

The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa
(ReSAKSS-SA)¹

Strengthening Capacity for Strategic Agricultural Policy and Investment Planning and Implementation in the SADC Region:

*Data Collection launch for the 2013 Annual Trends and Outlook Report for
Southern Africa and Country-Level ATORs Presentation*

The 4th Regional Methodology Workshop for 2013

organized by

IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA

May 02-03-2013, Pretoria, South Africa

¹ ReSAKSS-SA was established to facilitate access by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states to policy-relevant analyses and knowledge of the highest quality during the design, review and learning processes associated with the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) agenda and SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). ReSAKSS-SA targets the identification and assessment of strategic options for agricultural growth and development in southern Africa (both at regional and national levels), particularly those options contributing most to the alleviation of poverty. ReSAKSS-SA is facilitated by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

1.0 The Context

The main findings of the 2011 and the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook Reports (ATORs), which featured agricultural productivity and agricultural investments respectively, suggest that investments and productivity are closely related, and that in turn, productivity and investments in the agricultural sector are agricultural and economic growth enhancing. In the year 2013, ReSAKSS purports to focus on trade and how it affects the vulnerability of economies and hence by implications to households incomes and poverty and their ability to adapt to such vulnerability (otherwise called resilience). Against this background, the 2013 ATOR focuses on international trade and vulnerability/resilience. The idea is to understand the nature, challenges and opportunities of regional and extra-regional trade in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and link this to the vulnerability of households at the national level as well as to the region's ability to withstand to shocks arising from trade.

To facilitate the process of data collection for this process, ReSAKSS-SA organized a workshop of stakeholders and trade policy experts from the 15 SADC region to discuss the process of data collection and to map the way forward for the TOR report writing. As would be expected, the workshop buildt on the many pieces of work done by ReSAKSS-SA in 2012 towards strengthening SADC's capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance in Southern Africa in the context of CAADP and the SADC-RISDP.

For the purposes of the workshop, we defined vulnerability as the propensity to fall below consumption or some poverty threshold², The workshop participants hence endeavored to discuss theoretical and practical ways in which to understand how this concept is impacted by openness or lack thereof to trade (see the concept note attached for details).

2.0 Specific Workshop Objectives:

² Kumar, K.S. and Viswanathan, B. (2006) 'Vulnerability to Globalization in India. Relative Rankings of States Using Fuzzy Models', UN-WIDER Research Paper No. 2006/40

The workshop took place in Pretoria, South Africa on **02-03 May 2013**. The specific workshop objectives were to:

- 1) Review the national data collection instruments and protocols for purposes of preparing the 2013 regional Annual Trends and outlook Report (ATOR) that focuses on trade
- 2) Strengthen the capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance, growth and poverty trends in Southern Africa in the Context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP.
- 3) Presentation of selected Country and Regional ATOR drafts reports.

3.0 Workshop Format

The workshop was held over 2 days and the programme was flexible and participatory to facilitate learning and mutual capacity strengthening. The programme focused on the review of the 2013 CAADP/SADC-RISDP Agricultural sector M&E survey methodology in view of the need to capture sufficient data on trade and resilience. Participants contributed to the identification of indicators of trade and vulnerability as understood from theory and in their countries' contexts in order to make the data collection protocols robust and representative of the SADC region.

4.0 Participants

The workshop brought together national collaborators from SADC countries namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. The workshop also drew participants from the COMESA, the Regional Network of Agricultural Policy Research Institutes (RENAPRI), [Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute](#) (IAPRI), Bunda College, Edwardo

Mondlane University, the University of Pretoria, representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture in the various SADC countries, and the USAID –Southern Africa,

5.0 Outcomes

The Workshop proceeded as follows

Day 1: Thursday, 02 May 2013

Opening Remarks: Dr. Pius Chilonda – Head of IWMI-SA

Dr Pius Chilonda welcomed all participants to the workshop and noted, with appreciation, the presence of Dr. J. Karugia (the Coordinator of ReSAKSS-ECA) and Mr. William Benjamin (USAID-SA Representative). Dr. Chilonda emphasized the need to improve the speed and quality of reports writing in order to publish them on time.

Opening Remarks: Mr. William Benjamin – USAID-SA

He expressed his warm welcomed participants and paid gratitude to IWMI-SA for putting together the workshop. He also emphasized the importance of reports as a tool that helps policymakers and decision makers to come up with evidenced based policies and strategies. Mr Benjamin briefly highlighted that food security is a big challenge to the SADC region and urged all stakeholders who were at the workshop to work collaboratively to alleviate hunger and improve livelihoods of people within the SADC Region.

