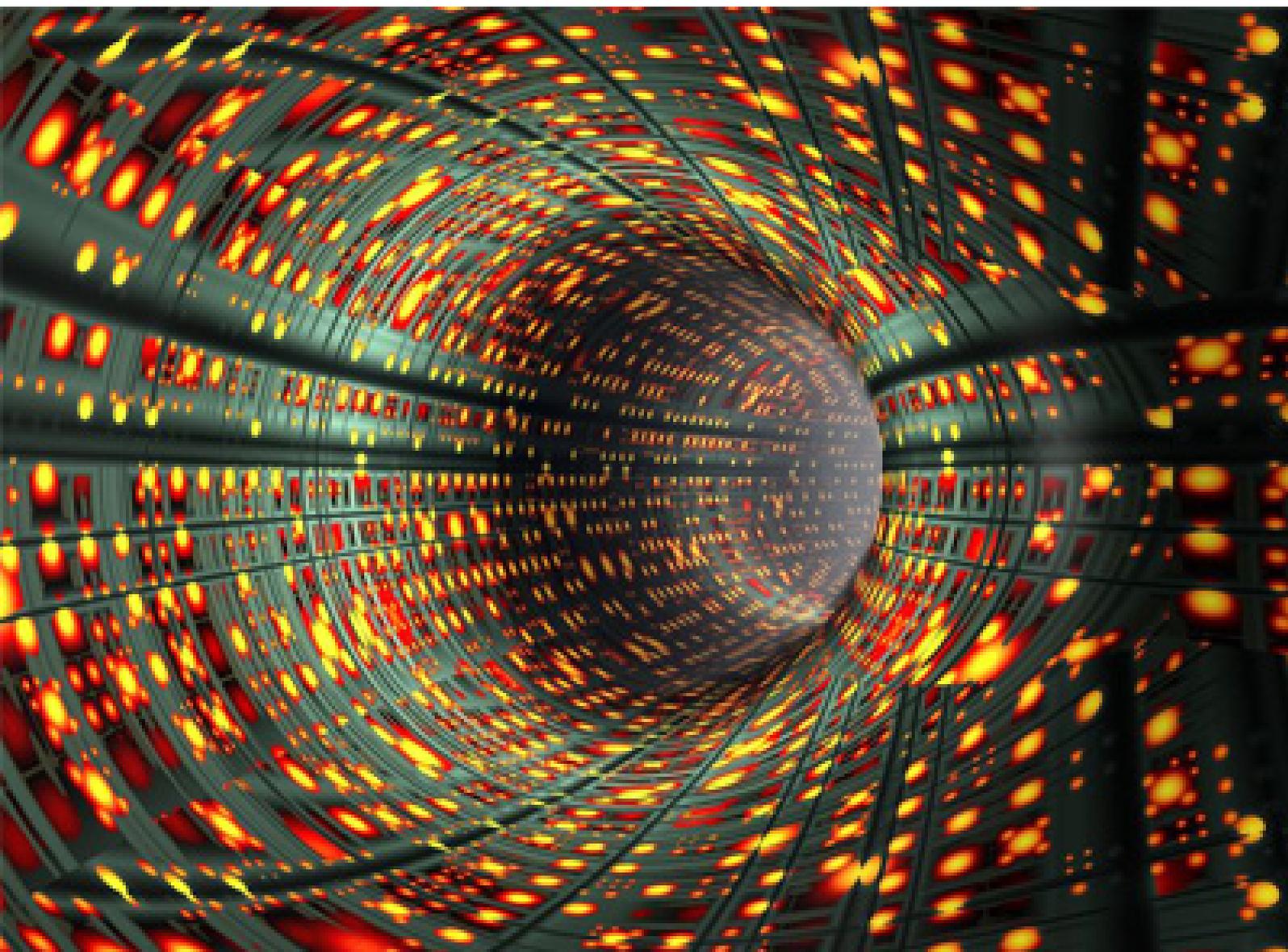


High Level Dialogue

# Regional Integration: Challenges of Regional Integration for Poverty Reduction

*Sandton Convention Centre, Johannesburg, South Africa - 3 November 2011*



**REPORT**  
*High Level Dialogue*

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# 1. Summary

A High Level Dialogue on Regional Integration was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2011, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Dialogue was convened by the Southern Africa Trust (Trust) with the assistance of the Flemish Government, within the framework of the Flemish support for public discourse on regional integration.

The objective of the Dialogue was to look at innovative approaches to the challenges pertaining to regional integration for poverty reduction. The Dialogue also provided an opportunity to reflect on the current model of regional integration in Southern Africa and its relevance for inclusive and equitable growth and development.

The Dialogue brought together state-actors and non-state actors, as well as representatives of institutions of learning to discuss how best to create opportunities for economic development, improve livelihoods and reduce vulnerability, including the facilitation of participatory governance at all levels within SADC.

The participants discussed the status of regional integration in the SADC region and concluded that despite some progress, integration remains largely fragmented after almost three decades of cooperation. Participants noted that there is generally a lack of an enabling environment to allow all sectors of society and individuals to make a meaningful contribution to regional integration to fight poverty.

The participants also noted that, for effective and beneficial regional integration, direct citizen representation and popular participation on all regional issues is important. People-centred regional integration requires that governments consult the public through parliaments, private sector, civil society, and other popular formations to get feedback on the regional agenda.

It was further noted that despite the numerous protocols that have been signed and ratified by SADC member states, implementation remains poor. It was emphasized that protocols are not domesticated in national legislation for implementation in member states, as well as resource and capacity constraints. In this respect, the Protocol on Trade and Trade in Services were singled out, respectively. The intra-SADC trade remains low percent of total SADC trade, despite the establishment of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008, with 85 percent of the tariff lines being liberalized. The SADC Protocol on Trade in Services was drafted some time ago, but is yet to be signed and ratified.

The participants examined the challenges facing SADC in reducing poverty. In this regard, it was observed that these challenges include: (i) absence of a regional policy framework to address the needs of the informal sector (ii) absence of a clear and coherent industrial and agricultural strategy (iii) lack of effective citizen participation in decision making (iv) and the lack of a strategy to promote balance and equitable development in the region, among other things.

The Dialogue recommended particular actions to be taken up by Governments and State Institutions; Civil Society Organizations; the Southern African Development Community; Research Institutions; National Planning Agencies; Financial Institutions in the region and the

private sector. It also called on the Southern Africa Trust to continue supporting all stakeholders in their fight to eradicate poverty.

## 2. Introduction

A High Level Dialogue on Regional Integration, and particularly the Challenges of Regional Integration for Poverty Reduction was held on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2011, at the Sandton Convention Centre, in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Dialogue was convened by the Southern Africa Trust with the assistance of the Flemish Government, within the framework of the Flemish support for public discourse on regional integration.

