Research Report

Migration and Development in the Southern Africa Development Community Region

The Case for a Coherent Approach

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Peter Mudungwe
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The Case for a Coherent Approach

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Acronyms

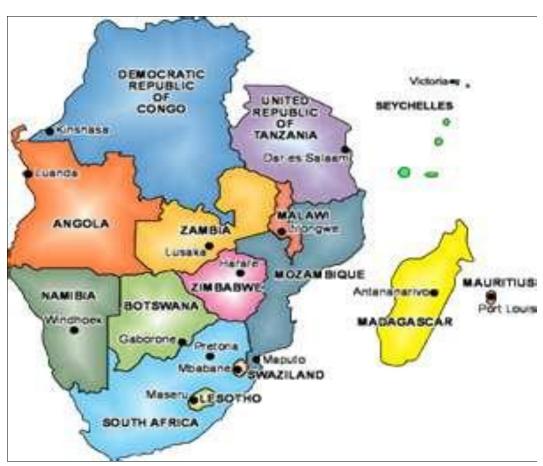|	
ACP	- Africa, Caribbean, Pacific
COMESA	- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	- Civil Society Organization
EAC	- East African Community
EC	- European Commission
ECA-SA	- Economic Commission for Africa Southern Africa Office
GDP	- Gross Domestic Product
GNP	- Gross National Product
ILO	- International Labour Organization
IOM	- International Organization for Migration
MIDA	- Migration for Development in Africa
MIDSA	- Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa
NEPAD	- New Partnership for Africa's Economic Development
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
PRSPs	- Poverty Reduction Strategies
REC	- Regional Economic Community
RISDP	- Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
SAMP	- Southern African Migration Project
SADC	- Southern Africa Development Community
SADC-CNGO	- Southern Africa Development Community – Council of Non-governmental Organizations
UN	- United Nations
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	- United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Map of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Countries

Executive Summary

Due to their centrality in both globalization and development, migration and global labour mobility will be some of the development topics that will take centre stage in the 21ˢᵗ century. The growth in international migration has unraveled the complex linkages between migration and development, and has prompted scholars and practitioners to explore and understand these linkages. In essence, the debate on the migration and development nexus evolves around the prospects of maximizing the positive impact of migration while minimizing its negative repercussions on development. Thus in addition to developing programmes that specifically address migration, there is a growing realization of the need to harness the development potential of migration in continental, regional and country specific settings. In this regard, this paper is an effort to stimulate and contribute to the migration and development debate in the SADC region, and explore the benefits that could accrue region as a result of the coherent management of migration.

Southern Africa has a long history of migration which has been occasioned by its colonial past, cultural ties, civil wars, poverty and unequal economic development, all of which have combined to push people in the region to migrate in search of refuge or better livelihoods. While the bulk of cross-border migration in the region is intra-regional, in recent years there has been a growth in migrants from other regions within Africa seeking economic opportunities and asylum. This paper argues that the realities of globalization and migration pressures from within the SADC region and other regions in Africa are likely to continue in the foreseeable future, and that no amount of control measures will curtail the influx of migrants into, and migratory movements within the region. It is further argued that since the goal of SADC is regional economic integration, it is imperative that the region seeks to understand the nature, dynamics and impact of migration, and manage it for the benefit of the region.

Within this context, the paper examines some of the key emerging issues in the migration and development discourse in the SADC region, that is, (i) the migration policy and legal framework; (ii) migration data management; (iii) labour migration/the brain drain; (iv) the diaspora; (v) remittances; (vi) migration and gender; (vii) informal cross-border trade; (viii) migration and health; (ix) the rights of migrants; and (x) xenophobia, and provides recommendations as to how SADC could strategically address these issues.

Introduction

From time immemorial, the existence of mankind has been characterized by movement in search of opportunity, or as a strategy to escape conflict, hunger or natural disasters. Currently it is estimated that there are over 200 million international migrants, representing about 3.1 per cent of global population [i], and forecasts suggest that migration is likely to continue in the foreseeable future [IOM, 2009 (b)]. The World Bank notes that due to their centrality in both globalization and development, migration and global labour mobility will be some of the development topics that will take centre stage in the 21st century. This is typified by recorded migrant remittances, which constitute two thirds of foreign direct investment (FDI), and more than double official development assistance (ODA) in developing countries. In some countries remittances have surpassed FDI and ODA [Vargas-Lundius *et al*, 2008].

Migration is not only on the rise, but is also becoming increasingly complex. Nation states and economic blocks are faced with concurrent flows of permanent and temporary labour migrants, regular and irregular migrants, as well as voluntary and forced movements; elements of which can be difficult to unravel short of coherent and innovative policy decisions [IOM, 2010 (a)]. The growth in international migration has also unraveled the complex linkages between migration and development, and has prompted scholars and practitioners to explore and understand these linkages. Thus in addition to developing programmes that specifically address migration, there is need to appreciate and reinforce the way in which existing development programmes address both the causes and effects of migration, and at the same time harness the development potential of migration in country-specific settings. This can be achieved through integrating migration in regional, national and local development frameworks [Mudungwe, 2011].

The unprecedented focus on migration has seen the growth in the number of countries, regions and continents seeking to more actively engage in migration and development [IOM, 2009 (b)]. In an effort to stimulate and contribute to the migration and development

debate in the SADC region, this paper attempts to demonstrate the magnitude, nature and impact of migration in the region, and the benefits that can be occasioned by the deliberate coherent management of migration. It also provides a situation analysis of current efforts towards integrating migration in development frameworks at regional level, and recommends possible migration and development initiatives that could be implemented at regional level to complement current efforts.

The paper draws on secondary sources of data, and is divided into five chapters. As a point of departure, the first chapter makes an attempt to define and discuss the links between migration and development, and sets the tone for the need for sound migration management within the context of overall development. The second chapter focuses on the extent and nature of migration in the SADC region, noting the likelihood of increased migration given the economic disparities and historical ties between countries in the region and globalization. Chapter three makes the case for a coherent approach to managing migration in the region within the context of the vision and goals of SADC. Chapter four examines some of the key emerging issues in the migration and development discourse in the SADC region. These have implications on the socio-economic development and integration of the region, and should therefore be considered in mainstreaming migration into regional development frameworks. The concluding chapter emphasizes the need for, and importance of sound policies and programmes in the management of migration in the region.

1. The Migration and Development Nexus

Debate on the migration and development nexus has evolved around the prospects of maximizing the positive impact of migration while minimizing its negative repercussions [IOM, 2009 (b)]. Some of the opportunities presented by migration include: the inflow of remittances, which are a major source of foreign currency, and have the potential to support international balance of payments and alleviating unemployment in sending countries: the increased potential for trade flows between migrant sending and host countries: and investments from diasporas, and philanthropic activities of individuals in the diaspora that can contribute to relief efforts and local community development. On the other hand negatives associated with migration include: the loss of skilled workers (brain drain) and the resultant reduction in the delivery of essential services, economic growth and productivity, and the potential for inflation in the local economy due to remittances [Mudungwe, 2011; Farrant *et al* 2006].

1.1 Defining Migration and Development

Migration

From a geographical standpoint, "migration" is….. "*the movement of a person or group of persons from one geographical unit to another across an administrative or political border, with the intention of settling indefinitely or temporarily in a place other than their place of origin. Viewed from the human standpoint, any person who leaves his/her country with the intention to reside in another is called…* a migrant. *Internal migration is movement within the same country, from one administrative unit, to another. In contrast, international migration involves the crossing of one or several international borders, resulting in a change in the legal status of the individual concerned. Migration may be 'temporary' or 'permanent,' depending on the duration of absence from the place of origin and the duration of stay in the place of destination*" [2].

According to the UN international standard for classification of migration, an international migrant is defined as "*any person who changes his or her country of usual residence*",

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[2] http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/522 (Accessed 4 October, 2011)

with long-term migrants being defined as those people who move to a country other than their country of usual residence for a period of at least one year, while short-term migrants are people who move to a country for a period of at least three months but less than a year [UN, 1998].

Development

Development is defined as…. "*a specified state of growth or advancement*" [3] or… "*the act or process of going from the simple or basic to the complex or advanced*" [4], while economic development refers to…. "*a sustainable increase in living standards*…and…. *per capita income, better education and health as well as environmental protection*"..[5]. Economic development implies an…. "*increase in the standard of living in a nation's population with sustained growth from a simple, low-income economy to a modern, high-income economy*"….and it…. "*typically involves improvements in a variety of indicators such as literacy rates, life expectancy, and poverty rates*" [6].

Economic Development

Economic development is the act of…. "*building the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation*" [7]. Economic development is best achieved through the collaboration of government, the private and non-governmental sectors, and local communities (stakeholders) working in unison to improve the local economy [8].

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3 http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/development (Accessed 4 October, 2011)

4 http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ (Accessed 4 October, 2011)

5 http://schumpeter2006.org/blog/2006/12/20/definition-of-economic-development/ (Accessed 4 April, 2011)

6 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_development (Accessed 4 April, 2011)

7 http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTURBANDEVELOPMENT/EXTLED/0,,contentMDK:20185186~menuPK:399161~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:341139,00.html (Accessed 4 April, 2011)

8 http://devplan.kzntl.gov.za/asalgp/resources/documents/asalgphandbooks/4-what-is-LED.htm (Accessed 4 April, 2011)

1.2   The Migration-Development Nexus

Migration has the potential to impact development positively or negatively. Essentially, migration and development entails a conscious effort to harness the positive aspects of migration for the benefit of development at the regional, national or local levels, while simultaneously mitigating its negative impact. This can be achieved through mainstreaming migration in development initiatives, or creating conditions that facilitate the utilization *of "….migrant capital for the development of migrant-sending countries, and development-friendly migration policies which, by facilitating mobility, support the process of accumulation of migrant capital*" [Gallina, 2010]. This entails assessing the implications of migration on the goals, objectives and activities of development plans with a view to improving development outcomes. It requires integrating migration concerns at all stages of development planning, including policy formulation and project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This approach ensures that migration is viewed as an issue that affects all aspects of human development, and is entrenched in the broader development strategy [Global Migration Group, 2010].

2. The Magnitude, Nature and Impact of Migration in the SADC Region

Based on the above definition of migration, it can be asserted that Southern Africa has a long and diversified history of migration which has been occasioned by its colonial past, cultural ties, civil wars, poverty and unequal economic development, all of which have colluded to pull/push people in the region to migrate in search of better livelihoods.

2.1 The Magnitude of Migration in the SADC Region

The bulk Southern African cross-border mobility occurs within the region or with neighbouring regions and a relatively small percentage moves overseas, confirming the significance of South-South migration in the region. In 2005 over 90% of migrants in Southern Africa were from within the region [ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011]. The bulk of these migration streams involve different categories of migrants such as professionals, temporary cross-border workers, informal cross-border traders (especially female traders), seasonal migrants (mainly farm labourers), clandestine workers, refugees, and unskilled workers. These movements play a critical role in the livelihood strategies of many households and communities in the SADC region.

In 2010, the estimated number of international migrants in Southern Africa constituted 2.5 per cent of the region's total population. This is comparable to the estimated 3.1 per cent of the global population that are migrants [IOM, 2009 (b)]. The Southern Africa percentage however varies by country. In 2005 the major migrant sending countries included Angola (accounting for 22% of migrants in the region), Mozambique (20%), Democratic Republic of Congo (14%), South Africa (11%) and Zimbabwe (7%). These countries accounted for 75% of migrants in the region. During the same period the major migrant recipient countries included South Africa (33%), Zimbabwe (20%), Malawi (14%), Mozambique (14%) and Zambia (10%). These five countries were host to 70% of migrants from the region. It is noteworthy that some countries like Mozambique, South

Africa and Zimbabwe are both migrant sending and recipient countries [ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011].

With regard to the SADC diaspora [9], a relatively small percentage of the region's citizens are resident in the diaspora in comparison to intra-regional migration. In 2005, SADC citizens in the diaspora accounted for 2.53% of the total regional migrant population [ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011]. However the high profile nature of this stock of migrants brings into perspective the import and impact of the loss of human resources to the region. SADC countries are impacted by brain drain in each of the six important categories of professions, that is, (i) health professionals, (ii) scientists and academics, (iii) entrepreneurs and managers, (iv) qualified professionals, e, g. economists, social scientists, engineers, architects, etc. (v) information technology specialists, and (vi) cultural workers, including musicians, artists and designers. However, except for health workers, little is known about the migration of other categories of professionals both within and out of the region [Crush and Williams, 2010].

2.2   *The Nature of Migration in the SADC Region*

Crush and Williams (2010) note that migration in the Southern African region is on the rise, is more dynamic and complex than ever before, and is characterized by increases in labour migration, feminization of migration, circular migration, irregular migration and an increase in refugees.

Labour Migration

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9   The term SADC diaspora refers to citizens (and their networks and associations) of the SADC who are resident outside the region, but maintain links with their communities of origin in the region. This concept includes the more settled "*expatriate communities, migrant workers based abroad temporarily, expatriates with the nationality of the host country, dual nationals and second - third generation migrants*" [IOM 2010 (c)]. Thus under this concept the SADC region is defined as an entity; and consequently citizens of a SADC Member State residing in another Member State according to the aforementioned definition would not constitute a diaspora as they are within the entity (region).

In 2010, only 5.2% of migrants in the SADC region were refugees [UNDP, in ACP Observatory on Migration: 2011]. It is likely that the remaining 94.8% were labour (or economic) migrants. The magnitude of labour migration in the region is corroborated by a survey conducted in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe which showed that 57% of the respondents had parents who had worked in another country while 23% had grandparents who had also done so [Crush and Williams, 2010].

Feminization of Migration

In recent years the Southern African region has witnessed a significant increase in female migration. In 2010 it is estimated that 45% of migrants in the region were female. This figure is comparable to the proportion of female migrants worldwide which stands at 49% [ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011]. Recent research shows diminishing differences in the profiles of male and female migrants. Female migrants are now younger, less likely to be married and are also engaging in economic migration [Dodson *et al*, 2008].

Circular Migration

Research by the Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) has shown that the majority of cross-border migrants in Southern Africa are circular migrants who move for short periods from their country of usual residence to one or more countries for purposes of employment, or to conduct an economic activity [Crush *et al*, 2006]. These migrants include seasonal agricultural workers in border areas, construction workers and informal cross-border traders [ii], etc. This category of migrants views migration as a temporary strategy to seek for better livelihoods [Gallina, 2010]. Most migrants in this category are irregular, and are therefore not included in the estimated 3.6 million international labour migrants in the region [UNDP, in ACP Observatory on Migration: 2011].

