the countries attending the Lusaka conference formulated a strategy that enabled cooperation without limiting the members' sovereignty. To protect the states' sovereignty, SADC created a highly decentralized structure with a very small central bureaucracy. The states agreed to make all council decisions by consensus, and to grant each state complete control of projects within their territory. To enable coordination, on the other hand, each state oversees one development sector for the entire SADC region. Several countries also preside over subsectors that more evenly distribute Mozambique's weighty responsibility in the transportation sector (see Table 1). The country responsible for each developmental sector secures financial aid and other guidance for projects throughout the region associated with its sector. Angola bears responsibility for SADC's energy sector.

Since its conception, SADC has played a vital role in many developmental projects. The leader of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) describes SADC as "the most successful regional grouping in Africa" (Botswana Daily News 27 August, 1990). By 1988, SADC had hosted 571 projects utilizing over seven billion dollars of domestic and foreign funding (Mulaisho 1988, 36). Due, however, to a civil war in Angola, lack of resources, and lack of coordination with other developing countries, SADC has accomplished little in the critically important energy sector.

Table 1. SADC Responsibilities Assigned to Each Member Country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SADC Country</th>
<th>Development Sector</th>
<th>Subsector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>Energy conservation and security</td>
<td>Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>Animal disease control</td>
<td>Telecommunications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>Soil conservation and Land utilization</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Fisheries, Forestry, and Wildlife</td>
<td>Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>Shipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>Manpower development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Industrial development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>Southern African development fund, Mining</td>
<td>Airways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Food security plan, Printing of security papers</td>
<td>Railroads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: (Anglin 1983, 693; Gambari 1991, 90).

**The World Energy Efficiency Association**

The World Energy Efficiency Association originated in the United Nations' 1992 Earth Summit. Of the many ideas developed in that conference, the Atlantic Council of the United States (a Washington, D.C. think tank) selected several issues it found particularly important to international affairs. The Atlantic Council assembled a working group of 73 energy experts from around the world to develop a policy plan which they presented in a policy paper entitled Energy Technology Cooperation for Sustainable Economic Development (Atlantic Council of the United States 1992).

In this policy paper, the experts recommended how governments could best assist the world energy sector's development, particularly in developing countries where energy needs are
growing rapidly (International Energy Agency 1982, 155). One of these recommendations received overwhelmingly positive feedback the recommendation to form a "World Council for Energy Efficiency." This organization would serve three key purposes:

- "to serve as a clearinghouse for information on energy conservation programs, technologies and measures;
- to disseminate this information worldwide; and
- to publicize international cooperation efforts in energy conservation."

(Atlantic Council of the United States 1992, 27)

To make the World Council for Energy Efficiency a reality, the Atlantic Council's Office of Energy and Environment formed an Organizational Committee. This committee established a legal framework, compiled a list of potential participants, and solicited the first year's funding. On June 14, 1993, the World Energy Efficiency Association became officially incorporated as a private, non-profit organization. During the following two days, 63 world experts met in an organizational conference and decided that WEEA should focus its attention on the following:

- "Develop a more comprehensive directory of institutions interested in energy efficiency;
- Develop in-depth profiles of energy conservation centers;
- Prepare a guide to data bases on energy efficiency technologies;
- Assist members, in particular energy conservation centers, in establishing contacts with knowledgeable institutions which can help solve specific problems;
- Providing general comments on members future programs;
- Help members to find information on general policies and programs which contribute to increased energy efficiency;
- Participate on a cooperative basis in conferences on energy efficiency;
- Prepare public relations material on energy efficiency and conservation;
- Help coordinate voluntary support for individual members to the extent possible."

(World Energy Efficiency Association 1993)

The significance of these goals becomes more evident when viewed in the context of SADC's energy needs.