The objective of the Dialogue was to ensure that the fight against poverty allows an inclusive approach to growth that will ensure the mobilization and utilization of all available resources within the region for economic and social development. The Dialogue was also intended to be



strategic with a view to engaging the participants into productive and constructive discussions on innovative approaches to make regional integration an effective tool for poverty reduction. It also provided a platform to reflect on the current model of regional integration in Southern Africa and its relevance for inclusive and equitable growth and development.

To achieve the above objective, the dialogue brought together state and non-state actors, as well as thought leaders on regional integration and representatives of institutions of learning to critically examine whether the architecture of Southern African Development Community (SADC) is suitable for poverty reduction and to share ideas and best practices on how to create opportunities for economic development, improve livelihoods and reduce vulnerability, including the facilitation of participatory governance at all levels within SADC.

The Programme for the High Level Dialogue, including the list of participants are attached to the Report as Annexes 1 and 2.

### 3. Background

Poverty reduction remains the daunting challenge in the SADC region where the majority of the population lives on less than US\$2 a day and over 40 percent of the people live in abject poverty. To get out of this vicious cycle of poverty, SADC requires long term robust and sustainable inclusive and equitable growth and development, combined with the right enabling environment in all sectors.

A key element in the fight against poverty is an inclusive approach to growth that will allow the mobilization and utilization all available resources within the region for economic and social development. This implies the recognition by all stakeholders of the importance of allowing people to participate more actively in decisions that affect their lives and interests; and benefit from transparent, participatory and accountable modes of governance. It also implies the empowerment of the people for an inclusive process that promotes growth and equity, as well as the building of poor people's social capital. However, though combating poverty is identified as the overarching priority in SADC integration agenda, a pro-poor people-centred regional integration approach is yet to be achieved.

#### **Status of regional integration in SADC**

In spite of progress achieved in establishing the institutional mechanisms for integration, the SADC region remains largely fragmented after three decades of cooperation. National sovereignty primes over regionalism and, unlike the European Commission which has delegated powers for implementation, monitoring and evaluation of EU policies, the SADC Secretariat remains a facilitating structure with limited powers on decision making.

Several protocols have been signed since 1992 to enable the region to work together in key sectors, thus paving the way for the integration of the economies of the region. But the majority of these protocols remain unimplemented for various reasons, including their lack of domestication into national laws as well as resource and capacity constraints.

Since 2000, when the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol commenced, intra-SADC trade has more than doubled according to the SADC Secretariat. It is estimated to have grown in absolute terms from about US\$13.2 billion in 2000 to about US\$34 billion in 2009, representing an increase of about 155%. However, as a proportion of total SADC trade, intra-SADC trade has only grown from 15.7% to 18.5% in the same period. As the process to remove tariffs on sensitive products is still ongoing until 2012, there is still potential for further expansion of intra-SADC trade as most of the products on the sensitive list such as textiles and clothing, leather and leather products are highly tradeable products.

Despite this progress, the region continues to export to third countries non processed minerals which account for the bulk of its total exports. This is largely due to the absence of an industrial strategy based on the region's resources. Agriculture, which remains the mainstay of most economies in the region is heavily rain dependent, which leads to erratic food production and unsustainable food security. The small scale farmer, who largely contribute for the production of food and food security at household and community levels are not consulted in the design and formulation of agricultural strategies. Infrastructure development is still lacking resulting in high cost of transportation and delays. The cost of doing business in general is quite high resulting in rent seeking activities rather than productive investments. Economic growth is limited to a few sectors with little impact on the poverty situation in the region which peaks at 54.7 percent with

countries like Mozambique, Malawi, Madagascar, Zambia and Zimbabwe being worst affected with a human poverty index of above the regional figure of 31.5 percent.

### **Challenges facing SADC in reducing poverty**

The binding constraints to poverty reduction in SADC region remain numerous and include inadequate and narrowly based economic growth, limited access to and poor quality of social services, landlessness, lack of access to natural resources, social exclusion, poor governance, and lack of implementation. In addition, the RISDP, the SADC blueprint for economic and social development, has been criticized on the following grounds:

- Undue emphasis on harmonizing and coordinating policies at the expense of formulating and implementing projects, thus neglecting functional cooperation in favour of trade integration;
- Lack of clear prioritization and lack of clarity on drivers of regional integration;
- Lack of mechanisms for equitable sharing of the benefits of regional integration. Although, SADC seeks to promote deeper cooperation and integration on the basis of balance, equity and mutual benefit, the RISDP does not provide specific measures for sharing the benefits of regional integration;
- Lack of a strategy for promoting the balanced development of the region. Although SADC acknowledges that the development in the region is uneven and unequal, the RISDP does not contain specific measures for promoting balanced development. It seems to assume that this will be done by the workings of the market;
- Lack of policies to bridge the gap between informal and formal regional integration processes. The SADC Trade Protocol, it is argued, only deals with formal trade, informal cross – border traders are not benefiting from trade liberalization under this instrument. Instead, they face high customs duties, stringent visa requirements, licensing requirements, and other non– tariff barriers. Informal migrant workers face a number of risks, including deportation and exposure to xenophobia;
- Absence of a regional policy framework which specifically addresses the needs of the informal cross border traders by simplifying customs documents, and streamlining border trade. SADC should refocus its activities on the drivers of equitable regional integration;
- Absence of a clear and coherent industrial strategy. A regional industrial development policy and strategy framework and a strategy to enhance competitiveness and diversification of the manufacturing sector were seen as cornerstones in facilitating competitiveness in the SADC region. In this regard a Draft Industrial Development Policy was developed in 2003 by SADC, but its discussion was deferred pending the adoption of the RISDP. Work on this policy is still ongoing and the draft industrial policy and strategies framework is undergoing consultations in member states.

To address these constraints, SADC needs to promote further reforms and introduce policy measures that contribute to increasing opportunities for economic advancement, improving livelihoods and reducing vulnerability, and facilitating participatory governance at all levels. Accordingly, the numerous structural constraints to growth need to be resolved as a matter of urgency. These include the supply and infrastructure bottlenecks that constrain intra regional trade and investments, weak and shallow financial system, low skills base, weaknesses in governance and lack of mineral beneficiation.

To speedily remove the above structural constraints, mechanisms should be developed to support the enabling conditions for pro–poor, private–sector-led sustainable growth through investments in physical infrastructure and through inclusive business development at the base of the pyramid, development of the financial sector to make it accessible to the poor, support for deeper regional integration and decision making at supra-national level; sustainable

development of SMEs for employment generation; human resource development and investments in agriculture and irrigation for long term food security.