He linked the USAID’s Feed the Future programme which is aimed at increasing food security within the region to trade, which said, plays a pivotal role in ensuring economic growth which in turn enhance food security thus reducing poverty. Henceforth, he emphasized the need for participants of the workshop to give “trade” the due diligence it required.

Workshop Objectives: Dr. Greenwell Matchaya

Dr Greenwell Matchaya chaired the workshop and he presented the workshop's objectives and again emphasized the importance of understanding the issues of trade and vulnerability comprehensively in order to design robust data collection protocols aimed at generating information for answering the trade-vulnerability nexus. He also announced the resource persons who had been invited to present on the theory of trade and vulnerability. These included; Dr. Joseph Karugia, Dr. Donald Makoka and Dr. Sigwele. Dr Greenwell Matchaya also made a presentation on the same topic.

ATOR 2011 and 2012 Report Presentation: Dr. Greenwell Matchaya

Dr Greenwell Matchaya made presentations on the findings documented in the 2012 and 2011 reports. In reference to the agricultural productivity trends in the SADC region, Dr. Matchaya stated that cereal productivity was still very low. The target of 2 tonnes/ha yields of cereals was sporadically met by a few countries in the region and these include; Mauritius and South Africa. He further stated that most of the countries in the region still had agricultural growth rates of less than the CAADP target of 6%. (The details are attached as a power point presentation)

With this being said, a few countries therefore met the Maputo declaration target of allocating 10% of the national budget to the agriculture sector. The budgets allocated to this sector were mainly spent on recurrent expenditure rather than capital expenditure. A further breakdown of the expenditure revealed that emoluments took quite a higher share when compared to the share of goods and services. Crops get the highest share and the least was offered to fisheries and forestry (see the powerpoint).

Trade and Vulnerability/Resilience Presentation: Dr. J. Karugia

He defined resilience as the ability of countries, communities, and households to manage change, by maintaining or transforming living standards in the face of shocks or stresses – such as drought or violent conflict – without compromising their long-term prospects.

Furthermore, he stated that trade can reduce household vulnerability and increase resilience to shocks through welfare enhancement. Welfare can be enhanced through changes in prices, employment, wages and consumption.

Dr. Karugia explained that trade can reduce price volatility by stabilizing supply hence reducing vulnerability - especially for poor households. When there is an increase in trade or rather trade openness there is usually a positive connotation towards employment opportunities and improvement in wages especially for unskilled labour, which is an important pathway for welfare improvement. (See the power point)

Trade and Vulnerability/Resilience Presentation: Dr. D. Makoka

Dr. Makoka concurred with the previous presenters that trade promotes efficient production, resource allocation and provides lowers prices. This inturn encourages economic integration. He was quick to point out though that the theory shows no certain link between trade openness and exposure to foreign shocks. Henceforth, the burning question that he asked the delegates was; is trade openness destabilising for developing countries? (see the attached PowerPoint)

Trade and Vulnerability/Resilience Presentation: Dr. H. Sigwele

Dr. Sigwele started by saying that the basis of global commerce is the international trade theory on comparative cost advantage. He further stated that rapid economic growth that has over centuries and decades transformed low-income agrarian societies into current high-income and industrialized nations has been largely due to the growth and intensity of global trade.

The relationship between trade and poverty is influenced by changes in import and export prices which inturn are influenced by trade policies like tariffs and non-tariffs barriers. This relationship is also influenced by changes in the prices of other auxiliary factors i.e. labour (both skilled and unskilled) costs and capital costs. To further assert his case Dr. Sigwele stated that most countries that have export-led economies or rather opened up to trade have substantially increased the Gross National Products over the long run. Higher

export revenues accrued have sustained economic development in these countries (see the Power Point).

Discussions with Consultants on Trade and Vulnerability: Dr. G. Matchaya

The delegates were split into two groups; each group was expected to discuss the link between vulnerability and trade. This was aimed at coming up with indicators that will help measure relationship between trade and vulnerability. The results were then taken into account when editing the data collection protocol.

Day two: Friday 03 May 2013

Dr. G. Matchaya set the tone for the day by recapping the previous day's proceedings. He firmly reiterated the need for the participants to sternly look for precise measures of tracking the link between vulnerability and trade.