**SADC's General State Of Energy Development**

Perhaps nowhere in the world is it as evident as in the SADC countries that "energy cuts across the whole of the economy, [and] its crisis caused severe disruptions in virtually every sector of society" (Bhagavan 1990, ix). In SADC, as in most underdeveloped regions, the lack of energy development negatively affects the economy, the environment, the social structure and the citizens' quality of life.

The SADC nations' energy sectors are extremely limited when compared with the Republic of South Africa and its immediately dependent states (S.A.C.U.) and more so when compared with the United States. Per capita energy consumption in the United States is three hundred times that of Mozambique, meaning that the average American uses almost as much energy in one day as the average Mozambican uses in a whole year. In spite of SADC members' low consumption, all but Angola is forced to import much more energy than they export. Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania produce almost no energy at all.

The limited state of energy development alone is not necessarily negative--many developed nations are actively seeking to lessen their energy consumption. Combined, however, with the energy sector's nature and its environmental, social, and economic impact, SADC's energy sector does present some severe problems.

An underdeveloped energy sector negatively affects a countries' economic development due to the "complex relationship between economics, energy and social development. The consumption and production of energy will shape the pace and pattern of economic development and the direction of social and institutional development" (International Energy Agency 1982, 154). As the energy sector falls, so does overall economic growth (International Energy Agency 1982, 159).

In terms of economic development, all ten SADC countries combined have only one third the gross national product of the Republic of South Africa (Ellsworth 1993, 15). Furthermore, the average gross national product per
Table 2. Comparison of SADC Countries Energy Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SADC Country</th>
<th>Energy(^1) Production</th>
<th>Energy Consumption</th>
<th>Energy(^2) Consumption per capita</th>
<th>Energy Exports</th>
<th>Energy Imports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>32,259</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>29,817</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>5,373</td>
<td>6,574</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1,401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.A.C.U.(^3)</td>
<td>135,804</td>
<td>107,982</td>
<td>2,760</td>
<td>43,307</td>
<td>23,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>2,054,484</td>
<td>2,457,913</td>
<td>10,015</td>
<td>119,359</td>
<td>548,483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (United Nations 1990, 2-15)

1 All energy units except energy consumption per capita are measured in terms of 1,000 metric tons of coal equivalent.

2 Energy consumption per capita is measured in terms of kilograms of coal equivalent.

3 The Southern African Customs Union, comprised of the Republic of South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland.

capita of the SADC nations was only $340 in 1990, down from $380 in 1980 (Ellsworth 1993, 11). These countries, already desperate for financial assistance, are losing money on inefficient and inappropriate means of energy production. Not only does this deplete these countries' resources, but it also deters industrial development which prefers cheap and abundant energy.

One of the most rapidly depleting resources resulting from SADC's energy needs is wood. Low levels of energy development require that most people rely on wood for energy which leads to wood shortages. Wood burning currently comprises 79 percent of all SADC energy consumption (Munslow et al. 1988, 5), which is significantly higher than any other underdeveloped region (Frisch 1983, 65). Un可持续的木炭燃烧摧毁了森林，这反过来加速了荒漠化过程，驱逐了野生动物和人口从他们的传统土地。

These effects impact the social structure of a country, and the well being of its citizens (Bhagavan 1990, xi). Because most people depend on wood for their energy, fuelwood supplies are rapidly diminishing in many areas of SADC countries. Consequently, people must seek energy in other ways. Electricity, however, makes up only 4.5 percent of SADC energy use, and many rural villages are far from cities where electricity is accessible (Bhagavan 1984, 40; Wisner 1984, 109).

As populations deplete the wood supply and cannot find or create alternative energy sources, they are compelled to move to locations where energy is available. Many people move to rapidly overcrowding cities where they can more easily obtain energy sources such as electricity or kerosene. This trend, in concert with other social and environmental factors, contributes to massive urban migration. Between 1960 and 1985, the percentage of the total population living in urban areas grew dramatically. Zambian cities which hosted only 17.2 percent of the total population in 1960, housed 49.5 percent by 1985. Botswana’s urban populations grew from 1.8 percent to 19.2 percent during that same time (Munslow 1988, 112). Between 1985 and 1990, SADC urban
populations were expected to rise an average of about 7 percent per year whereas rural populations were expected to grow only 2 percent per year (Munslow 1988, 112). This mass urbanization has altered the social fabric of the SADC countries and contributes to unemployment, health problems, and loss of traditional lifestyles.