Irregular Migration

Although its scope is difficult to determine, irregular labour migration (labour migrants working without work permits and/or appropriate residency status) has been on the increase in the SADC region in the past decade. The majority of irregular migrants (about 90%) originate from within the region. The major source countries include Mozambique and Zimbabwe, while South Africa and Botswana are the major destination countries [Crush and Williams, 2010].

Concomitant with the increase in irregular labour migration has been the growth in the informalization of migrant labour employment, with increasing numbers of labour migrants working in the unregulated informal sector, and in the commercial agriculture and construction sectors. Several studies have concluded that mainly due to their irregular status, the weak capacity of authorities to enforce labour laws, and challenges encountered by labour unions to mobilize migrant workers, in general labour migrants in the region are subjected to exploitative conditions of employment [Crush and Williams, 2010].

Human trafficking and smuggling, which are aspects of irregular migration, seem to be on the rise in the region. Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are both source and transit countries while South Africa is a major destination country for trafficked persons. Other source countries of trafficked persons include Thailand, China and Eastern Europe [United States Department of State: 2010 in ACP Observatory on Migration: 2011].

Refugees

Due to wars, political instability and natural disasters in the region and neighbouring regions, a sizable proportion of international migrants in the region are refugees. In 2010 almost 7% of the total stock of international migrants in the region were refugees. Crush and Williams (2006) estimate that over 80% of the non-SADC migrant stock was concentrated in two countries: Tanzania and the DRC, both with extensive borders with non-SADC countries [Crush and Williams, 2010]. Refugees may account for a major

portion of this percentage. In absolute terms, the top three destination countries for refugees included Zambia (117,000), South Africa (36,000) and Angola (13,000) [ACP Observatory on Migration: 2011]. It is estimated that in 2009 the number of refugee applications in South Africa alone was equivalent to a quarter of refugee applications worldwide (UNHCR, 2010: in ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011). As a region, therefore, SADC shoulders an enormous refugee burden. Yet it does not have a coordinated regional response to this challenge, although sharing the burden regionally is a concept that SADC could consider [Crush *et al*, 2006].

3. A Coherent Approach to Managing Migration in the SADC Region: A Boon for Socio-Economic Development and Integration?

While this paper is cognizant of the pitfalls of migration, and the attendant responses by the authorities to control/restrain it, its point of departure is that as long the migration pull and push factors are in existence, the rational being will endeavour to migrate in a quest to improve their lot, and no amount of control/restrain can stem the tide. Further, the paper postulates that as an essential element of globalization, nation states and regional economic blocks should seek to better understand migration and its various facets, and harness it for the good of their respective constituents.

As noted above, migration in the SADC region is of such a magnitude and has far reaching implications on the socio-economic development and integration of the region that it cannot be ignored. Yet Crush *et al* (2006) make the observation that the majority of countries in the region tend to view in-migration more as a threat, rather than an opportunity. As a result policy has tended to focus on control and exclusion. This anti-immigrationist stance goes against the realities of globalization and global skills markets as well as local economic development needs, and that as a result SADC is in danger of becoming uncompetitive on the global marketplace. The success of this anti-immigrationist stance is also debatable, as past policies designed to keep labour migrants out (for example in South Africa) have only resulted in the rise in irregular migration. This is because of the region's shared colonial past which has resulted in the inter-dependence of countries in the region, and has made cross-border movements inevitable. High unemployment levels prevalent in some Member States have resulted in, among other things, a growth in informal cross-border trade, and migration to countries like Botswana, Namibia and South Africa which have relatively higher employment and wage rates. The situation has been exacerbated by the demand for various categories of labour in the latter countries [Crush and Williams, Editors (a)].

3.1   The Case for a Coherent Migration Management Regime in the SADC Region

Closer integration of neighbouring economies is seen as a first step in creating a larger regional market for trade and investment. Lessons from the experience of the European Union show that regional integration can attenuate socio-economic disparities that induce people to migrate. Increased trade, investment and welfare have had a leveling effect among countries of the EU, which in turn has dampened migration. Trade exchanges and competition within the EU occurred more within industrial or product groups than between economic sectors. Thus adjustment to freer trade did not lead to the loss of whole industries and mass redundancies [Werner].

However, the situation in SADC differs from the EU in many respects, hence the need to discuss migration in tandem with the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade [SADC, 1996 (b)] and the Protocol on Education and Training [SADC, 1997 (a)] since the protocols allude to the necessity for a regional framework in the training and movement of skills within the region. In fact, if regional integration is to take root in a meaningful way in the SADC region, the exchange of human resources should be an integral part of it; and policy makers need to review the region's immigration, labour, and economic policies within the context of migration, as well as establish an environment that is conducive to retaining and attracting skilled labour.

How labour migration in the region will be handled will depend on how SADC chooses to phase it in. Three levels of regional integration are discernible and whose effects on economic catch-up, inward direct investment, job creation and international migration are not the same. At the first level of integration there is extensive free trade without full liberalisation of the movement of factors of production. The second level entails enlarging the existing regional bloc to include new entrants. The new members receive budget transfers, but barriers to labour mobility are maintained. The third level involves full economic and monetary integration, including full freedom of movement and establishment within the regional bloc [Garson, 1998]. Varying degrees of the liberalization of factors is possible at each stage. Moves to establish the Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) by SADC, East African Community (EAC) and COMESA [SADC, 2011 (a)] call for SADC, and indeed the other Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

involved in this initiative, to contemplate how the movement of labour will be handled at the regional level before being phased into the larger TFTA. In fact the current discussions on the economic aspects of the TFTA should include labour migration and other social dimensions of integration.

3.2   Labour Migration within the Context of the SADC Treaty and Protocols

According to Article 5 of its Treaty, the objectives of SADC include the following [SADC, 2011 (b)]:

i.   Promote sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;

ii.   Promote common political values, systems and other shared values which are transmitted through institutions which are democratic, legitimate and effective;

iii. Consolidate, defend and maintain democracy, peace, security and stability;

iv.   Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the interdependence of Member States;

v.   Achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes;

vi.   Promote and maximise productive employment and utilisation of resources of the Region;

vii. Achieve sustainable utilisation of natural resources and effective protection of the environment;

viii. Strengthen and consolidate the long standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the people of the Region;

ix.   Combat HIV/AIDS or other deadly and communicable diseases;

x.   Ensure that poverty eradication is addressed in all SADC activities and programmes; and

xi.   Mainstream gender in the process of community building.

SADC proposes to achieve these objectives through the following:

i.   Harmonise political and socio-economic policies and plans of Member States;

ii. Encourage the people of the Region and their institutions to take initiatives to develop economic, social and cultural ties across the Region, and to participate fully in the implementation of the programmes and projects of SADC;

iii. Create appropriate institutions and mechanisms for the mobilisation of requisite resources for the implementation of programmes and operations of SADC and its institutions;

iv. Develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to the free movement of capital and labour, goods and services, and of the people of the Region generally, among Member States;

v.   Promote the development of human resources;

vi. Promote the development, transfer and mastery of technology;

vii. Improve economic management and performance through regional co-operation;

viii. Promote the coordination and harmonisation of the international relations of Member States;

ix. Secure international understanding, co-operation and support, and mobilise the inflow of public and private resources into the Region; and

x.   Develop such other activities as Member States may decide in furtherance of the objectives of (the) Treaty.

In an effort to achieve the above objectives, SADC has signed a number of protocols, including the following: the *Protocol on Trade*, the *Protocol on Health*, the *Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology*, the *Protocol on Mining*, the *Protocol on Education and Training*, the *Protocol on Energy* and *the Protocol on Gender and Development.*

The objectives of the *Protocol on Trade* include liberalizing trade in goods and services, ensuring efficient production within the region, improving domestic, cross-border and foreign investment, enhancing economic development, diversification and industrialization of the region [SADC, 1996 (b)]. The *Protocol on Mining* recognizes that

the development and exploitation of mineral resources can contribute the economic development and improve the standard and quality of life in the region [SADC, 1997 (b)]. Article 3 of the *Protocol on Energy* seeks to develop energy and energy pooling for mutual benefit [SADC, 1996 (a)], while the *Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology* urges the regional body to develop and maintain strategic transport, communications and meteorology infrastructure [SADC, 1996 (c)]. The *Protocol on Health* calls on States Parties to co-operate in addressing health challenges confronting them through effective regional cooperation and mutual support, co-ordinate regional efforts on addressing epidemics and eradicating communicable and non-communicable diseases, promote the effective utilisation of health personnel and facilities, exchange of and attachment of specialists in the region, and harmonise health service provision in the region [SADC, 1999].

Perhaps one of the critical resources that is at the centre of these (and other) regional endeavours is human capital, which is the sum total of education and technical and entrepreneurial skills that SADC citizens possess: the skills that will produce the goods and services that are the subject of the *Protocol on Trade;* exploit and process the mineral resources as per the *Protocol on Mining*; develop sustainable energy resources as expounded in the *Protocol on Energy*; develop and maintain transport, communication and other infrastructure as called for by the *Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology*; and maintain the health of the regional workforce and its citizenry in general as the *Protocol on Health* spells out.

The centrality of human capital can be typified as follows. Firstly, all things being equal, the higher the level (and efficiency) of production by the regional economy, the more the region is likely to be competitive globally. This would also translate into improved standards of living of the region's citizenry. Secondly, not only is human capital one of the key factors of production; it is also a major consumer of products made in the region and therefore higher levels of productivity and efficiency can translate into higher regional demand for goods and services produced in the region. This has obvious implications on regional trade and integration as the ultimate objective of trade is to

satisfy human needs. Thirdly, a skilled, stable labour force is one of the major factors that can attract investment into the region.

The human resource element is dealt with in the *Protocol on Education and Training*. Under this protocol, Member States undertake to make maximum utilisation of regional expertise, institutions and other resources for education and training in the region, eliminate duplication in the provision of education and training and establish and promote regional Centres of Specialisation and Centres of Excellence as instruments for providing education, training and research in the region. Further, the protocol urges Member States to develop a shared system that collects data on the current status and future demand and supply, and the priority areas for provision of education and training, and pool their resources to produce the required professional, technical, research and managerial personnel to plan and manage the development process across all sectors in the region. The protocol also sees the need to relax and eliminate immigration formalities in order to facilitate the free movement of students and academics within the region for purposes of study, teaching, research and other related endeavours [SADC, 1997 (a)].

While the *Protocol on Education and Training* endeavours to provide the region with…. "*one of the most essential means by which to achieve the objectives of the (SADC) Treaty"* [SADC, 1997 (a)]*,* that is, human resources, some pertinent questions arise. Firstly, given the various regional initiatives that are expounded in its Treaty and various protocols, is SADC conversant with the supply and demand for labour in the region and worldwide? Are there gaps in some skill categories and therefore a need to import these skills from outside the region? If so, what are the modalities for importing such skills? What skills are excess to requirements in the region, and can these be exported to other countries/regions? In view of disparities in the levels of economic development among Member States how prepared is SADC to deal with labour movements in the region? Is there a mechanism in the region that marshals labour from areas with surplus skills to those that are skill deficient? If not, is such a mechanism required? How efficient is the regional labour market information system to provide policy makers with answers to these questions? Secondly, due to globalization and the demand for various categories

of professionals worldwide, is the region in a position to retain its human resources and attract those that have left? What mechanisms are in place to encourage 'brain circulation' within the region? Thirdly, given the investment that goes into education and training, what is the cost of the brain drain to the region; and what are the gains from remittances and technology and knowledge transfers from citizens of the region resident in the diaspora? In a nutshell, given the pool of human resources that is at its disposal in its endeavour to achieve its goals, how best can SADC manage the movements within, into and out of the region, and the externalities attendant to these movements? To answer these questions is to begin the migration and development discourse in the SADC region; and such discourse should include a wide range of actors (including migrants, migrant sending and recipient countries, citizens of recipient countries, the private sector, labour unions and civil society).

From the outset it is imperative that the migration and development discourse is preceded by a discussion of some of the emerging themes in this area, and provide a baseline and analysis of the situation in the region. This is the topic of discussion in the next chapter.

4. Emerging Issues in the Migration and Development Discourse in the SADC Region

There are several emerging issues in the migration and development discourse in the SADC region which have implications on the socio-economic development and integration of the region. These are also the key issues that should be considered in mainstreaming migration into regional development frameworks. Perhaps the most evident and noteworthy emerging issues include the following: (i) the migration policy and legal framework; (ii) migration data; (iii) labour migration/the brain drain; (iv) the diaspora; (v) remittances; (vi) migration and gender; (vii) informal cross-border trade; (viii) migration and health; (ix) the rights of migrants; and (x) xenophobia.

4.1   Migration Policy and Legal Framework

Overview of Migration Policy

Although the SADC region does not have an explicit migration policy, it is implied, in broad terms and by proxy, in the SADC Charter of Fundamental Social Rights which outlines one of its objectives as … " *to promote labour policies, practices and measures, which facilitate labour mobility*…" and in the 15-year Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan [iii] which reaffirms SADC Member States' commitment to good political, economic and corporate governance, and in its recognition and acquiescence of the African Union's NEPAD Programme [iv]. The NEPAD Framework recognizes the challenges posed by migration in Africa, and calls for the harmonization of border crossing and visa procedures. It further calls for the reversal of the brain drain into "brain gain", building and retaining within the continent critical human capacities, and developing strategies for utilizing the skills and know-how gained by Africans in the diaspora for the development of Africa [NEPAD, 2001]. Further, in its Strategic Plan for 2004-2007, the African Union placed its diasporas at the centre of its activities. It recognized the African diaspora as critical in mobilizing scientific, technological and financial resources and expertise for the successful management of the programmes of the AU Commission, and lists as some of its activities the establishment of a diaspora

expert database, diaspora conferences (of diaspora students, artists, intellectuals and sports persons) and participation of the diaspora in the AU organs [African Union, 2004]. Further, the 2009 – 2012 AU Strategic Plan identifies the diaspora as a key element in Africa's development and integration [African Union, 2009].