The issue of uneven development and polarization of regional benefits may cause friction in the region. If SADC member states fail to agree on how the costs and benefits of integration should be distributed, this will affect the sustainability of the entire SADC regional integration agenda. In this respect, it should be recalled that the uneven distribution of costs and benefits contributed to the disintegration of the common markets in the First East African Community and the former Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Therefore, within the context of SADC, consideration should be given to the following:

- Opening the SADC market by addressing non-tariff barriers to trade, border posts delays, complicated rules of origin, including rules preventing dumping or retaliatory practices;
- Introducing a regional planning process that provides for a value chain industrial approach in which all countries can profitably participate;
- Harmonizing investment codes and setting priorities and norms for regional investments in order to prevent foreign investors playing one country against the other;
- Introducing a regional mechanism to ensure mineral beneficiation, value addition, competitive prices, increased bargaining power with multinational companies, develop and enforce regional regulatory framework, collective decision making for a coordinated growth and development of the region;
- Devising systems for the equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of deeper integration;
- Establishing the Public/private sector dialogue. The SADC Policy on Private/Public/Partnership (PPP) has commenced initially involving the development of a concept note. A PPP Network has been established and will assist in the coordination of this framework; and,
- A dual top down-bottom up approach to regional integration.

## 4. Official Opening

In his introductory remarks at the official opening of the Dialogue, Mr. Chris Maroleng, the moderator explained the organizational structure of the meeting. He indicated that the entire proceedings of the dialogue will be recorded and some materials will be used for the Africa 360 ETV programme which examines current political, economic and social issues as they relate to development of the SADC region and beyond.



In his welcoming remarks, Neville Gabriel, the Executive Director of the Southern Africa Trust extended a warm welcome to all participants and thanked them for making time to attend the dialogue. He pointed out that the dialogue would not have been possible without the support of the Flemish Government. He indicated that as part of the strategy of the Trust to have an ongoing debate involving critical thinkers and thought leaders on shaping the regional integration agenda for poverty reduction strategies, an appropriate platform involving media houses should be established. He re-iterated the main objective of the dialogue and noted that the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) is currently under review and urged that all stakeholders be afforded an opportunity to contribute to the review process. He pointed out the importance of regional integration taking root first within member states and an integrationist mindset being encouraged within countries to build a bottom-up (people-centred) but state-led integration approach. He stressed the importance of monitoring developments in South Africa, an important player in the region whose regional strategy will have significant implications for regional integration. Regional integration institutions, programmes and activities should be made as widely accessible as possible to the public to ensure that the citizens understand the issues at stake and engage with it, he concluded.

David Maenaut, the representative of the Flemish Government in South Africa also made welcoming remarks. He indicated that the Flemish Government in South Africa is very interested on issues focussing on migration and social protection, poverty reduction dimension of regional integration including food security, institutional building and public engagement on policy issues. He was encouraged by the seriousness the Trust has demonstrated in the organization and follow-up of the first three dialogues and hopeful that this High Level Dialogue would contribute to improving citizen participation in decision making processes in the SADC region. He emphasized the importance of checks and balances within the framework of



regional integration for equity and trust building. He concluded by stressing the role of regional institutions in promoting high level public discussions for enhanced citizen participation in shaping of the agenda for regional integration

The Dialogue was officially opened by Ms. Graca Machel, the political and social activist for



human rights. She reminded participants about the history of SADC, which started in April 1980 with the establishment of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) by the Front Line States. At that time, she said all efforts were geared to the political liberation of Southern Africa. As political transformation took place with the victory of the liberation struggles, SADCC transformed itself into the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 1992 to embrace the newly independent countries of Southern Africa. It was already clear during the signature of the SADC Treaty in Windhoek in 1992 that South Africa was on the road to freedom and would

soon be integrated in SADC. Southern Africa would henceforth refocus its attention from political to economic liberation. SADC, she said was the ray of hope for the millions of Southern Africans in terms of shaping the regional agenda for an inclusive and equitable development.

However, the expectations of the peoples of Southern Africa are yet to be materialised after three decades of the existence of SADC which remains largely fragmented, un-unified and poor in spite of its vast human and natural resources. She then analysed the causes of the failure of SADC to address the issue of inclusive and equitable development in Southern Africa pointing out the numerous challenges facing the region. She noted that the decision making process in SADC was not binding, hence the lack of accountability and domestication of decision in SADC member states.

In this respect, she pointed out that the Protocols, Agreements and Strategies are not enforced by the Community. She also highlighted the weakness of the regional institutions which, apart from lack of capacity, do not have the decision making power as national sovereignty primes over regionalism. She cited the lack of political will on the part of the SADC leaders to effectively address the core issues of underdevelopment within the framework of a regional agenda as a missed opportunity as the SADC region is a huge economic space for business and development. In this regard, she pointed out the huge potential of SADC to feed itself and the necessity to address the supply constraints in terms of production, infrastructure and the development of human capital. She concluded by stressing the importance of having such dialogue and bringing their outcomes to the attention of the SADC governments which should be held accountable for the decisions that they make on behalf of the 280 million people living in the SADC region.

## 5. Presentations and discussion of thematic papers

Nine different topics were presented and discussed under three broad themes: (i) the challenges of pro-poor regional integration (ii) the role of state and non-state actors in promoting a pro-poor regional integration and (iii) finance, trade, investment and pro-poor growth.

In their presentations, all the panellists were unanimous in recognising that though the RISDP was well conceived, it has not lived up to its original purpose and expectations. There is still heavy handed top-down political governance, limited political and



civil liberties, lack of accountability and high levels of poverty and inequalities. Accordingly, in their presentation, the panellists attempted to provide a way forward to make regional integration a development tool that was people-centred as well as inclusive and equitable.

### 5.1. Panel 1: The Challenges of a Pro-Poor Regional Integration:

#### **A Pro-Poor Regional Strategy to address the issue of Exclusion and Poverty in SADC**

During his presentation, Daniel Ndlela drew the attention of the participants on the various challenges in making regional integration work for the poor. The complexity of these challenges has been compounded by a number of factors which have contributed to the failure of regional integration to break the vicious cycle of poverty in Southern Africa. These include (i) a lopsided regional economy in terms of size and patterns of production, consumption and trade, constituting a fundamental problem for the transformation of the regional economies (ii) a sluggish and weak growth due to poor manufacturing capabilities and declining market share in both regional and global markets (iii) lack of coordinated macroeconomic policies as well as growth oriented industrial and trade policies which is a basis for common market for goods and services in regional markets (iv) lack of new and upgraded physical infrastructures and improved facilitation and services to ease transport and communications across borders (v) procrastination and ambivalence in moving towards a unified national institutional systems, namely labour market, where skilled personnel and workers could move easily in areas affording the best opportunities and (vii) lack of urgency in recognising and embracing the legal property market where the majority of the national assets are integrated and protected by formal property systems.

He accordingly argued for better linkages and connectivity of value chains at the national and regional levels which could be achieved through a mutually-agreed and politically supported regional industrial strategy based not only on manufacturing, but also on marketing and design supported by a politically coordinated infrastructure development plan. In addition, he called on policy makers to address the region's national legal systems

of property rights to take on board all the economic players (small, medium and large) into one simplified national law.