Each of these problems (economy, environment, and urban migration) are further compounded by the anticipated trends in economic and population growth--too little of the former and too much of the latter. An underdeveloped and inefficient energy sector not only restricts economic growth but is also a result of poor growth. As other countries develop, they will be able to attain the economic resources needed to develop their energy sectors, and improve their electric grid (among other solutions) to relieve much of the stress caused by an underdeveloped and overtaxed energy sector. Southern Africa, however, is not expected to experience the economic development which would be necessary to accomplish this feat.

SADC countries experience economic growth rates currently ranging from 10.2 percent to -5.0 percent, and even those successful cases of economic growth are lessened when population growth is factored in. Consequently, the region is experiencing negative GNP/capita growth.

As a result of these problems, SADC has recognized that energy is an important developmental issue and has assigned Angola to preside over energy development. Unfortunately, Angola has been unable to tackle so huge a problem, and many energy developmental needs remain unfulfilled.

Table 2. SADC Population and Economic Growth Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SADC Country</th>
<th>Population 1993 in thousands</th>
<th>Population Doubling Time (in years)</th>
<th>Pop. Growth Rate (in percent/year)</th>
<th>GNP Growth (percent/year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angola</td>
<td>9,142</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>1,896</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>9,781</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>16,535</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>-5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namibia</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swaziland</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>28,727</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambia</td>
<td>9,048</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>11,351</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Broderbund Software 1993).

SADC’s Energy Development Needs And WEEA’s Ability To Address Those Needs

Energy Efficiency

SADC needs a way to increase the productive capability of its limited energy resources. Because massive new power stations are neither affordable nor necessarily helpful, SADC must focus its efforts on other developmental strategies. Because of the low amounts of capital required, the In-
ternational Energy Agency has declared that "increasing energy...efficiency...presents the greatest potential for short-term improvements in the energy balances of developing countries (1982, 167)."

The World Energy Efficiency Association focuses specifically on energy efficiency. In a variety of ways presented later, WEEA encourages and enables developing countries to improve the efficient production and consumption of energy.

**Tailored Developmental Information**

Specifically tailored advice and guidance is crucial to the efficient production and use of energy. For decades, most of the energy development effort in developing countries has been led by insufficiently funded central governments or first world private and governmental powers. Both of these actors have too frequently looked to developed nations to learn how best to develop their energy sector. Historically, this approach has failed (Peet 1984, 83). The problem lies in the vastly different conditions facing many third world countries as compared with the developed world. Africa, especially, needs tailored developmental assistance. One author claims that "Africa as the poorest and most rural area of the world experiencing some of the worst environmental problems is widely regarded as being particularly suitable for AT [appropriate technology]" (Segal 1992, 124).

Where people depend almost exclusively on wood for their energy, effective development is not necessarily found in skyscrapers or nuclear power plants. Such technologies are not necessarily suited for SADC's present state of development. Instead, simpler technologies for burning wood more efficiently may be much more helpful. A simple metal ring surrounding the fire will burn wood almost twice as efficiently as the three-stone fire traditionally used in rural Africa; a kerosene pressure stove is five times more efficient (Munslow 1988, 124). Considering SADC's heavy reliance on wood as an energy source, these simple technologies could have a revolutionary effect. Ideally, substituting a simple stove for the traditional three-stone fire pit would cut SADC's fuel-wood consumption in half, requiring only 132 kilograms of wood per month rather than 264 (Munslow 1988, 124). Rural habitants could spend half as much time collecting wood and spend that time in more productive pursuits. Urban migration might slow and the environmental taxation would reach more sustainable levels.