Overview of the Regional Migration Legal Framework

SADC's political will to address migration and development is typified in the various ratifications, declarations and recommendations of the Heads of State of the AU. These are ratifications, declarations and recommendations by organizations to which SADC is party, that is, the ACP Group of States, the AU, ILO and the UN. These include the following: (i) The African Common Position on Migration and Development which was endorsed by the Executive Council through the Executive Council Decision [EX.CL/Dec.305 (IX)] adopted at the Banjul Summit in July 2006, and the Joint Africa-EU Declaration on Migration and Development - Tripoli, November 2006 [African Union, 2006], (ii) The ratification of the strategy of Migration for Development of Africa (MIDA) by the Heads of State of the AU at Lusaka in 2001 [IOM, 2006], (iii) The various recommendations and declarations of the AU, the African Economic Community (AEC, 1991), the seminar on Intra-African Labour Migration (1995), LC/Res 235 (XIX) on the Rights of Migrant Workers (1998), and the Cotonou Agreement signed by all ACP States (2000) [IOM, 2006], (iv) The provisions on migration as expounded in Articles 13, 79 and 80 of the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement ;[ACP/EC, 2000], (v) The Brussels Declaration on Asylum, Migration and Mobility adopted in 2006; [ACP, 2006], (vi) Resolution 60/227 of 7 April 2006 of the United Nations General Assembly on International Migration and Development; [UN, 2006], and (vii) Clause 7 of the Resolution 61/208 of 6 March 2007 of the United Nations General Assembly on International Migration and Development [UN, (b)], and the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration(ILO,2006).

Recommendations

Although the above instruments provide a general legal framework and guidance for the management of migration, what is lacking in the SADC region is a region specific

legal/policy framework that takes cognizance of the regional migration and development context and spells out relevant region specific migration management strategies.

4.2   Migration Data

Migration data is a critical ingredient in mainstreaming migration into policy, planning and development initiatives. By its nature, migration requires co-operation between governments, and if it is to be managed successfully there should be consistency between the migration policies and legislation of various governments, and reliable migration data. While SADC is intent on promoting regional co-operation and co-ordination and implement the *Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons*, Member States acknowledge the insufficiency of data and information on which to base and develop migration policies that would be relevant to most, or all countries in the region. Not only do individual Member States find it difficult to collect and process migration data, but comparing these data between and among countries is a challenge. Further, there is no mechanism for formal data exchange in the region. However, despite the challenges, harmonizing data collection and processing systems in the SADC region is not difficult to phantom, as there already is significant overlap between the systems currently in place in various countries, and there is also an interest in harmonising and sharing migration information systems. That there already is some agreement on the need to harmonise migration data, and some consistency between the data-collection systems in the region should facilitate and expedite the process of harmonization [Tsang and Williams, 2007; Schachter, 2009].

Harmonizing migration data collection systems entails agreeing on the objectives and outcomes of the system; assessing current data collection systems and identifying gaps and opportunities; identifying and agreeing on the migration variables or minimum indicators to be included in the information system, terminology and definitions of the variables; designing the data collection methodology and template; and the actual data collection processing, analysis and dissemination.

An assessment of migration data management in SADC identified increased financial and human resources as some of the pre-requisites for improving migration data collection and management in the region, including the need for capacity building of all stakeholders in the area of migration data collection and processing [Schachter, 2009].

Recommendations

(i) Capacity Building in Migration Data Collection and Management

As noted above, in general there are limitations in financial and human resources with regard to collecting and managing migration data in the region. In this regard there is need for an assessment that evaluates the existing capacity and training needs of Member States and the SADC Secretariat in the area of migration data collection and management. Such an assessment should be within the context of building the capacity of migration data collection and management in the region.

(ii) Complimenting Data Collection with Research

While data is critical to decision making, it should be complemented with research which analyses the drivers, trends and patterns of migration, and the impact and implications of migratory movements in the region. This would increase the ability of Member States and the region to develop and implement a better migration management regime.

(iii) Establishing National and Regional Migration Profiles

I If it is harmonized and sufficiently processed and analysed, primary data on migration can provide an important and necessary foundation on which to build and develop both national and regional migration management regimes. In this regard it is recommended that all data collected through the national migration data information system be consolidated in national migration profiles in the respective Member States.

A country migration profile is a consolidation of migration data, and is a snapshot of the migration situation in a country at a given point in time. Usually the data that is fed into the migration profile is collected during national censuses, inter-censal surveys and other regular migration data collection activities. Collecting migration data during on-

going/regular censuses/surveys reduces costs considerably. However in some cases it may be necessary to commission surveys dedicated to a particular migration variable.

A migration profile forms the basis for well-informed policy making and programming on migration. In general a country migration profile would include the following information: an overview of the migration and development policy, legal, and institutional framework of a country; the country's development indicators; emigration and immigration figures and trends; figures on irregular migration; internal migration trends; circular migration trends; figures on refugees and asylum seekers; return migration; figures on, and the profile and skills of the diaspora; remittances; labour market situation; migration projects and programmes; and migration forecasts. The migration data and analysis would be gendered. Ideally migration profiles should be updated periodically.

Two countries in the region, the Democratic Republic of Congo [10] and Zimbabwe [11], have experience in compiling migration profiles, and could share their experiences with other countries in the region.

Country migration profiles would be consolidated at regional level into a regional migration profile and would provide a basis for evidence based policy formulation and programming on migration at regional level. The SADC Statistical Committee and SADC Statistics Unit could facilitate the consolidation of country migration profiles into regional migration profiles.

4.3   Labour Migration/The Brain Drain

Since 1990 the SADC region has experienced an accelerated flight of skills and intra-regional brain drain [Crush and Williams, 2010]. While Europe and North America are the major beneficiaries of the region's scarce skills, at the regional level some countries (e.g. Zimbabwe) are losing skills to both the region and abroad, while some (in particular

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[10] http://zunia.org/post/democratic-republic-of-congo-iom-migration-country-profile-shows-declining-immigration-predominan/
[11] http://iomzimbabwe.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=13&Itemid=3&limitstart=5

South Africa and Botswana) are gaining what others lose [Crush *et al*, 2006]. However, within the regional context, does the migration of skilled South Africans to Lesotho, or skilled Zambians to Botswana represent a loss of skills to the country of origin or does it represent a building and expanding of the skills base for the region as a whole?

Implications of Skilled Migration in the Regional Context

If regional integration in Southern Africa is going to take place in a meaningful way, the exchange of skilled personnel must be an integral part of it. The implementation of its various protocols and other major private sector investments have implications on, among other things, skilled personnel. This requires rationalization of not only skills within the region, but also taping on the skills of regional citizens based in the diaspora.

To a certain extent, the rationalization of human resources in the region is already taking place, albeit at a slow pace. For example, in 2004 the governments of South Africa and Zimbabwe signed a bilateral agreement in the fields of employment and labour which seeks to facilitate the safe migration of Zimbabweans to work on commercial farms in the Limpopo Province of South Africa and to regularize the conditions of employment of the migrant workers [Mudungwe, 2011]. The significance of such bilateral agreements is that they can become the building blocks for a region-wide labour migration framework.

A study by the SAMP also revealed the occurrence of skills exchange within the region. In a sample of 400 skilled foreigners in South Africa, a total of 41% were from Africa with 18% from SADC countries. In Botswana, 77% of skilled foreigners were from African countries, with the majority coming from SADC countries [Crush and Williams, Editors (b)]. However, although it is already taking place, the regional exchange of skills within SADC could be more efficient if it was happening within a regional labour migration policy framework and plan which is informed by a regional labour market information system, which is currently lacking. Clearly, the region could benefit from a labour market information system that is based on empirical research.

Crush and Williams (2010) note that the paradox of migration in SADC is that while labour migration in the region is on the increase, the majority of migrants prefer to return home after a while. This phenomenon (circular migration) has implications on the portability of social security benefits and pensions. This issue is discussed in greater detail below (The Rights of Migrant Workers).

Recommendations

Labour Market Information Systems

Given the drain from and circulation of skills within the region, and in the context of the quest to achieve the development goals of the region, there is need for a regional labour migration framework which is informed by a regional labour market information system which in turn is based on an efficient data collection system and empirical research. The labour market information system would document and monitor the extent and impact of skills emigration, and could be based on host/sending country censuses and surveys. The data thus collected would be the basis upon which national, and indeed regional skills development, retention, replacement, and attraction strategies would be crafted [Crush *et al*, 2006].

The regional labour migration information system would be based on data from national labour market information systems. This pre-supposes the existence of solid and uniform labour market data collection and collation systems at national level. Should there be capacity deficiencies at national and/or regional levels, due consideration should be given to strengthen the capacities of the relevant bodies responsible for compiling labour market information.

4.4   The Diaspora

Although they account for a relatively small proportion of the total migration stock in the region, the high profile nature of regional citizens in the diaspora begs for their inclusion in the migration and development discourse in the region. Despite their potential in

contributing to the development of their countries of origin and the region at large, not much is known about this group of migrants, save for the health professional category on which considerable research has been undertaken. Besides their contribution in the form of remittances, which according to Campbell *et al*: 2006 are substantial, regional citizens in the diaspora can contribute the development of the region through the transfer of skills to professionals in the region, direct investment, and short-term and virtual return programmes that could benefit sectors such as education and health.

Some countries in the region realize the role which their diasporas can play in socio-economic development, and have set out to engage their citizens abroad. For instance, Zambia has established an Office of Diaspora Affairs, formed a national technical working group on diaspora, and has developed a diaspora engagement framework [IOM, 2010 (b)]. Between 2008 and 2010 Zimbabwe implemented a short-term return programme for Zimbabwean university lecturers and nurse training tutors in the diaspora who returned to teach at state universities and nurse training schools on a short-term basis. The Zimbabwe experience demonstrated that working through and in collaboration with diaspora associations is critical to the success of diaspora engagement programmes [IOM, 2011]. However, it appears there are no associations representing the SADC diaspora at regional level. Existing diaspora associations are organized along national lines, focusing on issues specific to their respective countries of origin, and are not geared towards engaging in regional development initiatives.

Recommendations

(i) Data Collection and Research on the Diaspora

Given their potential to contribute to the development of their home countries and the region, there is need to foster stronger relationships with, mobilize and engage the SADC diaspora at both the national and regional levels. The first step towards such an initiative would be to improve the body of knowledge on the SADC diaspora. This could be achieved through the inclusion of the enumeration of the diaspora in national censuses and inter-censal surveys, coupled with analytical research. The information

thus gathered would facilitate the formulation of national and regional policies on the movement of professionals within and out of the region so that it (the region) maximizes the utilization of its human resources. It would also establish the basis for return migration and other programmes targeting the diaspora, and negotiations with major destination countries/regions of SADC professionals on codes of practice on the recruitment and treatment of its citizens. The information would facilitate the establishment of a reliable database on the diaspora and promote networking and collaboration between professionals in the region and those in the diaspora.

(ii)   Diaspora Organization

Being a critical element in the implementation of diaspora initiatives, there is need to assess the capacity of diaspora associations with a view to addressing their capacity constraints. There is also need for an apex body that represents diaspora organizations at regional level which would interact with SADC structures on issues relating to the SADC diaspora. Being the representative of civil society at regional level, perhaps the SADC Council of Non-Governmental Organizations could provide (or assist in the establishment of) an institutional framework for a SADC diaspora apex.

(iii)   Tapping on the Diaspora

The diaspora of the SADC region has resources, both human and financial which they can contribute to their home countries and the region. In this regard, several diaspora initiatives are possible, including virtual and short/long-term return of professionals in the diaspora to work on regional projects or in specific sectors with skill shortages, and exchange programmes between professionals in the region and those in the diaspora. There is also need to create incentives for the diaspora to invest in the region. Arguably, investment back home by the diaspora is less prone to flight due to perceived or actual risk.

4.5   Remittances

Due mainly to the prevalence of circular migration in the region, which entails migrants leaving family members in their home country, remittances are an important aspect of migration, and constitute one of the primary links between migrant sending and destination countries in the region [Crush *et al*, 2006], and are therefore an important livelihood strategy for households throughout the region. Since most cross-border migration in the region is to neighbouring countries, the bulk of remittance flows are from within the region. According to IFAD, in 2007 remittances amounted to US$4,493 million in selected SADC countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe) [IFAD, 2007 in IOM: 2009]. In 2007 the contribution of remittances to GDP ranged from 0.2% for Botswana to 7.4% for Mozambique, while in 2009, remittance inflows accounted for 25% of Lesotho's GDP [Chikanda *et al*, 2012]. Except in 2005, officially recorded remittance flows to Zimbabwe between 2002 and 2007 surpassed the contribution of Overseas Development Assistance to GDP [Mudungwe, 2009]. The aforementioned remittance figures, however, are underestimates given that in Southern Africa a significant portion of remittances is sent through informal channels and therefore unaccounted for in official statistics. A study by Bloch (2005) revealed that almost 70% of Zimbabwean migrants who participated in a survey indicated that they used informal means to remit money to Zimbabwe. According to the World Bank, in 2009 remittance outflows accounted for approximately 1% or less of the GDP for selected countries [Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia] in the SADC region [ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011]. Comparing this figure to the figures in Annex 4, it can be assumed that there is a net inflow of remittances into the region.

While the primary source countries are South Africa and Botswana, a significant portion of remittances is also received from outside the region. South Africa and Zimbabwe, in particular, have large overseas diasporas. There is evidence to suggest that these largely professional diasporas remit considerable amounts, although comprehensive studies of the volume and usage of such remittance flows have yet to be conducted [Campbell *et al*, 2006].

The most popular mode of remitting both money and goods in the Southern African region is informal. While the close proximity of migrant sending countries plays a significant role in the choice of the remittance mode (informal) [Campbell *et al*, 2006], there is also evidence that the transaction costs of remitting money (especially small amounts), the inefficiency of formal channels, limited access to formal financial institutions and their requirements drive remitters away from formal remittance service providers [Crush *et al*, 2006].

Although available data shows that remittances contribute considerably towards poverty alleviation and the GDPs of countries in the region, up to this point there has been no systematic, cross-regional study of the importance of migrant remittances, or of their potential development value to migrant sending countries in the region [Campbell *et al*, 2006]. Data on the remittance behaviour of migrants, the nature and extent of remittances and their impact on national economies, economic development, alleviating inequalities, and on financial systems in the region is also limited. In order for both migrant households and national economies to make the most of remittances, it appears that there is need for affordable, accessible banking systems in rural and urban areas which can handle international transfers [Crush *et al*, 2006].

Recommendations

(i)   Data Collection and Research on Remittances

Perhaps one of the challenges for researchers in the region is to demonstrate the developmental impact of remittances in the SADC region, and the implications thereof towards regional integration. This could be achieved through economic modeling of one or several migrant sending SADC Member States. The case study would also make recommendations on possible strategies that Member States can adopt to maximize the impact of remittances on the macro-economy.