He also argued that, for SADC to have a meaningful Industrial Plan/Strategy that will find attraction in the regional economy, that Industrial Plan should be based on an integrative inclusive business approach at the base of the pyramid, involving the private sector, civil society, the political leadership as well as national institutions. As long as the region's



majority of the economic assets are intrinsically excluded from the Regional Industrial Plans, such plans will continuously fail to address poverty in the SADC region because of the failure to transform dead capital into dynamic and productive capital. Re-organizing and re-distribution of assets (land,

houses and businesses) cannot be left to market forces, or to technocrats, for these work within the already known and established norms and systems. Moreover, the role of coming up with systems that will nurture the Region's Industrial Strategy critically lies in the social capital wielded by the regional and national institutions and political leadership.

#### **Innovative Approaches to pro-poor regional integration**

During his presentation Dr. Makoni, reminded the participants that SADC was created to promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio economic development through efficient productive systems, deeper co-operation and integration, good governance so that the region emerges as a competitive and effective player in international relations and the world economy. Accordingly, the SADC programme of action as well as the RISDP were designed to align the strategic objectives and priorities of SADC with policies and strategies for achieving its long term goal of sustainable growth and development for poverty eradication. Unfortunately, the heavy reliance of SADC on donor funding has been a major constraint in the implementation of its poverty eradication strategies. Member states have also been reluctant to finance their own projects and programmes in the expectation that these would be financed through extra-budgetary resources.

With regard to the building of a regional community, He drew the attention of participants on the lack of coherence within SADC, especially when it comes to the issue of new institutional arrangements. He pointed out that while SADC was busy signing agreements for the creation of new institutions, it was at the same time busy dismantling functioning regional institutions like the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS); the Central African Railway System and the Central African Energy Corporation that took time and resources to construct. The question, therefore, is why should a region destroy its acquired social and economic infrastructure in favour of new unfunded infrastructure. This obviously pointed to lack of effective leadership both at the political and non-state-actors levels. He argued that non-state actors have not been aggressive enough in challenging

policy makers, especially in the context of the regional framework which provides a space for dialogue between state and non-state actors.

Makoni agreed that the SADC region remains largely fragmented after three decades of co-operation largely as a result of lack of implementation and domestic anchoring of agreed programme of action. Successful regional integration schemes require champions and he cited the example of Europe, where the process is led by Germany and France; in ASEAN by Malaysia and Indonesia and in South America (MERCUSOR), by Brazil and Argentina/Venezuela. Unfortunately, in SADC there are no champions at the moment. Therefore, it is essential that Leaders be canvassed to drive the SADC regional agenda as the political will seems to be waning and the SADC Secretariat has neither the capacity nor the powers for enforcing implementation.

### **Protocol development and implementation**

During her presentation, Trudi Harzenberg observed that regional integration is usually seen as a rational response to the difficulties faced by several regions in the African continent with many small national markets and landlocked countries. As a result, governments have concluded a very large number of regional integration arrangements, several of which have significant membership overlap. While characterized by ambitious targets, they have a dismally poor implementation record. Part of the problem may lie in the paradigm of linear market integration, marked by stepwise integration of goods, labour and capital markets, and eventually monetary and fiscal integration. This, she explained,

tends to focus on border measures such as the import tariff which is a minor concern compared with other challenges such as border procedures and supply-side constraints. She indicated that competition from producers in emerging markets such as China and India are proving to be far more challenging to local producers. Hence the need for a



regional integration agenda that includes services, investment, competition policy and other behind-the-border issues which can enhance the capacity of the region to produce goods and services competitively and contributes to intra-regional trade facilitation. Such an approach can address the supply-side constraints far more effectively than an agenda which focuses almost exclusively on border measures, she said.

The RISDP, she said, is a commitment of SADC to deeper regional integration, but there has been very poor performance on the implementation of commitments. Commenting on the lack of implementation in SADC, she pointed out that this was the underlying problem of weak states which have limited policy and institutional capacity. As a result, the regional integration agenda is affected. She argued that a regional integration agenda which includes the establishment of strong supra-national institutions by taking decisions on

behalf of the member states, and monitoring compliance with regional commitments, could remedy some of the challenges of weak nation states.

### **Panel 1 : Discussions and Recommendations**

In the discussions that ensued, the discussants and participants in general agreed with the views of the panellists. SADC was seen as not moving at the expected pace to address the numerous challenges of the region although regional GDP grew at an annual rate of 6.3% between 2000 and 2007 and slowing down to 4.9% between 2002-2010, largely as a result of the global recession.

It was not clear, however, whether the increase in the regional growth rate had any impact on poverty reduction as the percentage of people living with less than US\$2 per day remained at 40% representing some 112 million people. The underlying reason for this situation, it was pointed out, was because poor people are mostly excluded from forums where decisions are made on issues that directly affect their welfare. Women, in particular, are often not consulted or included. The interactions between state institutions and societal groups are usually focused on defining the mutual rights and obligations of state



and society, and negotiating how public resources should be allocated and the lines of accountability between the state and its citizens. But in most SADC countries, the stronger power of the state skews these state-society relations leading to governments dominating or wholly controlling processes such as policy development and the monitoring of policy implementation. This imbalance of power means that governments do not feel obliged to make decisions that respond to the needs of their citizens,

particularly those who are weaker i.e. the poor and the marginalized. Enabling people to have a stronger voice and take collective action to engage with the state in decision-making processes can improve the access and quality of services and resources, and can consequently lead to better development outcomes. In this regard, it was pointed out that inclusivity would only be achieved if there were concerted efforts to create robust value chains between smaller and bigger players in all sectors of the economy. This was the underlying spirit of Article 23 of the SADC Treaty which calls for the involvement of the citizens of SADC in the integration process of the region.

It was observed that in spite of its vast natural, mineral and human resources, the SADC region was unable to map out a coherent industrial policy framework and strategy to take advantage of the SADC market. It remains largely an exporter of primary products with little value added. It became clear during the debate that the lack of movement on the industrial front was a fear of the marginalization of the weaker economies and polarization of investment flows in the more developed economies. To address this fear it was proposed that SADC should have an equitable system of benefits sharing which takes into consideration the plight of weaker economies. As the power house in the region South Africa would be expected to play a leading role in that endeavour. It was suggested that South African firms operating in the SADC countries should adopt inclusive business

practices to create employment opportunities in their host countries and at the same time creating more wealth across the region. This would reduce illegal migration within SADC and reduce the risks of social tension arising out of the fear of unemployment. Poverty, it was pointed out, was a direct consequence of lack of growth and development coupled with lack of gainful employment opportunities.

Focussing on private sector development in SADC, the participants pointed out that domestic and foreign direct investments are usually driven by the business climate. However, in SADC the cost of doing business is high arising from poor infrastructure, high transportation costs, border posts constraints as well as incorrect policy and regulatory measures. These factors seriously affect the competitiveness of business, trade performance as well as growth and development trajectories. SADC, it was argued, should aim at a regional integration agenda that enhances the capacity to produce goods and services competitively and contributes to intra-regional trade facilitation.