Sum Up Presentation on Trade and Vulnerability – Dr. G. Matchaya

Households and nations are said to be vulnerable from risk (price volatility) or to an outcome (export earnings loss). Vulnerability to consumption borders the idea of the poverty line. He further stressed that a household's ability to respond to risk depends on its characteristics i.e. asset base and income among other factors. He also pointed out that poverty is static while vulnerability is dynamic. In the region's context a lot of vulnerability emanates from external shocks i.e. the Arab Spring that resulted in the hikes in fuel prices (fuel shocks).

ATORs presentations (available as Power Point files):

The Zimbabwe 2012 ATOR Presentation – was delivered by Dr. Conrade. Zawe

The Swaziland 2012 ATOR Presentation – was delivered by Mr. J. Pali-Shikhulu

The Mauritius 2012 ATOR Presentation – was delivered by Mr. Anand. Sookun

Summary Remarks – Dr. G. Matchaya

Dr Matchaya noted that the workshop had been very fruitful because there was a clear direction towards achieving the task at hand of collecting data and writing the ATOR for 2013. The next steps included revising the questionnaire and then dispatching it to collaborators to start data collection.

Closing Remarks – Dr. P. Chilonda

He said IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA was open to working with all the consultants in writing and publishing their national reports. He expressed that it all begins with collecting the correct and precise data needed to answer the entire research questions aligned to the theme of the annual report. He then thanked all the participants for sparing time to attend the training/workshop.

In the end, the workshop achieved the following:

- ✓ Participants contributed to the development of protocols for data collection and monitoring and evaluating for agricultural sector performance, growth and poverty trends in Southern Africa in the context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP, focusing on trade and vulnerability.
- ✓ The workshop contributed to the strengthening of evidence-based agricultural policy and investment planning as well as M&E for agricultural sector performance in the SADC region.
- ✓ Participants contributed to the quality of country level Trends reports for Mauritius, Zimbabwe and Swaziland and to the regional report for 2012.



The Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System for Southern Africa
(ReSAKSS-SA)³

Strengthening Capacity for Strategic Agricultural Policy and Investment Planning and Implementation in the SADC Region:

*Data Collection launch for the 2013 Annual Trends and Outlook Report for
Southern Africa and Country-Level ATORs Presentation*

The 4th Regional Methodology Workshop for 2013

organized by

IWMI/ReSAKSS-SA

May 02-03-2013, Pretoria, South Africa

A workshop Announcement note

³ ReSAKSS-SA was established to facilitate access by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) member states to policy-relevant analyses and knowledge of the highest quality during the design, review and learning processes associated with the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) agenda and SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). ReSAKSS-SA targets the identification and assessment of strategic options for agricultural growth and development in southern Africa (both at regional and national levels), particularly those options contributing most to the alleviation of poverty. ReSAKSS-SA is facilitated by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

1.0 The Context

The highlights of the 2011 and the 2012 Annual Trends and Outlook Reports (ATORs), which featured agricultural productivity and agricultural investments respectively, suggest that investments and productivity are closely related, and that in turn, productivity and investments in the agricultural sector are agricultural and economic growth enhancing. The issue that emerges from a holistic analysis of agricultural financing and the changing world dynamics is that if agricultural-led poverty reduction is to be sustainable, governments must find sustainable ways of financing their expenditure. At present, agricultural financing depends more on public expenditure, Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) to some extent. The challenge with the financing models at present relates to their sustainability. With the world economies changing owing to geopolitical changes and the 2008 financial and economic crisis, external finance is unsustainable and it is paramount for African economies to find ways of expanding their revenues in order to finance their expenditures sustainably. Broadening the tax base and enhancing regional and extra-regional trade in agricultural products are among important strategies that nations of the SADC can consider in order to finance their economies sustainably.

Against this background, the 2013 ATOR focuses on international trade and vulnerability/resilience. The idea is to understand the nature, challenges and opportunities of regional and extra-regional trade in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and link this to the vulnerability of households at the national level. Inevitably, this workshop builds on the many pieces of work done by ReSAKSS-SA in 2012 towards strengthening capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance in Southern Africa in the context of CAADP and the SADC-RISDP.

If we define Vulnerability as the propensity to fall below consumption or poverty threshold ⁴, we need to understand how this is impacted by openness or lack thereof to trade. Literature suggests for example that some forms of exports are more developmentally beneficial than others. For example, countries that tend to specialize in the export of non-oil primary commodities tend to be exposed to highly volatile market prices, the lack of any pricing power and limited spillover benefits to the wider economy. Deaton for example discusses how the GDP of many African countries, that specialized their export following the pressure from neoliberal policies, is strongly correlated to volatility in prices of primary commodities, increasing their vulnerability to exogenously determined price shocks⁵. Other studies do appear to suggest that efficient and integrated markets save lives during crises in two ways namely; 1) directly by increasing availability and reducing prices in deficit areas and 2) indirectly by reducing the scope and cost of the required emergency response⁶.