Once the development impact of remittances has been established, the availability of quality empirical data would ensure well informed policies and programmes on

remittances. Therefore, the current lack of systematic cross-regional data on remittances points to the need for data collection and research on remittances in order to understand remittance behaviour and channels, and the nature and extent of remittances in the region. One efficient way of collecting data on remittances is through scheduled national censuses and inter-censal surveys. The data thus collected by Member States would be aggregated at regional level to provide a regional picture. Such an effort may require strengthening the capacity of national and regional statistical agencies/structures that need such support.

(ii)   Creating a Conducive Environment to Remit Through Formal Channels

There is evidence that countries that have succeeded in realizing increased remittance inflows made considerable investments in creating favourable conditions for the use formal channels, which in turn facilitated remittance data collection and management [IOM, 2009 (a)]. As noted above, the most popular mode of remitting both money and goods in Southern Africa is informal. Further, most migrants are relatively satisfied with this mode of remitting money. Proximity is mentioned as one of the major reasons for this scenario. However, it is the author's observation that if access to formal remittance channels is broadened (to also include rural areas), simplified in both the migrant sending and recipient countries, and costs kept at a minimum it is likely that migrants will increasingly opt for formal remittance channels. Such a situation would present migrants with an alternative, safer means of remitting money. This mechanism also lends itself to data gathering and would therefore improve the quality of remittance information available to policy makers and practitioners alike. In this regard, it would be prudent for SADC and development partners to support on-going efforts towards the provision of efficient, cost-effective, accessible, simplified and reliable formal modes of remitting funds.

4.6   Migration and Gender: The Feminization of Migration

There has been a significant increase in female migration in recent years in the Southern African region. There has also been a shift in the reasons for women's migration, that is,

women increasingly becoming independent migrants in their own right. The feminization of poverty has pushed female household heads and other members to seek work through migration, and most migrant women are the main breadwinners [Crush and Williams, 2010; Lefko –Everet 2007]. Thus, migration has opened an avenue for women to work and earn a living, and consequently exercise greater decision-making power in their own lives [Crush and Williams, 2010].

Research shows that there are significant gender differences in the purpose of migration between men and women. Men migrate primarily in search of employment, whereas women's migration is driven by a wide range of social and reproductive factors in addition to economic incentives [Crush and Williams, 2010]. Even the economic motives for migration are gender-specific, with women largely engaging in cross-border trade, domestic service and informal sector production, while relatively more men work mainly in formal employment. In terms of remittances, female migrants remit significantly lower amounts than male migrants, in part reflecting women migrants' lower levels of income and employment security. However while women's migration is lower in volume and women migrants remit less than male migrants, their contribution is nevertheless highly important to the migrant-sending households. Given that the majority of female migrants come from female-headed households, women's migration is especially significant to such households as the primary (often only) source of household income [Dodson *et al*, 2008].

Gender and development recognizes that women and men, by virtue of their genders and socialization, are positioned differently in society; have different experiences; perform different roles; have different needs and interests and may have different capacities to contribute and benefit from development [Chari, 2004]. There is therefore need for a deeper understanding of the gender dynamics of migration.

Although attempts have been made to better understand the gender and dimensions of migration in Southern Africa, the area remains unexplored [Crush *et al*, 2006]. In general there is still lack of regional gendered research, analysis and understanding of women's

experiences as migrants (Lefko-Everett, 2007 in ACP Observatory on Migration, 2011). Given changing roles of women, employment opportunities, household structure as well as HIV and AIDS, further research into the special needs of women migrants and the impact of migration on gender as well as household formation and livelihood strategies could assist policy makers in developing effective migration policies [Crush *et al*, 2006].

Recommendations

Should the patterns and trends noticed be both valid and sustained, women's cross-border migration in the region is set to increase in magnitude and socio-economic significance. The growing significance of women as migrants in their own right, and the importance of their contribution at the household level translate into the socio-economic development of their host and sending countries, and their contribution towards the regional integration of SADC is also worth noting [Dodson *et al*, 2008]. In this regard, it is critical, therefore, that there is a deeper understanding of the gender dynamics of migration which enables both policy makers and practitioners to isolate and address the special needs of women migrants, thereby enhancing: (i) the benefits that can accrue to women as a result of their involvement in migration; and (ii) the contribution of women migrants to the up-liftment of their families and the socio-economic development of their host/sending countries, and the region at large.

The above observation is instructive to policy makers, researchers and practitioners, and demands that all migration and development initiatives in the SADC region be gendered; from policy formulation through to programming. In the same vein, it is prudent that all migration and development research and surveys should be gendered so as to facilitate evidence based gender sensitive policies and programmes at national and regional levels. This would not only ensure an enhanced appreciation of gender dynamics within the context of migration (and therefore the identification of appropriate gender questions to be integrated in migration and development initiatives), but also creates one of the conditions necessary for sustainable mainstreaming of gender in migration and development initiatives in the region.

4.7   Informal Cross-Border Trade

Historically, informal cross-border trade has been an important part of the Southern African economy. It dates back to the pre-colonial period when people of the region bartered goods informally. The erection of borders brought with it various tariff and non-tariff barriers, making informal trade illegal. This disrupted economic activities especially among communities living along border areas [Tekere *et al*, 2000]. Despite these disruptions, informal cross-border trade continued, albeit limited, but increased with the cessation of wars of independence and the attainment of self-rule in Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. In recent years, growing poverty, shrinking formal sector employment and unequal development have seen the growth of informal cross-border trade in the SADC region; a sector that is mainly populated by women.

While some countries in the region have experienced relative poverty and declining living standards, the rigorous (and often cumbersome) import controls imposed on formal businesses, the liberalisation of exchange controls, economic prosperity and social and political stability in neighbouring countries have made informal cross-border trade attractive [Tekere *et al*, 2000]. In some cases, low commodity prices and poor road/rail networks within countries encourage communities living along border areas to trade their commodities in neighbouring countries [UN, (a)].

Although the informal cross-border trade sector plays a significant role in food security (the movement of food and agricultural goods), is an important source of household income, employs a significant number of women and constitutes a significant proportion of cross-border traffic in the region, informal cross-border traders are often not formally recognized nor included in migration legislation and regional/national trade policies. They face a myriad of bureaucratic and other obstacles, even with the region aiming for free trade [Crush *et al*, 2006]. This state of affairs is partly due to the fact that informal cross-border traders are largely fragmented and lack the capacity to lobby for issues affecting the sector. In many countries, there are no formal associations representing informal cross-border traders and where they exist, they are relatively weak [Mudungwe, 2005 (a)]. Yet trade associations have the potential to offer informal traders an excellent

opportunity to lobby and advocate for a wide range of issues, including immigration/customs regulations, trade licenses, working conditions, extension of the one-stop-border concept to busy border posts in the region, access to health care, etc [Mudungwe, 2006 (b)]. There is also scope to negotiate affordable medical insurance for cross-border traders. Further, there is potential to facilitate the security of money during travel through issuing informal cross-border traders with debit/credit cards which can be used within the region.

A salient, yet less recognizable (and perhaps unacknowledged) feature of the informal cross-border trade sector is the important role that informal cross-border traders play in integrating people of the SADC region. While building on the historical ties of the peoples of the region, the social networks that informal cross-border traders form in the different countries where they operate are a strong complement towards regional integration [Muzvidziwa, 2001].

Recommendations

(i)   Research on the Informal Cross-border Trade Sector

Given the importance of the informal cross-border trade sector in the SADC region in terms of regional economic trade and social integration, direct and indirect employment creation, socio-economic up-liftment of women, and the role it plays in food security, there is need for on-going research to better understand this sector in terms of its extent and role in livelihood strategies and food security, as well as an income earning opportunity for women. This research would also inform the development of migration, trade, customs and investment policies which include and promote this sector [Crush *et al*, 2006]. Since the majority of cross-border traders are women, policies that seek to enhance this sector would invariably contribute to one of the objectives of the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, which seeks to empower women through the development and implementation of gender responsive legislation, policies, programmes and projects [SADC, 2008].

(ii)   Building Capacities of the Informal Cross-border Trade Sector

The cross-border trade sector lacks structured organization, especially at regional level. In this regard it is critical, therefore, that this sector initiates and coordinates regional dialogue on informal cross-border traders with a view to strengthening their capacity to mobilize and organize. Given the potential benefits of strong organisation in addressing issues that impact adversely on their well-being, it is imperative that informal traders establish strong national cross-border trade associations, which in turn is a prerequisite for strong representation at regional level. Such representation at SADC level would articulate the needs of, and advocate for the cause of informal cross border traders nationally and regionally. It would also be prudent for development agencies to support the capacity building efforts of national/regional cross-border trade associations. In this regard, current efforts by the Southern Africa Trust and the SADC Council of NGOs to support the operationalization of a regional cross-border trade association in Gaborone, Botswana are commendable.

(iii)   Regional Policy Framework for Cross-border Trade

Due to the inadequacy of the SADC Protocol on Trade in addressing the needs of informal cross-border traders, there is need to develop an addendum to the protocol or a separate policy framework that takes into account the smaller traders [SARDC, 2008].

4.8   Migration and Health

(i)   Migration and HIV and AIDS

In general Southern Africa is at the epicentre of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, and has the highest HIV prevalence rates in the world. Links between HIV and AIDS and migration are complex. The incidence of HIV is generally higher among migrants and their sexual partners, and migration is linked to the spread of HIV in the following ways: (a) in general migrant communities are socially and economically marginalized and have high rates of infection; (b) the social and sexual networks of migrants make them more vulnerable to infection; (c) migration encourages high-risk sexual behaviour; and (d) migrants are

harder to reach with HIV preventive education, condom provision, HIV testing and treatment and care [Crush *et al*, 2007].

In linking human mobility and the epidemiology of HIV, it is important to note that different forms of migration lead to different social and geographical forms of migrant communities, and thus to different causes and cultures of risk. Where single-sex labour migration is regularized and formalized as in the South African mines, migrant communities and an associated migrant culture has developed. Sex and sexuality are integral components of such cultures, including commercial or transactional sex, and heterosexual as well as homosexual relations, in addition to sex with a female partner at 'home' [Crush *et al*, 2007]. Seasonal/temporary migrants (including informal cross-border traders), truckers, refugees, irregular migrants and internally-displaced persons are also especially vulnerable to HIV infection. Xenophobia also marginalizes already-vulnerable migrant communities and exacerbates the socio-economic conditions that contribute to the spread of HIV. Further, the gender dynamics of migration lead to differences between men and women in terms of their risk of exposure to HIV [Crush *et al*, 2007].

HIV and AIDS are also becoming an increasingly important cause of migration and mobility. For example: (i) most migrants with AIDS return home to live with family members to obtain care; (ii) loss of income through death or debilitation of a migrant may encourage migration by other household members; (iii) HIV and AIDS can lead to a decline in rural productivity and food security, increasing pressure for out-migration; (iv) employers may replace migrant workers with HIV/AIDS with new migrant workers; (v) people with HIV/AIDS may migrate to avoid stigmatization and/or to obtain health care; and (vi) AIDS orphans (who may themselves be HIV positive) may migrate to live with relatives or to seek their own income-earning opportunities [Crush *et al*, 2007].

Infusing migrant communities with education, prevention, testing, treatment and care is the only realistic means of dealing with the current HIV epidemic and containing its further spread. To further stigmatize or marginalize migrants, or even to ignore their

particular HIV and AIDS intervention needs, serves only to strengthen the synergy between HIV and AIDS and migration [Crush *et al*, 2007].

(ii)   *Migration and Communicable Diseases*

Besides HIV, the management of communicable diseases within the context of migration should be an issue of concern in the Southern African region. Since migrants and locals interact socially, a migrant with a communicable disease can spread it to the local population. Similarly, a migrant can contract a communicable disease in the host country and spread it in his/her home country upon return, or in transit. Thus the dynamics between migration and communicable diseases can undermine both the migrant recipient and sending countries' health provision efforts. This should be viewed against the backdrop of migrants' access to health services. In various countries in the region, locals pay a nominal/subsidized fee to access healthcare services at public institutions, while foreigners pay the full cost. Because of their meagre resources, most informal cross-border traders do not seek treatment in foreign countries, but would instead wait until they get home where they can access subsidized treatment [Mudungwe, 2005 (b)]. Such delays in treatment, particularly for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), lead to increased HIV vulnerability, as STIs are a major contributory factor to HIV infection [v].

Migration also has implications on the treatment of STIs, HIV and other communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, for which continuity of treatment is critical. This is especially the case with transient migrants who may spend long periods of time away from home, and deportees. Continuity of treatment under the same treatment protocol is essential, lest the patient develops drug resistance. However, differences in treatment protocols for various diseases in the SADC region may not allow for treatment continuity for transient migrants who may require treatment in more than one country.

Recommendations

(i)   *Migration and HIV and AIDS*

The area of HIV and AIDS and migration is probably the most researched in the region. A number of regional initiatives in this area are also underway. As noted elsewhere in

this paper, xenophobia leads to the marginalization of migrants, which in turn may contribute to high rates of infection as migrants are wary to participate in HIV and AIDS prevention initiatives or seek treatment of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. While it is gratifying to note that since the xenophobic attacks of foreigners in South Africa in 2008, a number of community initiatives to address xenophobia in South Africa have been implemented, it is paramount that similar initiatives be launched regionally as migration is dynamic and evolving all the time.

(ii)   Equity in Access to Treatment and Standardization of Treatment Protocols

While a considerable amount of work is being done in the area of HIV and AIDS and migration, there seems to be gaps in the area of migration and health in general, and communicable diseases in particular, starting with research on the implications of regional migration on the spread of communicable diseases.

Given the challenges that migration poses in the spread of communicable diseases in the region, equity in access to treatment and standardization of treatment protocols across countries is essential. This could be achieved within the context of the SADC *Protocol on Health*, which calls on States Parties to co-operate in addressing health challenges confronting them through regional cooperation and mutual support, co-ordination of regional efforts on addressing epidemics and eradicating communicable and non-communicable diseases, and harmonizing health service provision in the region. The protocol also calls for States Parties to harmonize tuberculosis control activities and HIV and AIDS programmes [SADC, 1999].

Concomitant with issues of equity in access to treatment is the question of transferability of medical insurance across countries in the region, especially for trans-migrants who routinely move across countries in the region as part of their business, for example, cross-border traders.