The continued dependence of SADC on donor resources should be reduced it was argued. Accordingly, Member states should mobilize more resources domestically to finance the SADC programme of action which should be prioritized with focus on cross border projects that will address the constraints to trade and investment. The AfDB should assist SADC to set up its own development fund as the region needs to increasingly rely on its own resources to fund its activities over a long period of time. In this regard, it was noted that SADC was the only regional organization that did not have a Regional Fund or Bank.

The issue of the capacity of SADC Secretariat being empowered to make decision was discussed at length. For this to be possible, it was argued the Secretariat should be properly capacitated to move away from being just an expensive administrative unit to a decision making body with sanctioning powers against those defaulting countries in terms of implementation. This can only be



possible if member states cede some of their national sovereignty to the Secretariat. Accordingly, member states should be encouraged to invest in a regional body that can make decision on their behalf and effectively implement those decisions. The delay in the implementation of the regional poverty observatory was of great concern to the participants who called upon the Southern Africa Trust to assist in expediting the process.

The lack of protocol implementation, it was observed, was the direct result of, inter-alia, the absence of appropriate mechanism to assist member states to effectively domesticate the regional instruments into their national laws. In this regard, it was suggested that the SADC Secretariat should get the support of organizations like the Southern Africa Trust to assist in capacitating the SADC National Committees to monitor implementation at

national levels. Likewise, the SADC Secretariat, where it lacks capacity, should outsource some of its activities to other regional institutions which have the necessary expertise as it did for the planning of the International Consultative Conference on Poverty and Development in 2008.

The panellists, discussants and the participants stressed the role of the informal economy



to poverty eradication and employment generation. In this respect, it was noted that the SADC Trade Protocol, only deals with formal trade and that informal traders are not benefiting from trade liberalisation under this instrument. Hence, a regional policy framework is

needed to simplify customs documents, and streamline border trade, which will recognize and enhance the role of the informal sector in the SADC region.

## **5.2. Panel 2: The Role of State and Non-State Actors in promoting a pro-poor regional integration:**

### **The role of Research Institutions in Regional Integration**

During his presentation, Jonathan Mayuyuka Kaunda highlighted the necessity of Policy Research Institutions (PRIs) within the framework of SADC, where policy making is extending beyond borders of individual countries and shifting to the regional level. With integration, he pointed out, the policy environment keeps changing. Hence, the importance of research information sharing and experience networking as the locomotive for economic development is increasingly felt and, one of the clear trends is the research network-building at the regional level. Besides, regional strategic planning and decision making require the involvement of policy research institutions to facilitate actions, he argued.

He indicated that PRIs can play a meaningful role in providing research capabilities to national and regional institutions that can help them in the formulation of appropriate policies on the basis of evidence research combined with balance and depth of analysis. Policy research institutions have made remarkable contributions in their respective areas of focus over the years. Many of them have made an



impact (direct and indirect) at various points in the policy making cycle such as issue articulation, policy formulation, policy selection, policy implementation and policy assessment. They have played a much needed role in the policy-making process in advising policy-makers on the most pressing economic, social and political challenges. They are the main policy actors in democratic societies, assuring a pluralistic, open and accountable process of policy analysis, research, decision-making and evaluation. Transnational coalitions and regional integration has brought about the necessity of networking among policy institutions. With globalization taking center stage in the international arena many policy problems have become transnational in character and demand some level of research collaboration, sharing of information and research experience. In this regard, he pointed out that PRIs can effectively (i) provide the necessary inputs for active engagement in advancing the African integration and development process through appropriate policy research, analysis and advice for the African Union (AU) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in implementing priority policies and measures (ii) provide data and analysis inputs in order to improve the AU and RECs, operational approaches, procedures and performance (iii) monitor, assess and review inter-state cooperation, continental integration, and implementation of protocols, agreements and international instruments by member states (iv) capacity building for policy research and analysis (v) research assistance to civil society organisations and (vi) networking and research collaboration.

### **National Planning Agencies and Regional Integration**

Mike Muller who presented the role of National Planning Agencies in the process of cementing regional integration indicated that regional integration is a complex issue with long term objectives that require thoughtful consideration and planning. Policy makers, he said, should be able to critically examine the cost/benefits of integration in the regional, continental and global context. From this analysis, each country should be able to address the following issues: (i) core areas of advantage within a more integrated region and what sacrifices will have to be made to support integration (ii) how appropriate and relevant are the current regional affiliations, and to what extent do they further the national interest (iii) what type of integration model would best suit the national objectives and (iv) priority areas for regional co-operation.

He indicated that the National Planning Commission in South Africa (NPC) recognizes the importance of regional integration for the development of South Africa. However, it would be important to review the existing institutional arrangements in place, their degree of overlap and their areas of focus. Such a review will allow an informed decision on the way forward in terms of dealing with real and perceived regional asymmetries. In this regard, he suggested that the NPC could (i) engage with planning authorities with similar mandates in the region to identify areas of commonality and review effectiveness of the current regional planning approaches (ii) identify areas of comparative advantage for South Africa in a more fully integrated region and continent (iii) identify and promote specific projects and programmes which will benefit from and contribute to greater regional integration and (iv) support existing programmes of regional infrastructure development.

National Planning Commissions should promote broader public discussions to improve understanding about the benefits and challenges of greater regional integration for inclusive and sustainable growth and poverty reduction as well as of the appropriate sequencing and programming of milestones for deeper integration.

## **Bridging the gap between state and non-state actors in promoting a pro-poor regional integration**

In his presentation, Bhenkinkosi Moyo indicated State and non-state actors have historically and perhaps ideologically been diametrically opposed most of the time and only partnered very little. This can be explained by the fact that one is politically empowered to govern and the other has abrogated itself the role of watching over the other. As such, suspicions have been emboldened resulting in sometimes very adversarial relations between the two. Where cooperation has taken place, it was seldom long term and substantive. Yet today's global challenges require substantive and transformative partnerships. No one government, civil society organization or business entity can individually address the needs of the world. He then argued out that the history of state formation is not complete without the participation of civil society in its diverse formations.

Following on the above argument, Moyo indicated that in Southern Africa, the gap between states and non-state actors needs to be bridged if poverty is to be addressed from the lens of regional integration. The rationale behind bridging the gap, he said, lies in the fact that



each sector has multiple expertise and resources that the other might not have. When these are aggregated, they advance the potential to address material and non-material aspects of human wellbeing. He then explained how the gaps can be addressed at the structural, policy, research and resource levels by elaborating on the role of civil society organizations in assisting in framing policy

options within the national and regional framework. He also indicated that over the years non-state actors have developed skills, expertise and knowledge in a number of complex areas and have been collaborating with governments on issues of common interest.