This simple example demonstrates potentially successful energy efficient development. Were such developmental techniques able to spread to other applicable countries, they could benefit millions of people. Having acknowledged this potential benefit, WEEA planned one of its primary purposes to serve as a clearinghouse for information on energy conservation programs "and disseminating this information worldwide (Atlantic Council of the United States 1992, 27)." The World Energy Efficiency Association, through access to large data bases, can coordinate technologies with conditions to find successful matches. Conditions in SADC are very similar to other African and developing countries, and it might be able to profit from their experience.

**Information Exchange**

Not only is it important that SADC countries exchange technology and experience with countries outside the region, but it must also be able to efficiently exchange information and coordinate research among its own members. Earlier efforts to achieve this coordination through organizations such as the Europe-Southern African Research Group (ESARG) or the Southern African Development and Research Association (SADRA) are often considered too outdated and repetitive to be useful (Brown 1989, 80). Therefore, some feel a great need for a forum which could better disseminate information and coordinate resources and research efforts. WEEA could potentially act to fill this void by not only establishing a more efficient network base regarding energy efficiency research, professionals and resources within SADC, but also by linking that network to a world-wide net of similar expertise and information.

**International Recognition**

SADC's plea for developmental assistance must be heard if it is to be answered; it needs international recognition.
SADC represents a cause that many countries might like to assist, but without the necessary publicity it is unlikely to receive that assistance. Most of the first world does not know SADC exists; only one institution does any significant research concerning it—the Scandinavian Institute for African Studies. WEEA's founding president had no relationship with SADC (Guertin 1993). Other African nations, however, know of its presence and potential; Dr. Youba Sokona, a WEEA delegate from Senegal, stated that SADC would be well suited to participate in WEEA (Sokona 1993).

WEEA would provide SADC at least two opportunities to gain publicity. First, WEEA publishes a directory of energy efficiency centers throughout the world. SADC could be included in this publication. Second, WEEA hosts conferences which SADC representatives could attend.

**Political Neutrality and Uninfringed Sovereignty**

Throughout SADC's existence, political neutrality has been necessary for its survival. The ten member countries range in governmental structure from democracies (Namibia) to monarchies (Lesotho) to single-party Marxist governments (Mozambique—until recently). They have always been careful not to infringe on each other's political sovereignty by making every decision by consensus. SADC even boasts it is "an organization which prides itself on moving at the pace of the slowest member and thereby never risking disagreement (Weisfelder 1991, 5)." SADC decided that it was better to transcend political differences for the common goal of development than to let the political differences interfere with the common good. Any international organization in which they participated would need to do the same.

WEEA is politically neutral; it simply provides a service. For WEEA's purpose, world wide participation is more important than a political agenda. To achieve its purpose, WEEA encourages broad-based participation, and attempts to transcend political differences. This only becomes a problem when mutually unrecognized countries are both invited, as was the case with Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China. Each refused to participate if the other were invited. Eventually both agreed to participate.

Just as WEEA enabled Taiwan and the People’s Republic of China to form non-political ties, WEEA could also help SADC to form ties with South Africa and the rest of the world in non-threatening relationships. WEEA’s non-imposing strategy could protect its members' sovereignty, while at the same time enabling them to reap the benefits of broader cooperation.

**Flexibility**

SADC is now experiencing a transition phase; it needs the flexibility to adjust to changing times. SADC is currently considering forming a regional free trade area (Holman 1992, 8) and is adjusting to a changing South Africa (Holman 1992, 6). Consequently, SADC needs an organization that allows and enables flexibility and change.

WEEA provides SADC an opportunity to expand its degree of regional cooperation in both breadth and depth. WEEA could provide expanded breadth through cooperation on a world level, and it could strengthen the depth of its focus in a very crucial issue of economic development, the efficiency of its energy sector. WEEA enables greater flexibility of action, without compelling any action from its members.