4.9   The Rights of Migrant Workers

Labour migrants in Southern Africa, especially irregular migrants, have seldom enjoyed the same basic rights as local workers. Many, especially in commercial agriculture, construction and secondary industry still work under exploitative conditions. In the majority of countries the capacity to enforce labour laws is weak, and unions have traditionally had problems in organizing migrant workers [Crush and Williams, 2010]. Yet sectors such as commercial agriculture have relied heavily on migrant workers in the past, and this trend is likely to continue in the foreseeable future.

In SADC only Lesotho and Seychelles have ratified the *UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families*. Considering the Convention's emphasis on collaboration, it would be difficult for a country in the region to effectively implement the Convention if other Member States in the region are not party to the Convention.

The cyclical and temporary nature of migration in the SADC region has implications on the portability of social security benefits and pensions (and therefore the livelihoods of migrants and their dependents), especially for lower categories of migrant workers. This is more critical given the magnitude of cyclical/temporary migration in the region. Yet the portability of social security benefits and pensions in some sectors and across countries in the region is lacking or limited.

Recommendations

(i)   Ratification of Conventions and Protocols
The ratification of international conventions (especially the *UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families*) on a regional scale could serve as a framework through which Southern African countries can address the rights of migrant workers in a holistic manner.

(ii)   Negotiation of Bilateral Agreements on Labour Migration
The rights of migrant workers and the transferability of social security benefits and pensions can be protected within the context of bilateral agreements, and these should

be encouraged as they are building blocks towards a regional agreement on the protection of migrant workers and the migration of social security benefits and pensions.

(iii)   *Portability of Social Security*

There is need to investigate the feasibility of the migration of social security benefits and pensions within the region. In implementing such a scheme, perhaps SADC could adopt an incremental approach, starting with a limited number of benefits in one or two economic sectors and gradually extending to other benefits and sectors.

4.10   Xenophobia

While SADC focuses on the economic and trade aspects of development in the region, the social dimensions should also be accorded the same level of importance. Without these social dimensions, development is incomplete and unsustainable [ECA-SA/SADC, 2008(a)]. Within the context of regional integration, social integration is both a major driving force and overriding objective of social and economic development, and should be recognized thus [ECA-SA/SADC, 2008(b)]. Migrants should be economically and socially integrated in recipient countries in order to reduce unnecessary tensions, thereby laying a strong foundation for regional development. Thus social development which embraces social integration should be part of the regional integration debate [ECA-SA/SADC, 2008(b)].

One important factor that is critical to the integration of SADC is its citizenry. Yet the hostility towards migrants (especially of African origin) is common in the region. Xenophobia is a concern not just because it makes the lives of individual migrants' lives uncomfortable. Due to the fear it instils, it may result in the exclusion of non-nationals from social services that they may be entitled to, for instance, health and education, and further marginalize and exclude vulnerable communities, even for non-nationals who are in the country legally [Crush *et al*, 2006]. Within the context of the 2008 xenophobic attacks on foreigners in South Africa, it is pertinent to pose the following questions: How ready are the citizens of SADC for regional integration, and what is their understanding of the concept? Do SADC citizens see the real benefits of regional integration? Have the

governments and civil society done enough to promote the concept of regional integration among their citizens/constituents? How well informed are citizens on SADC programmes, and what is their level of contribution to major policy issues?

Recommendations

(i)   Mobilization/Awareness on Regional Integration

In a quest to address xenophobia and foster social integration in the region, it would be prudent to conduct a survey to establish the views of SADC citizens on regional integration. Ideally such a survey would be complemented by periodic opinion surveys on forthcoming critical issues in the region. The surveys/opinion polls would form the basis for region-wide mobilization and awareness campaigns on regional integration among the citizens of SADC.

(ii)   Bringing SADC Citizens Closer Through Social Interaction

Perhaps there is need to capitalize on the linguistic, historical and cultural affinities of the people of the region and promote social activities the goal of which would be to bring the citizens of SADC closer. Such activities could be themed and coincide with SADC Day, which falls on 17 August. The activities would involve all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, the media, CSOs, citizens, migrants, etc,

5. Conclusions

This overview of the migration and development situation in Southern Africa has shown the magnitude and nature of migration in the region, which has increased immensely in the past ten years and is characterized by tremendous diversity. The paper also demonstrates the likelihood of increased migration in the region, given the economic disparities between countries in the region, historical imperatives and globalization, and the fact that migration is an important livelihood diversification strategy. In light of these considerations, and of the need to view migration as an intrinsic part of efforts towards regional integration and as a broader process of structural change in Southern Africa, the paper makes the case for the proactive and coherent management of migration.

Within the context of managing migration in a coherent manner, the paper draws attention to some outstanding features of, and emerging issues on the migration landscape which need the attention of both policy makers and practitioners in the SADC region. These include substantial intra-regional migration, a small but highly professional diaspora, the brain drain from the region, the significance of remittances, increased feminization of migration, the prevalence of cyclical migration and the attendant need to address the rights of migrant workers, the interplay between migration and health, the significance of informal cross-border trade, the prevalence of xenophobia and its possible adverse impact on regional integration and the need for a harmonized migration data management system in the region.

A common strand running through the discussion on emerging migration issues is the limited data and research on migration issues, and the need for current information on migration. To make sound policy decisions and craft appropriate programmes, accurate data are necessary. There is therefore need for research and surveys on the range of emerging migration issues identified in this paper.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Percentage of Foreign Population Residing in Southern African Countries: 1990 -2010

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Angola	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Botswana	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.4	5.8
Lesotho	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Malawi	12.2	3.2	2.4	2	1.9
Mozambique	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9
Namibia	7.9	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.3
South Africa	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.7
Swaziland	8.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Zambia	3.5	3	3.4	2.4	1.8
Zimbabwe	6.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.9

Source: UNDP (In ACP Observatory on Migration: 2011)

Annex 2: International Migrants Residing in Southern African Countries in 2010

Country	Estimated Population	Estimated No of Migrants	% of Migrants	Estimated No of Female Migrants	% of Female Migrants	Estimated No of Refugees	% of Refugees	Refugees as a % of Total Migrants in the Region*
Angola	18,993,000	65,387	0.3%	34,674	53.0%	12,580	19.2%	0.4%
Botswana	1,978,000	114,838	5.8%	53,220	46.3%	2,813	2.4%	0.1%
Lesotho	2,084,000	6,328	0.3%	2,877	45.5%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Malawi	15,692,000	275,851	1.8%	142,445	51.6%	3,436	1.2%	0.1%
Mozambique	23,406,000	450,020	1.9%	234,365	52.1%	2,663	0.6%	0.1%
Namibia	2,212,000	138,870	6.3%	66,063	47.6%	5,994	4.3%	0.2%
South Africa	50,492,000	1,862,889	3.7%	794,526	42.7%	35,911	1.9%	1.0%
Swaziland	1,202,000	40,418	3.4%	19,283	47.7%	771	1.9%	0.0%
Zambia	13,257,000	233,140	1.8%	115,666	49.6%	116,592	50.0%	3.3%
Zimbabwe	12,644,000	372,258	2.9%	140,721	37.8%	3,750	1.0%	0.1%
Regional Total	**141,960,000**	**3,559,999**	**2.5%**	**1,603,840**	**45.1%**	**184,510**	**5.2%**	**5.2%**

Source: UNDP (In ACP Observatory on Migration: 2011)
*Calculated by the author

Annex 3: Immigration to Southern African Countries in 2005

Destination	Angola	Moza-mbique	Democratic Republic of Congo	South Africa	Zimba-bwe	Tanza-nia	Zambia	Russia	Portugal	Malawi	Mauri-tius	Lesotho	Immigrants From All Countries
Angola	0	8,004	5,609	4,561	3,617	1,994	2,079	1,647	1,555	1,532	841	782	46,106
Botswana	9,292	9,181	9,024	9,290	3,610	3,225	2,730	25	4	1,623	1,970	508	52,022
Lesotho	186	188	122	2,910	158	119	111	124	45	66	19	0	5,519
Malawi	14,267	162,407	8,701	5,332	16,088	13,699	23,549	2,774	2,446	0	1,303	1,213	280,094
Mozambique	461	0	447	125,884	40,132	15,208	6,048	6,478	55,520	9,530	98	23,453	366,478
Namibia	69,373	112	110	36,194	44	39	12,914	3,766	566	20	24	6	142,631
South Africa	152,057	150,369	149,462	0	59,109	52,554	44,809	54,236	8,037	26,568	32,149	8,246	1,025,508
Zambia	153,327	3,993	75,392	7,299	37,763	1,631	0	1,965	571	28,635	908	486	377,440
Zimbabwe	116,660	101,531	71,152	57,861	0	25,297	26,372	20,890	19,729	19,432	2,555	9,914	655,665
Swaziland	195	21,095	189	10,589	76	68	57	754	113	34	41	11	41,496
Regional Total	515,818	456,880	320,208	259,920	160,597	113,834	118,669	92,659	88,586	87,440	39,908	44,619	2,992,959
Regional %	17%	15%	11%	9%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	1%	1%	

Source: UNDP (In ACP Observatory on Migration: 2011)

Annex 4. Remittances to Southern African Countries and their Share of GDP (2007)

Country	US$ (Millions)	Per cent of GDP
Angola	969	2.2%
Botswana	25	0.2%
Lesotho	355	24.1%
Madagascar	316	5.7%
Malawi	102	4.6%
Mozambique	565	7.4%
Namibia	21	0.3%
South Africa	1,489	0.6%
Swaziland	89	3.4%
Zambia	201	1.8%
Zimbabwe	361	7.2%
Total	**4,493**	

Source: IFAD, 2007 in IOM: 2009.

Annex 5: Migration and Development in the SADC Region: A Stakeholder Analysis of Non-state Actors

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
1. Migration and Development Legal and Policy Framework			
1.1 SADC Council of NGOs (SADC-CNGO) [12]	Based in Gaborone, Botswana, the SADC-CNGO was formed in 1998 to facilitate the engagement of the people of the region with SADC Secretariat at regional level, and with the Member States at national level through national NGO umbrella bodies. Its membership includes the NGO umbrella bodies of SADC Member States. The formation of the Council created a common platform for civil society organisations to address issues of poverty alleviation, democratization, good governance, and ending internal political conflicts that have characterized the political landscape of SADC region. To achieve its objectives the Council has encouraged collaboration and partnership with other stakeholders at both national and regional level, promoted and supported people's participation in the development process, and has continually monitored the performance and accountability of SADC secretariat, and Member States on their national, regional and international commitments related to sustainable development.	In July 2010 the SADC-CNGO launched the Free Movement of Persons campaign in Gaborone [13] The campaign was occasioned by the SADC-CNGO concerns over the lack of progress on the signing and ratification of the SADC draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons. The objective of the campaign, therefore, was to advocate for the ratification and implementation of the draft protocol. At the time of the SADC-CNGO campaign, only Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland had ratified the protocol. This number (5) falls short of the nine countries that should ratify for the protocol to be effective. On the eve of the campaign, the SADC-CNGO, noted that "…*civil society in the region calls for signing and ratification of the protocol, scrapping of visa requirements for short term visits of at least 90 days, efficiency and respect of migrants' rights….,scaling up of relevant infrastructural projects at borders, member states to begin dialogue on a regional migration policy as well as on common values and service standards leading to free movement of persons…,*and the…*end to xenophobic attacks*	

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[12] http://sadccngo.org/ (Accessed 19 August 20 11)

[13] http://www.southerntimesafrica.com/article.php?title=NGOs_campaign_for_free_movement_of_SADC_citizens__&id=4542 (Accessed 19 August 20 11)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		and development of efficient means for cross-border traders" [14]. The SADC CNGO is currently supporting the establishment of a regional cross-border trade association in Gaborone, Botswana.	
1.2 Southern Africa Trust [15]	The Southern Africa Trust (SAT) is an independent, regional, non-profit agency. Established in 2005, it is a conglomeration of southern African civil society organisations which seek to engage continental and regional organisations such as the AU, NEPAD and SADC in advocacy and dialogue on public policies that promote growth, democratic governance, and social and economic justice so that the voices of the poor can have an impact in the development of public policies. It supports organisations and processes with regional impact. The vision of the Southern Africa Trust is that policies and strategies across the southern African region work to end poverty. Its purpose is to support processes to deepen and widen engagement in policy dialogue with a regional impact on poverty so that the poor have a better say in shaping policies to overcome poverty in southern Africa.	Southern Africa Trust and other regional civil society organizations issued the *Southern African Civil Society Declaration on Poverty and Development* [16] following the resolution issued by the SADC Heads of State and Government on Poverty and Development in Mauritius in April 2008. Among other things the declaration noted the challenges posed by migration in the region and suggested some solutions. Among other things, the declaration urges SADC Governments to deal with push factors causing brain drain, especially of health workers, and urges that data capture systems be converged to facilitate the portability of social benefits of migrant workers [17]. Currently SAT is supporting the operationalization of a regional cross-border trade association in Gaborone, Botswana.	
1.3 Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) [18].	The Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Educational Trust was established following a workshop that was held in 1988 in Nyanga Zimbabwe which brought scholars and activists from six countries		Although it has not engaged in regional migration WLSA has the potential to work on legal

[14] www.orange.co.bw/news/?p=41589 (Accessed 19 August 20 11)
[15] http://www.southernafricatrust.org (Accessed 27 June 2011)
[16] http://www.southernafricatrust.org/SADC.html (Accessed 27 June 2011)
[17] http://www.southernafricatrust.org/SADC.html   (Accessed 27 June 2011)
[18] http://www.wlsazim.co.zw/ (Accessed 6 July 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	of the southern African sub-continent to discuss the legal situation of women in those countries. The countries were Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. WLSA has six programmes with action research being the core programme. Other programmes include Information Generation, Legal Advice and Services, Lobbying and Advocacy, Networking and Training and Education. WLSA conducts activist research in the seven countries which is intended to inform and influence action to improve women's legal position and which incorporates action into the research by educating women about their legal rights, providing legal advice, questioning and challenging the law as well as instigating campaigns for changes in the law in the course of research. WLSA's vision is to ensure that justice is equitably accessed, claimed and enjoyed by women and girls in all spheres of life while its mission is that WLSA is a renowned southern African feminist and human rights organisation that coordinates and supports evidence based interventions to promote and protect women and girls rights through legal and policy reform and changes to discriminatory socio- cultural practices. WLSA has several objectives, which include the following: (i) Developing the research skills of women's law researchers in the network countries; (ii) Conducting research on gender issues in southern Africa, particularly those related to legal rights; (iii) Providing information on gender and the law and influencing policy and law reform in each country; (iv) Networking and exchanging information between the seven countries; (v) Conducting training and planning seminars on research and producing materials in the seven countries; (vi) Exploring and developing new methodologies and new perspectives for the study of		issues as they impact women migrants in the region. This could include reviewing migration legislation and protocols with a gender lens, and conducting research and documentation on migration and gender.