In conclusion, he pointed out that the non-profit sector- generally comprising civil society formations is a multi-billion industry. Over the years it has attracted huge sums of money and in-kind resources from both ultra-rich and poor individuals. In most countries, the non-profit sector is ahead of major economic sectors in terms of its contribution to the national GDP. The sector provides employment and other services. Clearly, he said, this is an asset which states can build on to roll out their services.

## **Panel 2 Discussions and Recommendations**

During the discussions that ensued the need for collaboration between state and non-state actors was emphasized. It was pointed out that over the years many think tanks have developed expertise in many areas such as climate change, economic governance, political

management and education among others. These think tanks can make useful contributions in policy making especially in areas where there is a lack of adequate capacity. Likewise, it was pointed out that over the years, non-state actors have become very vocal around policy making, implementation and monitoring. While this can be viewed negatively by states, it is a form of bridging the gap between what states promise and what they do. Beyond critiquing the policies and monitoring them, civil society are contributing to the development of alternative policies and thinking, including advocacy for long term, people driven and sustainable policies.

It was pointed out, however, that the state still views civil society organizations with suspicion by the mere fact that they derive their funding from outside. Such funding was perceived as tied with conditionalities by funders who have their own specific agendas. This, it was observed, was also true for many governments in the SADC region which get outside funding for budgetary support as well as for specific programme. It was concluded that the best alternative is for the region to mobilize its own resources to avoid the blame game. This is where the issue of an appropriate strategy for the development of the region comes into play. This strategy should be based on the sum total of the human, natural and financial resources of the region. Any donor funding should be demand driven and predictable to support the implementation of national and regional projects and programmes.

Design, implementation and monitoring of regional programmes, it was pointed, out usually suffer from lack of capacity and resources. Accordingly, Policy Research Institutes can play in meaningful role in contributing to the formulation of relevant, appropriate, and feasible, policies, plans, projects and programmes. They can then monitor implementation and explain what is happening, why and with what outcomes as well as ensuring that public sector activities are done in an effective, efficient, and economical manner, so that society is protected from costly and harmful policies. It was pointed out, however, that civil society organizations (CSOs) including think tanks and PRIs should adopt a value-chain approach to bridge the gap between state and non-state actors. This would require networking and alliances among the CSOs as well as collaboration with the media. The Southern Africa Trust was called upon to facilitate such alliances and networking.

National planning should be in line with the regional agenda, it was argued. However, because of lack of consultation at the national level, national plans are designed with little coherence with the regional objectives. This situation, it was pointed out, often leads to the perception of lack of commitment to harmonize regional and national policies. This is an area where think tanks and PRIs have failed to provide leadership and guidance. It was agreed that the SADC National Committees (SNCs) which were designed to bridge the gap between state and non state actors at the national level should be revived and strengthened. The southern Africa Trust was called upon to provide assistance to those SNCs.

### **5.3. Panel 3: Finance, Trade, Investment and Pro-Poor Growth:**

#### **Poverty Reduction Strategies in Mauritius**

In his presentation, Amedee Darga gave an over view on the Mauritian approach, on poverty reduction strategies since independence where the prime focus has been to lift the

whole population out of poverty and to become growingly affluent. These strategies were basically anchored on four pillars namely by (i) providing income earning opportunities through the creation of jobs (ii) providing non-wage income opportunities through entrepreneurship (iii) providing social welfare to those citizens that are either too old or physically unable to earn their own income (iv) the government investing in the provision of basic capacity to sustain life and build human capacity, namely water, sanitation, electricity, health and education.

He indicated that Mauritius acted as a developmental state, playing a strong and interventionist role but in a market based economy. It acted as a facilitator for the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector; as an operator to encourage competition and as a regulator to protect the economy as well as vulnerable groups and sectors from shocks. Accordingly all development strategies from the 70's to the end of the 90's have been articulated government after government in the provision of free education, universal free health care, access to in house water supply and electricity, entrepreneurship development and a social welfare net for the vulnerable people. Underscoring these strategies have been the following principles and pursuits (i) making policy choices in government spending (ii) creating conditions for business to develop so that they create jobs and provide income and (iii) the state playing a determinant role in ensuring the often delicate equilibrium between national wealth accumulation, individual wealth accumulation and the necessary redistribution for the achievement of a balance growth and development. . .

5.36 He then explained the role and contribution of the private sector in the poverty reduction strategies of Mauritius pointing out that the private sector has been a partner with government in ensuring the successful implementation of the national poverty reduction strategies. Profits from the sugar sector were invested into manufacturing and later on into the service sectors. The whole idea was wealth creation for the entire country that would spur further spiral development. Likewise, he pointed out that at the regional level the private sector should participate in the regional poverty strategies. Inclusive business practices should be the norm in the SADC region and cross-border investments should be anchored on inclusive business and provision of employment opportunities at the base of the pyramid.



#### **Financial inclusion for poverty reduction**



During her presentation, Maya Makanjee stressed the importance of information for market development. She argued that policy and regulation should be based on a sound understanding of the market. Commercial innovations depend on an understanding of consumer needs as well as their attitudes towards service providers. There is need,

therefore, for the provision of information that supports the development of financial policy and regulation. Banks, insurance companies and other financial services providers rely on information to understand the potential and characteristics of new market segments. She pointed out the FinScope surveys have been important tools to understand consumer behaviour and to guide policy formulation, especially for the poor to have access to financial and other services. Research to catalyse change processes, multi-stakeholder engagement to drive systematic change and participation in global dialogues on financial inclusion are critical for policy makers.

She, however, drew the attention of the participants to the challenges pertaining to financial inclusion. These, she said, include (i) balancing stability, efficiency, consumer protection and market development (ii) the slow processes of change which can span over a number of years (iii) inflexible and unsupportive regulatory regimes (iv) adoption of onerous international standards may place burden on national regulators (v) credible data critical to support evidence-based policy making (vi) underdeveloped financial sector and underlying structural constraints in the Southern African Region and (vii) capacity constraints to support the change processes.

She pointed out that regional integration can play a very useful role in supporting financial inclusion. Within the framework of regional integration, an integrated regional payment system can be established with the objective of reducing remittance costs. Policies can be harmonised across SADC to create a more conducive and enabling environment for capital mobility and greater liquidity can be achieved through common stock exchange. In that regard, private sector players working in multiple countries with harmonised legal frameworks would be able to better align their cost structures, passing the benefits to their consumers, including the poor.

### **Drivers of a pro-poor regional integration**

The presentation on the drivers of pro-poor regional integration by Kojo Paris focussed more on the contribution of social enterprises for development. Social enterprises, it was pointed out, operate between the market and the State and are often associated with concepts such as 'third sector' and 'non-profit sector'. They pursue both social and economic goals with an entrepreneurial spirit and are engaged in the delivery of social services for disadvantaged groups and communities. Social enterprises have emerged as an effective tool for service delivery and social inclusion. The participatory nature of social

enterprises, it was pointed out, presents distinctive advantages in its capacity to engage stakeholders in the design and delivery of services, contribute non-monetary resources, identify gaps in service provision and pioneer new services leading to social cohesion.