**Financial Assistance**

Much of SADC’s energies are spent trying to locate international assistance for developmental projects. WEEA is not capable of providing any direct funding, but it could "help coordinate voluntary support for individual members to the extent possible (World Energy Efficiency Association 1993)." Often a key to fund-raising is developing the necessary contacts. WEEA's networking approach would be invaluable in such an effort.

**Timeliness**

WEEA's recent entrance onto the world stage is ideal for SADC for two main reasons: 1) SADC needs its assistance now more than ever, and 2) if SADC participates now, during WEEA's organizational stage, it could exercise its influence over WEEA's formation. Each is worth considering.
First, SADC's economic, environmental and social needs demonstrate how vital energy-efficient developmental assistance is. Especially in relation to the fuel-wood crisis, SADC is quickly falling from its precarious subsistence, scavenger economy (Karenzi 1990, 43). As SADC faces soaring population growth, bleak economic growth rates, massive urban migration and environmental degradation, action now becomes urgent. The Atlantic Council saw the urgent need for WEEA while attending the United Nation's Earth Summit. The international community echoed that observation (Atlantic Council 1992, 27).

Second, SADC could influence WEEA's development to better meet SADC's needs. Many issues in WEEA's organization remain unsettled and will continue in a state of flux during the formative years. In spite of the low Sub-Saharan African representation at WEEA's organizational conference, many developments are beginning to work in SADC's favor. Even though Africa was not well represented, the developing world was represented by 37 participants who have desires and needs similar to SADC's. Membership dues for developing countries are becoming substantially less than those for institutions from developed countries. The third world WEEA representatives also strongly supported the establishment of regional WEEA offices, one of which would be in Africa.

Recent events also have granted Sub-Saharan Africa a greater direct influence over WEEA's formation. The sole Sub-Saharan African in attendance, Dr. Youba Sokona, was nominated and confirmed to the Board of Directors as a Vice Chairman as well as a member of the Development and Executive Committees. Another South African not in attendance was nominated to the Nominating Committee.

To summarize SADC’s needs and WEEA’s abilities to assist, note Table 3.

Conclusion

Today’s world is filled with both devastating needs and the ability to provide solutions for many of those needs. Unfortunately, lack of coordination prevents many of the world’s ills from finding their cure. Such a situation now faces SADC and WEEA. WEEA is capable of providing SADC a great service once the two organizations find one another.

WEEA is currently seeking out potential members, but the scope of this search is so vast that it might completely pass over SADC if someone does not bring it directly to WEEA’s attention. Consequently, the Southern African Development Council should take the initiative of contacting and seeking to participate in the World Energy Efficiency Association.
Table 3. Comparison of SADC’s Developmental Needs and WEEA’s Ability to Fulfill those Needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SADC’s Needs</th>
<th>WEEA’s Abilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy efficiency.</td>
<td>Assist energy-efficient development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applicable technological information.</td>
<td>Provide a clearinghouse for energy efficiency technologies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Link SADC with other developing countries who have very similar experiences and developmental conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information exchange within SADC</td>
<td>Provide structure for a database which could be applied to an intra-regional technology network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to the international community.</td>
<td>Provide a listing of energy efficiency centers throughout the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provide a database of many public and private institutions related to energy efficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity and recognition in the international community.</td>
<td>Include SADC in international guides and databases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political neutrality and uninfringed state sovereignty.</td>
<td>WEEA is politically neutral and does not infringe whatsoever on a state’s sovereignty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flexibility.</td>
<td>WEEA would enable and allow change as SADC faces transitional times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial aid for development projects.</td>
<td>Unable to provide funding, but provides an excellent forum for creating contacts with potential funders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timeliness.</td>
<td>SADC needs a forum like WEEA now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WEEA is in its organizational stage and could be influenced by SADC to better meet southern Africa’s needs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKS CITED