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	gender and the law in the seven countries; (vii) Co-operating and liaising with other organisations in each country, in the region and internationally which are interested in issues relevant to women and law.		
1.4 International Organization for Migration (Regional Office for Southern Africa, Pretoria [19].	Established in 1951, IOM is an inter-governmental organization with 132 member states and active in over 440 field locations worldwide. IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society and promotes international cooperation on migration issues. IOM works with partners, government and civil society to: • Assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration and mobility • Advance understanding of migration issues • Encourage social and economic development through migration; and • Uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants and mobile populations IOM's regional office for Southern Africa is in South Africa and caters to IOM activities in the entire SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) region. IOM also has offices in Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritius, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. IOM member states in the region include: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Republic of Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Mozambique holds observer status and IOM has signed a cooperation agreement with the Government of Mozambique. IOM's Mission in Southern Africa	One of IOM's activities that has a regional focus is the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA). Through the Regional Consultative Process, the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA), IOM fosters and inter-state cooperation on migration management amongst countries of origin, transit and destination for enhanced policy coherence and common understanding for effective migration management. It seeks to create a shared understanding of the impact of migration among SADC states, thereby improving the capacity of Member States to better manage migration, including progressing towards harmonized data collection system and harmonized immigration policy and legislation. Founded in November 2000, MIDSA aims to (i) Assist SADC governments to respond to the AU Strategic Framework on Migration and AU Common Position on Migration and Development (ii) Stimulate debate on the implications of ratifying the SADC Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement, and (iii) Assist governments to participate in global debates on migration and development. Since its inception, MIDSA has convened 18 conferences which were hosted by 11 different SADC governments.	

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[19] http://iom.org.za/web/

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	IOM believes that migration is a potential catalyst for development and economic growth in Southern Africa and can play a key role in helping countries realize the Millennium Development Goals, but the region also faces a number of migration challenges including increased irregular migration, the emergence of a brain drain of skilled professionals, the disproportionate impact of HIV/AIDS on migrant communities, and population displacement as the result of conflicts, natural disasters, and economic crises. In order to harness the positive benefits of migration and reduce its negative impacts, IOM's Regional Office for Southern Africa and its country offices, are assisting and raising the capacities of governments to effectively manage migration in the region.	Since its inception MIDSA has been a consultative process for government officials of Member States. However the last MIDSA conference that was held in Windhoek (Namibia) in November 2010 was elevated to Ministerial level. Further, that conference made a watershed decision which recommended that the… "*Chair in Office of MIDSA and IOM should pursue the integration of current and future recommendations of the MIDSA ministerial meeting into SADC structures so that these recommendations lead to concrete actions*" [20]. This recommendation is relevant to the Intra-ACP Migration Facility as the Facility will need to collaborate with the MIDSA process in order to avoid duplication and forge a coherent migration and development initiative in the region. Further, the conference made and adopted the following recommendations: • Enhance migration management coordination, including through the establishment of migration focal points in relevant ministries; agreement on common regional standard operating practices including minimum standards for migrants' access to basic social services; capacity building; on-going exchange of experiences and best practices; harmonized border management systems; and an integrated regional information management system. • Encourage countries to expedite ratification of the SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in accordance with	

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[20] http://www.migrationdialogue.org/midsa/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=7 (Accessed 25 June 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		SADC decision. • Address challenges of irregular migration by increasing public awareness in order to discourage irregular migration as well as promoting legal labour mobility channels and opportunities. • Promote the participation of the diaspora in development and mitigate the effects of brain drain by, for example, increasing opportunities for skilled migrants to remain within the region, undertaking a regional assessment of remittance flows and developing a Regional Diaspora Engagement Framework. • Improve the collection, analysis, dissemination and harmonization of migration data, ensuring its application to policy-making and incorporation into national development plans, requiring capacity building of national statistical offices, national migration institutions and the SADC statistical department. • The agreed frequency of MIDSA meetings as follows: ○ Yearly - MIDSA Conference for Permanent Secretaries and Senior Officials ○ Every other year – MIDSA Ministerial Conference [21]	
1.5 The International Labour Organization (ILO)	The ILO seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights. Its mission is to help women and men around the world to find decent working conditions of freedom, equity,	In 2008 ILO and SADC signed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop a Regional Decent Work Programme for SADC (RDWP). The ILO provided technical assistance and advice. The	

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[21] **International Organization for Migration (2010**): Report and Recommendations of the MIDSA Conference on: Managing Migration Through Regional Cooperation - Windhoek, Namibia: 15 - 17 November 2010 (p 23) http://www.migrationdialogue.org/midsa/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=7, (Accessed 25 June 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	security and human dignity through its Decent Work Agenda." The ILO Pretoria Office for Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland was established in Pretoria, South Africa in 1996. Since then, the ILO has undertaken technical cooperation projects in a number of areas related to its mandate in close cooperation with the umbrella organizations for employers and workers, and its affiliates. From 2006, the decent work agenda has been operationalized through Decent Work Country programmes (DWCPs). DWCPs are the guiding framework for ILO support national development plans and programmes. They are implemented in cooperation with ILO constituents, the government, NGOs and other institutions [22].	RDWP outcomes include areas such as regional employment promotion policies; labour market information systems; skills development; labour migration policy; extension of social security schemes; mainstreaming HIV and AIDS in the workplace; occupational safety and health; social dialogue in the formulation of regional socio-economic integration policies; and capacity building of SADC umbrella employers' and workers' organizations in the regional integration process. The outcomes and outputs for the RDWP were adopted and approved during the meeting of the SADC Committee of Ministers and Social Partners in Maputo in April, 2010, resulting in the official adoption of the RDWP. Within the framework of the Protocol on the Facilitation of Free Movement of Persons, the MoU identifies migration as one of the areas of collaboration between the ILO and SADC. In this regard a training workshop was organized for the tripartite partners in the SADC region with the objective of strengthening the capacity of partners to develop, improve and implement labour migration policies and practices based on international standards and good practices. The ILO has been requested to build the capacity of social partners at the national level to better mainstream issues of migration in their decent work country programmes [23].	

2. Migration Data, Research and Documentation

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[22] http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/afpro/pretoria/about/index.htm

[23] **International Labour Organisation**: ILO Cooperation with Regional and other Organizations, The African Union Commission/NEPAD ILO Regional Office for Africa – Addis Ababa

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
2.1 Southern African Migration Project (SAMP)	The Southern African Migration Project (SAMP) is an international partnership network linking organizations in Canada and six southern African states committed to collaborative research, training, public education and policy development on migration issues. It was founded in 1996 to promote awareness of migration-development linkages in the SADC region. SAMP conducts applied research on migration and development issues, works closely with SADC Member States on migration policy research, monitoring and advice, provides policy advice and expertise, offers training in migration policy and management, and conducts public education campaigns on migration-related issues. SAMP also encourages and supports new regional approaches and policies on migration. SAMP believes that national and regional immigration policy must be based on the best possible information and analysis. The overall objectives of SAMP are: (i) To facilitate and enhance regional cooperation in migration research, management and policy-making in southern Africa; (ii) To generate sound and reliable information on migration dynamics, trends and impacts and to disseminate such information to decision-makers; (iii) To promote awareness of the role and contribution of migrants, immigrants and refugees to host societies [24].	In conjunction with MIDSA partners, SAMP provided advice and inputs to SADC governments on the harmonization of migration policy and legislation in the region. SAMP undertook a major review of all national immigration and refugee legislation in the SADC Region, and submitted recommendations on harmonization to governments through MIDSA. A comprehensive catalogue of SAMP publications is available on http://www.queensu.ca/samp/sampresources/samppublications/. Below is a list of relevant research conducted by SAMP: (i) A Migration Audit of Poverty Reduction Strategies in Southern Africa (ii) The Draft Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons in SADC: Implications for State Parties (iii) Regionalizing International Migration: Lessons for SADC (iv) International Migration and Good Governance in the Southern African Region (v) Labour Migration Trends and Policies in Southern Africa (vi) Thinking About the Brain Drain in Southern Africa (vii) Gender, Migration and Remittances in Southern Africa (viii) Voices from the Margins: Migrant Women's Experiences in Southern Africa (ix) Migration, Remittances and Development in Southern Africa (x) Linking Migration, HIV/AIDS and Urban Food Security in Southern and Eastern	Although SAMP has conducted considerable research on various thematic areas on migration, much of the research is outdated and needs updating. There is therefore need for research and surveys on the range of emerging migration issues identified in this paper.

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[24] http://fr.wiserearth.org/organization/view/fa2725806c9db8447b29ad5a9f288413 (Accessed 9 July 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		Africa (xi) The Prospects of Migration Data Harmonization in SADC Through its observatory, SAMP has extracted information from two global data sets on the locations of SADC-born migrants living outside the region. Both databases are based on census data and attempt to measure the 2000 "migrant stock" of destination countries by country-of-birth of migrants [25]. Further, in his presentation at a conference in Ottawa in February 2010, Prof. Jonathan Crush of SAMP indicated that the project was conducting research on the SADC diaspora in Canada. The aims of the study is profile the SADC diaspora in Canada, the degree of its engagement with Africa (e.g. remitting and investment behaviour, skills and knowledge transfer) and identify opportunities for government-diaspora partnerships in promoting African development [26].	
2.2 International Organization for Migration (Regional Office for Southern Africa, Pretoria	See 1.4 above	In 2009 IOM completed a pilot study on "*Data Assessment of Labour Migration Statistics in the SADC Region*", focusing on South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe as part of efforts towards capacity building in labour migration management. The study sought to assess the capacity of existing labour migration data collection with particular attention to remittance flows and brain drain. The study identified a number of limitations and made	

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[25] http://www.queensu.ca/samp/sampresources/Observatory/migrant_stockDRC.html and
http://www.queensu.ca/samp/sampresources/Observatory/database2.pdf (Accessed 7 July 2011)
[26] www.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/12666030811Crush-presentation.pptx (Accessed 7 July 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		recommendations for the establishment of a regionally coherent and coordinated data collection and sharing mechanism [27].	
2.3 University of Pretoria, Centre for Inclusive Banking in Africa **(CIBA)**	CIBA was established in April 2004 as the Centre for Microfinance in the Graduate School of Management, Faculty of Economic and Management Sciences at the University of Pretoria. This was part of an international programme, implemented by the Microfinance Management Institute, which culminated in the establishment of similar centres in India, the Philippines and in Costa Rica. The University of Pretoria's Centre works with all of these, and also with a range of institutions in Africa, ranging from governments and policy institutions, industry bodies and financial institutions. Over this period the Centre was established as a prominent player contributing to the mitigation of access to finance. It was also clear that as the Centre's work unfolded the reach was far wider than conventional microfinance. The Centre fulfils three core functions, including teaching courses ranging from microfinance to inclusive banking at formal and non-formal levels, undertaking research on diverse aspects of inclusive banking to the poor on a continent-wide collaborative basis; and information dissemination through conferences, workshops and publications.	CIBA is currently conducting research on remittance inflows into sub-Saharan Africa. The research involves numerous sector-wide and country-specific statistical analyses.	
2.4 University of Witwatersrand Forced Migration Studies Programme (FMSP)	Based in Johannesburg, the Forced Migration Studies Programme (FMSP) is an internationally engaged, Africa-oriented centre for research and teaching that helps shape global discourse on migration and social transformation.	The FMSP has conducted numerous seminars and commissioned research with a focus on southern Africa on a range of migration related issues, including migration and development, migration and regional integration, migration	

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[27] Schacter (2009)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		and health (HIV and AIDS) and migration and the youth [28].	
3. Labour Migration/the Brain Drain			
3.1 Southern African Trade Union Co-ordination Council (SATUCC) [29].	The Southern Africa **Trade Union** Coordination Council (SATUCC) is a regional trade union organization representing all major trade union federations in the SADC region. SATUCC was established in March 1983 in Gaborone, Botswana soon after the formation of the Southern Africa Coordination Conference (SADCC) which later transformed into the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). The purpose was to form a strong regional trade union body that could play a role in the political liberation struggle and influence policy at the regional level in favour of workers. Today SATUCC and is the only formally recognized representative regional trade union confederation with a special status in the SADC. The intent behind SATUCC's formation was to strengthen solidarity amongst trade unions in the sub region, and specifically to give voice to labour issues at the regional level. SATUCC is the platform for labour providing forums for trade unions and workers to engage and influence policies nationally and regionally through the active and effective participation of affiliate national federations. From inception SATUCC has assumed a high political profile, reporting on economic, political and labour conditions, human and trade union rights and trying to influence the policies SADC. Currently SATUCC has 18 affiliates in 13 SADC Member States with a combined membership of 7.2 million workers [30].	As a member of the Southern Africa Trust, SATUCC was party to the *Southern African Civil Society Declaration on Poverty and Development* which made recommendations on migration.	