The central thesis of social capital theory is that 'relationships matter' and 'social networks are a valuable asset'. Interaction enables people to build communities, to commit themselves to each other, and to knit the social fabric. A sense of belonging and the concrete experience of social networks and the relationships of trust and tolerance that can be involved) can, it was pointed out, bring great benefits to people.

### **Panel 3: Discussions and Recommendations**

During the discussions that ensued, the discussants and participants argued that the strong agricultural base of the SADC region should have been used as a driver of growth in the region. Accordingly, investments in the agricultural sector should have been given top priority for food security, agro-processing development as well as employment creation. The example of Mauritius in using the sugar cane industry to develop the country tourism, manufacturing and service sector was given as an example.

It was argued, however, that the Sugar Protocol and preferential access to the EU for Mauritian products were the critical factors for the development of Mauritius. But it was pointed out that this was not the case as other factors like public/private sector partnership, the creation of an enabling business climate with a low and simple taxation



system as well as the development of social capital were key to the success of Mauritius. Many other countries had the same access to the EU market, but did not take full advantage because of wrong policies. It was also pointed out that leadership plays an essential role in guiding development. Accordingly, the Southern Africa Trust was called upon to design appropriate leadership programme not only for civil society, but also for policy makers and the private sector and to collaborate with other institutions like universities in this endeavour.

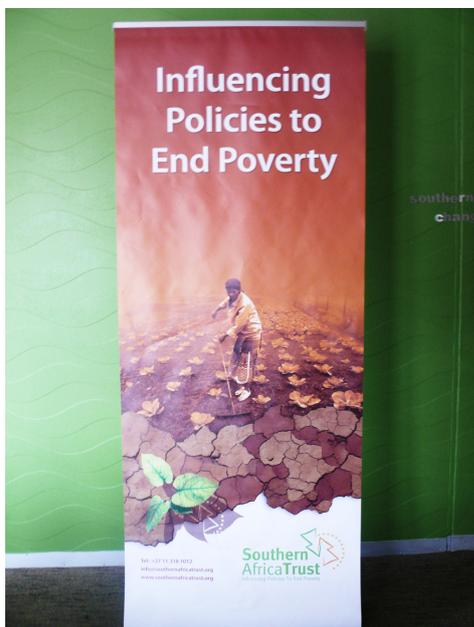
Participants strongly felt the development of Mauritius should be documented and replicated in the SADC region. Research institutions including FinMark and the Southern Africa Trust were called upon to assist in this exercise and to pay particular attention to (i) access to finance on a non-collateral basis provided by non-banking financial institutions (ii) the role of good and effective governance in encouraging Foreign Direct Investment in the SADC region (iii) entrepreneurial skill development (iv) the role of the state in creating an inductive environment in order to lower costs of doing business in the region. In undertaking this exercise, the experience of other countries in the SADC region should also be taken into consideration.

On the issue of social capital, it was argued that social cohesion is critical for societies to prosper economically and for development to be sustainable. Social capital, it was pointed out, is not just the sum of the institutions which underpin a society – it is the glue that holds them together and acts as a powerful driver of development. Interaction enables people to build communities and regional blocks, to commit themselves to each other, and to knit the social fabric to forge a sense of national and regional identity. Once this social network is in place, there is more likelihood that SADC can achieve its objective of sustainable development on the basis of collective self-reliance and to strengthen and consolidate the long standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the region. It was accordingly agreed that civil society should play a catalytic role in the formation and consolidation of social capital.

While acknowledging that social capital contributes to create a sense of belonging, it was pointed out that the success of regional integration depends on a number of factors. These include inter-alia (i) the model of integration that best suits the region (ii) political will among participating countries (iii) affordability and equity (iv) peace, security and stability (v) good economic and corporate governance (vi) an inclusive approach to decision making and (vii) removal of all constraints to implementation of agreed decisions.

## 6. Conclusions and the Way forward

Summarising the main conclusions and recommendations of the High Level Dialogue, Prega Ramsamy pointed out that the challenges of regional integration for poverty reduction are complex and can only be addressed in a coherent, inclusive and comprehensive manner. He recalled the provisions of the SADC Treaty and the RISDP concerning the involvement of non-state actors in the design, implementation and monitoring of regional policies and pointed out that the current architecture of SADC does not allow a meaningful bottom-up approach for decision making nor does it allow effective implementation of agreed decisions. These 'constraints' including the issue of national sovereignty should be addressed during the on-going review of the RISDP which should provide specific measures for sharing the benefits of regional integration as well as prioritization of projects and programmes, he said. The participation of non-state actors in policy development should be encouraged and institutions like the Southern



Africa Trust should assist in bridging the gap between state and non-state actors. He also pointed out that an inclusive and equitable regional integration should be pursued for poverty reduction and the public should have access to the regional programmes which so far have remained within the purview of government officials. Accordingly, the SADC National Committees which were set up during the restructuring of SADC Institutions should be revived and strengthened. The Southern Africa Trust should be able to provide resources in this endeavour, he remarked. He also drew the attention of the participants on the urgent need for SADC to develop, in addition to the RISDP, a regional industrial strategy based, not only on manufacturing, but also on marketing and design that would help the region to use its abundant human,

natural and mineral resources for its sustainable development. Likewise, the region should exploit its vast agricultural potential to ensure food security. In this regard, he stressed the importance of supporting the smallholder farmers. He also reminded the participants that the SADC region is competing with other regions for investment and, hence, it was essential that SADC becomes more investment-friendly with low cost of doing business and with a transparent regulatory framework. He concluded by pointing out that the SADC Troika should be the vehicle to champion the cause of the organization and push for appropriate reforms to make the region attractive as an investment destination. The Troika should also closely monitor the implementation of agreed decisions and ensure that the provisions of the Treaty are strictly adhered to.

It was then agreed that an inclusive and equitable regional integration can best be achieved by (i) harnessing the capacity of academic institutions and think tanks to strengthen the empirical basis for advocacy through evidence-based research and to nurture participatory regional integration mindset (ii) creating a high level forum of eminent persons from a diverse background including public, private and social sectors to think through regional integration

issues on an ongoing basis (iii) promoting investment in youth development as future leaders of regional integration and encourage cross border youth exchange programmes including cultural exchange and youth civic participation (iv) supporting official regional institutions to promote public dialogue and organise high-level public discussions on the direction of regional integration as a basis for enhanced citizen participation and democratic accountability of regional institutions (v) supporting the strengthening of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) National Committees to ensure an inclusive approach in dealing with regional issues (vi) operationalizing the regional poverty observatory and (vii) encouraging the private sector to play a meaningful role in regional integration through business for development and private-public dialogue. In that regard, SADC should design a protocol on private sector development and private sector participation in inclusive business practices. It was also agreed that SADC needs a regional policy framework that addresses the needs of the informal cross border traders, by simplifying customs documents and streamlining border trade. Accordingly, the SADC Trade Protocol should be amended to include facilitation of informal cross-border trade. It was further agreed that the SADC region should be competitive with an appropriate business climate to attract investments.