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[28] http://www.migration.org.za/biblio (Accessed 9 July 2011)
[29] http://www.satucc.org/
[30] http://www.satucc.org

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	SATUCC envisions a self-reliant, prosperous, democratic and people driven southern African region free from oppression, exploitation and poverty. Its mission is to build a strong democratic trade union movement through unity and solidarity in southern Africa to contribute to greater economic, social and political equity and justice for all citizens within the SADC region, the continent and internationally [31].		
3.2 Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry [32]	The Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASCCI) is an independent, non-profit organisation established in response to the growing need for effective participation for organized business in the SADC region. ASCCI's driving principle is to ensure that there is greater voice to support private sector growth and the development of a free market economy system in the SADC region. The aim of ASCCI is to create an enabling business environment in the SADC region by effectively representing the business community on major socio-economic issues at national and regional policy decision-making levels. ASCCI is a member of the SADC Business Forum (see below).		There are no known activities of the ASCCI in the area of Labour Migration/Brain Drain. However this is an area that should be of interest to this grouping as labour tends to drift towards capital. The opposite is also true, with capital in some cases moving to areas with abundant, skilled and/or cheap labour.
3.3 SADC Business Forum [33]	Launched in 2005, the SADC Business Forum (SBF) is a regional business forum that seeks to address common issues of interest to the private sector in southern Africa. It is a formal grouping of regional business organisations, which acts as an apex dialogue partner of SADC through the Secretariat and		As in the case of ASCCI, the SBF has not implemented any Labour Migration/Brain Drain, though this should be an area of interest for this

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[31] http://www.satucc.org
[32] http://www.mbendi.com/orgs/cltb.htm (Accessed 10 July 2011)
[33] http://www.sardc.net/editorial/newsfeature/05050105.htm (Accessed 11 July 2011). See also http://www.afdevinfo.com/htmlreports/org/org_68452.html

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	its structures. The SBF's membership includes the following: (i) Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU); (ii) Mining Industry Association of Southern Africa (MIASA); (iii) Small Enterprise Promotion Advisory Council (SEPAC); (iv) Association of SADC Chambers of Commerce & Industry (ASCCI); (v) SADC Employers Group (SEG); (vi) Southern African Enterprise Network (SAEN); (vii) SADC Bankers Association (SBA), and (viii) Southern African Railways Associations (SARA). The SBF's areas of interest include contributing to and monitoring the implementation of SADC's RISDP. Other areas of interest include; (i) The implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade (which was ratified in 2000). The major objective of the Protocol is to achieve a Free Trade Area by 2008, when substantially all trade will be duty free. This objective has however still to be achieved, and (ii) Customs cooperation, leading to the eventual implementation of a SADC Customs Union by 2010, as envisaged in the RISDP. This objective has also not been achieved. The SADC Sub-committee on Customs Cooperation adopted a Customs Union Road Map last year, to prepare customs administrations for 2010.		grouping in view of the centrality of labour (and its movements) in all business activities in the region.
4. The Diaspora			
A desk-top inquiry on regional diaspora civil society organizations did not yield any results. It would appear all diaspora associations are organized along national lines, focusing on issues specific	N/A	N/A	There is need for an apex body that represents diaspora organizations at regional level which would interact with SADC structures on issues relating to the SADC

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
to their respective countries of origin.			diaspora. Perhaps the SADC-CNGO could provide the institutional framework for a SADC diaspora apex.
5. Remittances			
5.1 Southern Africa Postal Operators Association	Established in 2001, the Southern Africa Postal Operators Association (SAPOA) is a regional organization whose membership includes postal operators in the SADC region. SAPOA's mandate is to standardize and harmonize the postal network design and service delivery systems within SADC [34]. SAPOA is hosted by the South Africa Post Office in Pretoria [35]. SAPOA is affiliated to the Universal Postal Union (UPU), a United Nations agency responsible for the global postal network [36] and is committed to expanding electronic money transfer solutions in member countries through the world's postal networks [37]. In 2009 SADC postal networks were given the go ahead to operate money transfer bureaus. This was followed by an announcement by SAPOA that all local postal outlets would be modernized to provide money transfer services [38].	The majority of postal agencies in the SADC region now offer money transfer services in collaboration with such money transfer agencies as Western Union and MoneyGram.	There is potential for postal agencies and other money transfer service providers in the region to extend their services to rural areas.
6. Migration and Gender			
6.1 Gender Links [39]	Gender Links (GL) is a southern African NGO that was founded in 2001. Its headquarters are in Johannesburg (South Africa) and has satellite offices in Mauritius and Botswana, and project sites in Lesotho, Madagascar, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.		There are no known activities by Gender Links in the area of Migration and Gender, although indications are that this an area that

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[34] http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2005/05080110151001.htm (Accessed 4 July 2011)
[35] http://www.info.gov.za/speeches/2010/10040916051002.htm (Accessed 4 July 2011)
[36] http://www.sapo.co.za/newsarticle.aspx?ID=43 (Accessed 4 July 2011)
[37] http://www.upu.int/press/en/2004/postal_financial_services_connect_millions_of_people_on_the_move_en.pdf
[38] http://www.sapo.co.za/newsarticle.aspx?ID=43 (Accessed 4 July 2011)
[39] http://www.genderlinks.org.za (Accessed 4 July 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	Gender Links is committed to a region in which women and men are able to participate equally in all aspects of public and private life in accordance with the provisions of the *SADC Protocol on Gender and Development*. Its mission is located within the broader framework of strengthening democracy in the region through ensuring the equal and effective participation of all citizens, especially women. In this respect, Gender Links has since 2005 been coordinating the *Southern African Gender Protocol Alliance* which brings together over 40 NGOs at national and regional level in seven thematic clusters for advancing gender equality in the region. The alliance partners campaigned to elevate the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development into a Protocol. The Protocol was adopted by SADC Heads of State at a Summit in 2008, and alliance partners are now focusing on its implementation [40] The status of the Protocol is as follows:[**41**] *Countries that have signed* Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe *Countries that have not signed* Botswana, Mauritius *Countries that have ratified* Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zimbabwe *Countries that have deposited instruments of*		could be of interest to this grouping.

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[40] http://www.africafiles.org/article.asp?ID=21749 (Accessed 4 July 2011)
[41] http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/tracking-the-sadc-gender-protocol-2011-06-17 (Accessed 4 July 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	ratification with SADC Secretariat include DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zimbabwe		
7. Informal Cross-border Trade			
7.1 Southern Africa Cross Border Traders Association (SACBTA) [42]	The Southern Africa Cross Border Traders Association was formed at a regional meeting held on 9-10 July 2009 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, with the support of the Southern Africa Trust and the Economic Justice Network. The SACBTA is currently hosted at the SADC-CNGO offices in Gaborone. Its vision is to become the organization of choice for cross-border traders in the SADC region while its mission is to strengthen, promote and protect cross-border traders at national, regional and continental levels.	The SACBTA is still at its formative stage and is in the process of formal registration as non-profit organization in Gaborone, Botswana.	Stakeholders who could work in this area include: SATUCC, SADC-CNGO, Zimbabwe Regional Environmental Organization-Community Organizations Regional Network (ZERO-CORN)
7.2 TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA) [43]	TradeMark Southern Africa (TMSA) was formally established in November 2009. Formerly the Regional Trade Facilitation Programme, the TMSA offices formally opened in South Africa on 15 July 2010. TMSA is hosted by the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and supports the strategies of COMESA, EAC) and SADC to deepen their economic integration, and increase trade, infrastructure and growth. TMSA also directly assists the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group in Geneva to negotiate the Doha Development Agenda so as to allow LDCs to fully benefit from the multilateral trading regime. The overall goal to which TradeMark SA contributes is 'Sustained rapid, inclusive growth and poverty reduction in the SADC and COMESA regions'. The	TMSA supported the establishment of the One-Stop-Border Post at Chirundu on the Zambia/Zimbabwe border. The facility was opened in December 2009. TMSA's long-term aim in this endeavour is to reduce transit times and transaction cost of transport along the North-South Corridor. In this regard TMSA will work with other countries to	

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[42] www.southernafricatrust.org/docs/ICBT%20Workshop%20Report.pdf (Accessed 26 October 2011)

[43] http://www.trademarksa.org/about_us/background (Accessed 26 October 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
	purpose of the programme is 'To improve southern Africa's trade performance and competitiveness for the benefit of poor women and men'. TMSA's goal is sustained rapid, inclusive growth and poverty reduction in the SADC and COMESA regions while its purpose is to improve southern Africa's trade performance and competitiveness for the benefit of the poor.		
7.3 Community Organizations Regional Network (CORN) [44]	Established in 2002, CORN is a regional network of community organisations in five SADC countries; Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Angola with a focus on rural communities. It is a programme of the Zimbabwe Regional Environment Network (ZERO) [45]. ZERO is also the regional secretariat for CORN. CORN focuses on providing long-term solutions to problems that impact negatively on the ability of rural communities to earn a living, particularly with respect to land, cross-border trade, capacity building and networking. CORN believes in the Bottom-Up approach to development and puts communities at the centre stage of development initiatives. Its mission therefore is to strengthen national associations in the five representative countries.	CORN has published an information pack entitled: Cross Border Trade: a Focus on Southern Africa. The information pack is a synthesis of key issues emerging from cross-border trade sector in SADC. It comprises a series of fact sheets targeting local and regional partners in trade and development, and focuses on the economic role of the cross-border trade sector, the challenges faced in the sector and possible solutions. It also includes testimonies from cross border traders operating in SADC countries. Below are descriptions of the contents of the information packs **Fact sheet 1: Background and Definitions** • What is cross border trade and how has it evolved over the years? • Gender and cross border trade. **Fact sheet 2: Challenges facing Cross Border Traders and Solutions** • Common problems relating to cross border trade. • Solutions to some of problems relating to cross border trade.	

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44 http://www.zeroregional.com/corn/corn_index.htm (Accessed 26 October 2011)

45 http://www.zeroregional.com/profile/profile.htm (Accessed 26 October 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		Fact sheet 3: Economic Role of Cross Border Trade • The Southern African Development Community (SADC). • Cross border trade in the SADC region. • The impact of cross border trade on regional integration in SADC and the implications for wealth creation. • The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). **Fact sheet 4**: Testimonies from Cross Border Traders in the SADC Region • (Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe)	
7.4 CBT DESK at COMESA [46]	The Cross Border Trade project (CBT) is part of a bigger project dealing with Regional Food and Risk Management Programme (REFORM). Established in April 2009, the overall objective of the CBT REFORM programme is to contribute to improved food security by liberalizing cross-border trade, particularly in food. Increased trade in food leads to reduced price differentials between surplus and deficit areas on either side of the border and provide an incentive for farmers to invest in food production. This would contribute to sustainable reduction of vulnerability to food insecurity and poverty in Eastern and Southern Africa [47].	CBT Desk at COMESA is a website that helps cross-border traders in Eastern and Southern Africa to find their respective **National Focal Points** representing the CBT Desk in member states (Find your focal point), to voice their opinions and explain what COMESA is doing to improve conditions for informal cross-border traders. The website also has news [48] items on the cross-border trade sector and hosts the *Cross Border Trade Bulletin* [49] which is in English and French.	

8. Migration and Health

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46 http://www.cbtcomesa.com/ (Accessed 27 October 2011)

47 http://www.cbtcomesa.com/cbtreform.php (Accessed 27 October 2011)

48 http://www.cbtcomesa.com/noticeboard.php (Accessed 27 October 2011)

49 http://www.cbtcomesa.com/downloads/file/201110140544190.COMESA%20REFORMS.pdf (Accessed 27 October 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
8.1 Regional Network for Equity in Heath in East and Southern Africa (EQUINET) [50]	The Regional Network on Equity in Health in Southern Africa (EQUINET) is a network of professionals, civil society members, policy makers, state officials and others within the region. EQUINET's work covers a wide range of areas within the political economy of health and health policies, services and inputs. It is governed by a steering committee with representatives from fourteen institutions drawn from southern Africa, SADC and the international level, and is co-ordinated at the Training and Research Support Centre Zimbabwe. EQUINET seeks to promote and realise equity and social justice in health. In this regard it gathers people to overcome isolation, give voice and promote networking using bottom-up approaches built on shared values. It fosters a spirit of self-determination and collective self-reliance working through existing government, civil society, research and other mechanisms and institutions in the SADC region and in East Africa. EQUINET presents a forum for dialogue, learning, sharing of information and experience and critical analysis.	The SADC Health Sector formally recognized EQUINET in 1999 and at its Health Ministers' meeting in April 2002 recommended collaboration with EQUINET. EQUINET has co-operated with the SADC Health Sector, the SADC Directorate of Social Development and Special Programmes, the SADC HIV/AIDS Programme and the SADC Parliamentary Forum, as well as with a number of southern African regional organisations. CHESSORE Zambia (a member of the EQUINET network) co-ordinates the work on cross-border disease surveillance. EQUINET has conducted research on the retention of health human resources in SADC [51] and also discussed and issued recommendations on health worker retention at its regional workshops in Arusha, Tanzania (2007) [52] and Namibia (2009) [53]. Prior to the signing an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between The Eastern and Southern African Countries (ESA) and the EU in December 2007, EQUINET prepared a position paper on protecting the health sectors of ESA countries. It was envisaged that since the EPA was likely to impact on health care in the ESA countries, it would be prudent to conduct a health impact assessment with a view to safeguarding health in the EPA. In this respect	

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50 http://equinetafrica.org/ (Accessed 4 July 2011)

51 **Erasmus, E., and Lucy Gilson, L., (2005)**: Supporting the Retention of Health Resources for Health: SADC Policy Context, EQUINET Discussion Paper # 26. http://www.equinetafrica.org/bibl/docs/DIS37HRes.pdf (Accessed 4 July 2011)

52 **EQUINET (2007):** Health Worker Retention and Migration in East and Southern Africa - Regional Meeting Report, March 17 – 19, 2007, Arusha, Tanzania, http://www.equinetafrica.org/bibl/docs/REPMTG0307HRH.pdf (Accessed 4 July, 2011)

53 **EQUINET (2009):** Recommendations of the Regional Review Meeting on Health Worker Retention, Namibia, February 25-27, 2009. http://www.equinetafrica.org/workhuman.php (Accessed 4 July, 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		EQUINET issued a policy brief which outlined the ways in which the EPA could affect health and the measures that ESA could take to protect health within the EPA. One of issues discussed in the policy paper is the possible impact of the EPA on health worker migration, and provides recommendations to retain health workers in source countries of migration [54].	
8.2 Southern Africa AIDS Trust	The Southern African AIDS Trust (SAT) was established in 1990. It is an independent regional NGO that supports community responses to HIV and AIDS through community capacity strengthening and in-depth partnerships to enhance community HIV and AIDS competence. Currently SAT is working in partnership with over 100 community based organisations and national advocacy and networking partners in five SADC countries (Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe). At the regional level, SAT also partners with emerging regional organisations. SAT commits to contribute towards mobilizing, supporting and improving community strengths, to enable people of the SADC region achieve universal access to prevention, treatment, care and support and to mitigate the impact of AIDS on communities and its members. SAT seeks to achieve this through an expanded, comprehensive and sustained response to HIV and AIDS [55].		It would seem that while SAT activities have a country as opposed to regional focus. However given its wealth of experience and wide network in the region, SAT is a potentially critical partner in the area of Migration and Health (HIV and AIDS).

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54 **EQUINET (2007):** *Protecting Health in the Proposed Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between East and Southern African (ESA) Countries and the European Union, Policy Series # 17*
http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0002684/EPA_Policy_series_Jun2007.pdf (Accessed 4 July 2011)
55 http://satregional.org/

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
8.3 Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service [56]	Established in 1994, the Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS) is a regional non-profit organisation based in Pretoria, South Africa with two country offices in Lusaka (Zambia) and Harare (Zimbabwe). With support from local partners, SAfAIDS is currently implementing programmes in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SAfAIDS' core activities include capacity development for other HIV and AIDS Intermediary Organisations (IOs), information production, collection and dissemination, networking and building partnerships and leadership in promoting dialogue on cutting- edge issues related to HIV and AIDS. SAfAIDS is a member of the Southern Africa Gender Protocol Alliance. SAfAIDS heads the Alliance's thematic cluster on health, sexual and reproductive health (SRH), and HIV. SAfAIDS strives to be a leading southern Africa regional centre of excellence, organising, analysing, repackaging and disseminating HIV and AIDS information in response to the needs of communities. The organisation's mission is to promote effective and ethical development of responses to the epidemic and its impact through HIV and AIDS knowledge management, capacity development, advocacy, policy analysis and documentation.		As in the case of SAT, it would seem that while SafAIDS works on HIV/AIDS issues in SADC countries, its activities are country focused, and do not have regional outlook. Given its wealth of experience in the field of HIV/AIDS, SafAIDS could be an important partner in the area of Migration and Health (HIV and AIDS).
8.4 International Organization for Migration (Regional Office for Southern Africa, Pretoria)	See 1.4 above	Since 2004, IOM's Regional Office for Southern Africa has implemented the Partnership on HIV and Mobility in Southern Africa (PHAMSA), which aims to reduce the vulnerability of migrant and mobile populations to HIV and AIDS in the SADC region by establishing partnerships	

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56 http://www.safaids.net/

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		among and with key stakeholders in Southern Africa. It consisted of four components: (i) Advocacy for Policy Development; (ii) Research, (iii) Technical Cooperation and Regional Coordination, and (iv) Pilot Projects, and targeted labour migrants in the following sectors: Construction, Transport, Commercial Agriculture, Fisheries, Mining and Informal Cross Border Trade. The first phase of PHAMSA was implemented from January 2004 to February 2007, and the second phase of PHAMSA from 1 March 2007 to 28 February 2010. Building on the above two phases of PHAMSA, and expanding its geographic and substantive coverage, IOM initiated the Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) in July 2010. The overall objective of PHAMESA is to contribute to the improved standards of physical, mental and social well-being of migrants by responding to their health needs throughout all phases of the migration process, as well as the public health needs of host communities, using IOM's network of regional and country missions, and partnerships with Regional Economic Communities, National AIDS Councils, Ministries of Health, Ministries of sectors dealing with mobile and migrant workers, Private Sector Companies, Unions, UN Partners, and International and local NGOs. PHAMESA targets three main groups affected by migration: Labour Migrants and Mobile Workers; Forced Migrants and Irregular Migrants; and People Affected by Mobility. These are achieved through 5 distinct yet inter-related components: Service Delivery and Capacity Building; Advocacy for Policy	

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		Development; Research and Information Dissemination; Regional Coordination; and Governance and Control.	
9. The Rights of Migrants			
9.1 Nkuzi Development Association [57]	Founded in 1997, Nkuzi Development Association, an NGO championing the rights of farmworkers in Gauteng, Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces of South Africa. Its vision seeks to enable and support marginalised rural and peri-urban communities in exercising their land and related rights while its mission is to facilitate the acquisition of land and its productive and sustainable use.	Nkuzi's range of programmes inlcude: Administration and Governance, Sustainable Livelihoods Supports, Land Restitution, Land Rights, Policy and Research, Gender, HIV and AIDS and Advocacy. Although it works with primarily with South African farmworkers, Nkuzi also provides para-legal support services on labour related issues and HIV and AIDS services to migrant farm workers.	Stakeholders who could work in this area include: SATUCC, SADC-CNGO, WLSA
9.2 People Against Suffering Suppression, Oppression and Poverty (PASSOP)	See 10.1 below	See 10.1 below	See 10.1 below
10. Xenophobia			
10.1 People Against Suffering Suppression, Oppression and Poverty (PASSOP) [58]	People Against Suffering Suppression, Oppression and Poverty (PASSOP) is a community-based, non-profit organization human rights organisation devoted to protecting and lobbying for the rights of asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants in South Africa. It was founded in 2007 by a group of Zimbabweans in response to increased tensions between Zimbabwean nationals in South Africa and South African citizens who blamed them for crime and unemployment. PASSOP has since become a leading advocate for refugees and immigrants in their demands for human rights in South Africa. It draws the majority of its members and volunteers from the immigrant community.	PASSOP has a number of programmes and offer a range of services, including Anti-Xenophobia Help Desks, Integration Events, Zimbabwean Dispensation Project Monitoring, IDP Camp Monitoring, Refugee Reception Center Monitoring, Other Advocacy Campaigns PASSOP has been very active working against all forms of xenophobia, particularly since the outbreak of xenophobic violence in South Africa in May 2008. Anti-Xenophobia Help Desks One of PASSOP's priorities is to foster the integration of foreign nationals into South	Stakeholders who could work in this area include: SATUCC, SADC-CNGO

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57 http://www.nkuzi.org.za (Accessed 1 November 2011)

58 http://www.passop.co.za/ (Accessed 1 November 2011)

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders

	PASSOP's mission is to empower communities to stand up and express their views, beliefs and needs through basic rights education, activism, integration and, community participation.	African communities. This is achieved through promoting community participation on the part of immigrants, addressing the widespread distrust and lack of information on both sides, and monitoring closely the ongoing xenophobic tensions that continue to be present in townships across South Africa. To this end, PASSOP operates anti-xenophobia help desks in a number of townships. The programme seeks to:
		• Promote integration, understanding and cooperation between South Africans and foreigners;
		• Monitor the townships for xenophobic tensions;
		• Create a safe space for reporting both potential and actual instances of xenophobia in all forms;
		• Coordinate targeted public anti-xenophobia campaigns; and
		• Gather data xenophobic attacks through community surveys and compile a database.
		
		The help desks, located in the heart of the townships, provide a number of different services to the local communities, including offering:
		• Free paralegal advice to all community members regarding
		  o Labour rights and complaints;
		  o Documentation issues; and
		  o Assistance in drafting professional CVs.
		
		• Other social integration-related activities:
		• Educational workshops with different themes;	

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
		• Anti-xenophobia information campaigns; • Cultural events and music performances; and • Distributing information (newspapers, flyers). Integration Events Since the outbreak of xenophobic violence in 2008, PASSOP has held regular reintegration events in township communities across the Western Cape. The events include drama, role-play workshops, music and dance performances, poetry-reading showcases and other cultural events, youth leadership workshops, street football tournaments, CV-building and other training workshops, or educational campaigns and petitions. All of these carry the underlying theme of unity against xenophobia. These diverse events are an essential tool in building tolerance, understanding and trust amongst South Africans and foreigners in townships, as well as educating and empowering community members, including youth and women. Paralegal Advice PASSOP offers free paralegal advice in the areas of labour disputes and complaints including: unjust dismissals, mistreatment, discrimination, withholding of wage payment, etc. In this regard PASSOP works closely with other organisations, including the Legal Resource Centre, University of Cape Town Law Clinic and the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration (CCMA) and makes referrals as required.	

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
10.2 IOM (Ubuntu has no Borders) [59]	The "Ubuntu has no Borders" is a project of IOM that seeks to strengthening the capacity of the South African Government, especially provincial and local authorities, in managing urbanisation, in-migration and integration of foreign nationals. It aims to empower South Africans and foreign nationals to embrace diversity.	To date the following activities have been implemented: Celebrating Language and Cultural Diversity The IOM in Pretoria and the University of South Africa (UNISA) joined to celebrate the annual Language Festival at the UNISA Regional Centre, in Pietermaritzburg in September 2011. The festival, which attracted over 300 learners went under the theme "tolerance of others through communication and understanding of other languages and cultures" Activities included academic discussions, music, dance, poetry, film and culture of the different African languages through an informative programme. IOM Building the Capacity of NGOs to Better Manage Conflict in Communities In September 2011 IOM Pretoria and the National Institute Community Development and Management (NICDAM) hosted a training workshop for six NGOs that have been selected to implement a project aimed at addressing irregular migration flows to South Africa by building and strengthening communities of diversity and peace. In this regard participants where trained in negotiation skills, cultural diversity, identifying early signs of potential conflict, conflict resolution and finding a fair compromise. The objective of the project is to establish a community based network of peace monitors and mediators, youth, local municipalities and CBOs who can assist their communities in addressing tensions and managing conflict between nationals and migrants.	

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[59] http://iom.org.za/ubuntuhasnoborders/

Thematic Area/Stakeholder	Stakeholder's Vision/Purpose	Past/Current Migration & Development Activities	Other Potential Stakeholders
11. Capacity Building & Training			
11.1 African Capacity Building Centre (ACBC)	Based in Moshi, Tanzania, the ACBC was established in 2009 by IOM in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania. The centre aims to promote sound migration governance in Africa; develop, institutionalize and deliver on-site and off-site migration management training programmes and build the migration management capacity of African States. It also provides technical assistance in key migration areas such as border management, labour migration, migration policy, legislative, administrative and operational reform, and provides training needs assessment for African States, and engages in research initiatives and networking in an effort to provide reliable, timely and up-to-date information on migration issues affecting the continent [60].		

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[60] http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/media/press-briefing-notes/pbnEU/cache/offonce?entryId=26348 (Accessed 7 July 2011)

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has been in existence since 1980, when it was formed as a loose alliance of nine majority-ruled States in Southern Africa known as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), with the main aim of coordinating development projects in order to lessen economic dependence on the then apartheid South Africa. The founding Member States are: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADCC was formed in Lusaka, Zambia on April 1, 1980, following the adoption of the Lusaka Declaration - Southern Africa: Towards Economic Liberation.

The transformation of the organization from a Coordinating Conference into a Development Community (SADC) took place on August 17, 1992 in Windhoek, Namibia when the Declaration and Treaty was signed at the Summit of Heads of State and Government thereby giving the organization a legal character

SADC was established under Article 2 of the SADC treaty by SADC Member States represented by their respective Heads of State and Government or duly authorized representatives to spearhead economic integration of Southern Africa.

SADC Vision
The SADC vision is one of a common future, within a regional community that will ensure economic well-being, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice; peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa. This shared vision is anchored on the common values and principles and the historical and cultural affinities that exist amongst the peoples of Southern Africa.

SADC Objectives
Provided for in Article 5 of the SADC Treaty, the SADC Objectives are to:
- Achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the peoples of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through regional integration;
- Evolve common political values, systems and institutions;
- Promote and defend peace and security;
- Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the inter-dependence of Member States;
- Achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes;
- Promote and maximize productive employment and utilization of resources of the region;
- Achieve sustainable utilization of natural resources and effective protection of the environment;
- Strengthen and consolidate the long-standing historical, social and cultural affinities and links among the peoples of the region;

To Achieve This Aim SADC Shall:
- Harmonize political and socio-economic policies and plans of Member States;

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[61] http://www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/52 (Accessed 2 November 2011)

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- Mobilize the peoples of the region and their institutions to take initiatives to develop economic, social and cultural ties across the region, and to participate fully in the implementation of the programmes and projects of SADC;
- Create appropriate institutions and mechanisms for the mobilization of requisite resources for the implementation of the programmes and operations of SADC and its institutions;
- Develop policies aimed at the progressive elimination of obstacles to free movement of capital and labour, goods and services, and of the peoples of the region generally within Member States;
- Promote the development of human resources;
- Promote the development, transfer and mastery of technology;
- Improve economic management and performance through regional cooperation;
- Promote the coordination and harmonization of the international relations of Member States;
- Secure international understanding, cooperation and support, mobilize the inflow of public and private resources into the region; and
- Develop such other activities as Member States may decide in furtherance of the objectives of SADC

The signatories of the SADC Treaty agree that underdevelopment, exploitation, deprivation and backwardness in Southern Africa will only be overcome through economic cooperation and integration. The Member States recognize that achieving regional economic integration in Southern Africa requires them to put their full support behind SADC to act on behalf of all Southern Africans for their common prosperity, peace and unity.

In pursuit of this agenda, SADC has adopted milestones to facilitate the attainment of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) by 2008, the Customs Union (CU) by 2010, the Common Market (CM) by 2015, Monetary Union (MU) by 2016 and the Single Currency by 2018. The SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) was launched on August 17, 2008 at Sandton, South Africa during the 28th Summit of SADC Heads of State and Government.

SADC Priorities and Common Agenda
The SADC Common Agenda is based on various principles, such as development orientation; subsidiarity; market integration and development; facilitation and promotion of trade and investment and variable geometry.

The SADC Common Agenda includes:
- The promotion of sustainable and equitable economic growth and socio-economic development that will ensure poverty alleviation with the ultimate objective of its eradication;
- Promotion of common political values, systems and other shared values which are transmitted through institutions which are democratic, legitimate and effective; and
- The consolidation and maintenance of democracy, peace and security

Current Member States are: Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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Endnotes

i According to IOM analogy, if the 200 million international migrants were to gather in one place, they would make up the fifth most populated country in the world.

ii Informal sector cross-border traders are better described as small entrepreneurs who carry goods across one or more of the borders in the region. They make up a significant percentage of economic activity in region and their interactions go almost entirely undocumented. They are called informal because, generally, each trader operates on a relatively small scale, does not access preferential tariff agreements, often buys or sells in informal sector markets, does not always pass through formal import and export channels and may be involved in smuggling of part or all of his or her goods (Peberdy: 2002).

iii The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) was officially launched on 12 March 2004 and represents the key policy framework for operationalizing the SADC Common Agenda and guiding regional economic integration and social development over the next 15 years.

iv The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is a programme of the African Union (AU) adopted in Lusaka, Zambia in 2001.

v Genital ulcers and lesions caused by some STIs increase the risk of HIV infection per sexual act dramatically because they allow easier entry of the virus into the body. Inflammation caused by other STIs may also increase the viral load in the semen or vaginal fluids of those who are HIV positive; this increases the probability of the transmitting the virus. Thus, prompt treatment of STIs greatly reduces the probability of HIV transmission (Grosskurth, Mosha, Todd *et al:* 1995).