With regard to the way forward the dialogue called upon all stakeholders to work together to make regional integration work for the poor. Each entity, it was pointed out, has a role to play which, if done in isolation, will not yield the desired results. The best approach is to combine the resources and expertise of each and every stake holder for a better future for the millions of SADC citizens that continue to live in abject poverty amidst plenty of resources. The Southern Africa Trust, as the convenor of the dialogue was called upon to take the views and recommendations of the participants to the SADC structures so that policy makers are made aware of the urgent need for a more collaborative and inclusive approach to make regional integration work for the poor.

# ANNEXURE 1: Programme



**PROGRAMME**  
**High Level Dialogue**  
**Challenges of Regional Integration for Poverty Reduction**  
*Sandton Convention Centre 3rd November 2011*

Registration		08h15 - 08h45
Introductory Remarks	Moderator	08h45 - 08h50
Welcoming Remarks	ED Trust/Flemish Government	08h50 - 09h00
Opening remarks	Graca Machel	09h00 - 09h15
<b>High level Panel 1:</b> <b><i>The Challenges of a pro-poor regional integration</i></b> <b>Moderator:</b> Chris Maroleng	<b>Speakers:</b> Daniel Ndlela Simba Makoni Trudi Hartzenberg <b>Discussants:</b> Leonardo Simao/ Vusi Gumede/ Roman Grynberg	09h15 - 10h15 <b>Discussion Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Strategy for equitable regional integration</i></li> <li>• <i>innovative approaches for pro-poor regional integration</i></li> <li>• <i>Protocol development and implementation</i></li> </ul>
Discussions		10h15 - 11h15
Tea Break		11h15 - 11h30
<b>High level Panel 2</b> <b><i>Role of state and non state actors in promoting a pro-poor regional integration</i></b> <b>Moderator:</b> Chris Maroleng	<b>Speakers:</b> Jonathan Kaunda Mike Muller Bheki Moyo <b>Discussants:</b> Matlotleng P. Matlou/ Siphamandla Zondi/Percy Makombe	11h30 - 12h30 <b>Discussion Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Role of research institutions in regional strategies</i></li> <li>• <i>National planning agencies and regional integration</i></li> <li>• <i>Bridging the gap between state and non-state actors</i></li> </ul>
Discussions		12h30 - 13h30
Lunch		13h30 - 14h30
<b>High level Panel 3:</b> <b><i>Finance, trade, investment and pro-poor growth</i></b> <b>Moderator:</b> Chris Maroleng	<b>Speakers:</b> Amedee Darga Maya Makanjee Kojo Paris <b>Discussants:</b> Fudzai Pamacheche/ Prega Ramsamy/ Michele Ruiters	14h30 - 15h30 <b>Discussion Topics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Poverty reduction strategies in Mauritius</i></li> <li>• <i>Financial inclusion for poverty reduction</i></li> <li>• <i>Drivers of a pro-poor regional integration</i></li> </ul>
Discussions		15h30 - 16h30
Panel discussions with ETV and Closure	Selected panelists (TBC) and moderator	16h30 - 17h30

## ANNEXURE 2: List of Participants

No	Name	Organisation	Country
1	Ximena Gonzales Nunez	Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies	South Africa
2	Amedee Darga	Enterprise Mauritius	Mauritius
3	Amilcar de Sousa	Mozambique High Commission	South Africa
4	Aruna Ramsamy	SOROS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	South Africa
5	Barbara Kalima-Phiri	World Vision International	South Africa
6	Bento Marcos	AFS Interculture South Africa	South Africa
7	Bertha Chiroro	IDAZIM	Zimbabwe
8	Bheki Moyo	TrustAfrica	South Africa
9	Bruno Dindelo	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
10	Budeli Mpfari	UNISA	South Africa
11	Catherine Grant	SAIIA	South Africa
12	Chris Maroleng	ETV	South Africa
13	Daniel Ndlela	Zimconsult	Zimbabwe
14	Deprose Muchena	OSISA	South Africa
15	Derek Browne	Nepad Business Forum	South Africa
16	Fudzai Pamacheche	TradeMark SA	South Africa
17	Gerhard Coetze	ABSA/UP Chair of Inclusive Banking	South Africa
18	Graca Machel	MINDS	South Africa
19	HE Mr Mohamed I Dossa	Mauritius (High Commissioner)	South Africa
20	Jonathan Mayuyuka Kaunda	BBI	Botswana
21	Leonardo Simao	Joaquim Chissano Foundation	Mozambique
22	Lerato Lentsoane	National Planning Commission	South Africa
23	Maditse Malekate	Sebata-Kgomo	
24	Matlotleng P. Matlou	Africa Institute	South Africa
25	Maya Makanjee	Finmark	South Africa
26	Michele Ruiters	DBSA	South Africa
27	Michelle Ndiaye Ntab	MINDS	South Africa
28	Mike Muller	National Planning Commission (South Africa)	South Africa
29	Mpfari Mpfari	UNISA	South Africa
30	Neville Gabriel	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
31	Nomaxabiso Majokweni	BUSA	South Africa
32	NORMAN MOLEELE	BOCCIM	Botswana
33	Nthabiseng Molefe	World Vision International	South Africa
34	Oswell Binha	Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce	Zimbabwe
35	PEDRO MAMPUYA F. TOMBWELE	AfDB	Tunisia
36	Rachel Toku-Appiah	Graça Machel Trust	South Africa
37	Roman Grynberg	BIDPA	Botswana
38	Saintjay Manyasha	Kuleli Constructive Development	South Africa
39	Simba Makoni	Former Finance Minister	Zimbabwe
40	Siphamandla Zondi	IGD	South Africa
41	Tadeo Taruvinga	Southern Africa Cross Border Traders	Zambia

		Association	
42	Trudi Hartzenberg	TRALAC	South Africa
43	Tshepo Lekwape		South Africa
44	Vusi Gumede	Trustee	South Africa
45	Willem Goeiemann	ICBT	Botswana
46	Kojo Paris	A4e Africa	South Africa
47	Saintjay Manyasha	Kuleli Constructive Development	South Africa
48	David Maenaut	Flemish Government	South Africa
49	Themba Mhlongo	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
50	Prega Ramsamy	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
51	Ashley Green-Thompson	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
52	Angie Chitate	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
53	Katiana Ramsamy	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
54	Cindy Snyders	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
55	Benjamin Seithamo	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
56	Tazona Sitamulaho	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
57	Abel Murimbika	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
58	Lusungu Kanchenche	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
59	Lydia Moyo	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
60	Neville Gabriel	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa
61	Thapelo Sekoma	Southern Africa Trust	South Africa