⁴ Kumar, K.S. and Viswanathan, B. (2006) 'Vulnerability to Globalization in India. Relative Rankings of States Using Fuzzy Models', UN-WIDER Research Paper No. 2006/40

⁵ Deaton, A. (1999). 'Commodity Prices and Growth in Africa', *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, American Economic Association, vol. 13(3), pages 23-40, Summer.

⁶ Chapoto and Jayne, (2009)-The impacts of trade barriers and market interventions on maize price predictability. Evidence from east and southern Africa, MSU ID working paper, 2009

There are certainly a myriad ways in which trade impacts vulnerability negatively or positively, and specific pathways are likely to depend on the context. At present, the theoretical and empirical links between trade and vulnerability in the SADC, and how trade could be used to reduce vulnerability are not very clear and the focus on this topic in 2013 is aimed at contributing to efforts towards reducing this knowledge gap. The findings of this work could inform agricultural trade policy for the benefit of the vulnerable, who in most respects constitute a non-ignorable share of the population in the SADC.

Again, as part of ReSAKSS-SA's work on M&E, we make efforts to generate country level reports in the various countries we work in. We will also use this workshop to present some of the country level reports, as well as the 2012 and 2011 ATORS as one way of popularizing the findings and emerging issues.

2.0 Specific Workshop Objectives:

The workshop is scheduled to take place in Pretoria, South Africa from **02-03 May 2013**. The specific workshop objectives will be to:

- 4) Review the national data collection instruments and protocols to ensure that enough trade and vulnerability modules are included, for purposes of preparing the 2013 regional Annual Trends and outlook Report (ATOR)
- 5) Strengthen the capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance, growth and poverty trends in Southern Africa in the Context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP.
- 6) Presentation of selected Country and Regional ATOR drafts

3.0 Workshop Format

The workshop will be for 2 days and the workshop programme will be flexible and participatory to facilitate learning and mutual capacity strengthening. The programme will focus on the review of the 2013 CAADP/SADC-RISDP Agricultural sector M&E survey methodology in view of the need to capture sufficient data on trade and resilience.

Participants will be expected to contribute to the identification of indicators of trade and vulnerability as understood in their countries or contexts in order to make the data collection protocols robust and representative of the SADC region.

4.0 Expected Participants

The workshop will bring together national collaborators from SADC countries namely Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Seychelles and Zimbabwe. The workshop will also draw participants from the SADC Secretariat, the COMESA Secretariat, the NEPAD, the University of Pretoria, FANRPAN, the CCARDESA, the USAID –Southern Africa, The SADC Trade Hub, and the African Union.

5.0 Expected Outcomes

It is expected that by the end of the workshop:

- ✓ Participants will contribute to the development of protocols for data collection and monitoring and evaluating for agricultural sector performance, growth and poverty trends in Southern Africa in the context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP, focusing on trade and vulnerability.
- ✓ Evidence-based agricultural policy and investment planning as well as M&E for agricultural sector performance in the SADC region, will have been strengthened.
- ✓ Participants views on the presented reports on sector wide monitoring will be held and their inputs taken into account

6.0 Workshop Programme

Venue: Protea Hotel- Hatfield

Day 1: Thursday, 02-05-2013

Time	Activity	Facilitator
0800 - 0830	Arrival of the Participants and Registration	Sibusiso Nhlengethwa
0830 - 0930	Opening/Welcoming Remarks and Introductions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opening/Welcoming Remarks by Head of IWMI-SA ➤ Introductions of the workshop participants (Dr Pius Chilonda-Head of IWMI-SA) ➤ Opening Remarks- USAID (Mr William Benjamin) ➤ Opening Remarks-SADC (Mr Bentry Chaura) 	Dr Greenwell Matchaya <i>ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator</i>
0930 – 0940	Workshop Goal and Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review the national data collection instruments and protocols to ensure that enough trade modules are included, for purposes of preparing the 2013 regional Annual Trends and outlook Report (ATOR) ➤ Strengthen the capacity to monitor and evaluate agricultural sector performance, growth and poverty trends in Southern Africa in the Context of CAADP and SADC-RISDP. ➤ Presentation of Country and Regional ATOR drafts Greenwell Matchaya (<i>ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator</i>) 	
0940-1020	Review of 2013 CAADP M&E Questionnaire (Dr Greenwell Matchaya)	
1020 -1100	Discussions with Consultants on trade and vulnerability. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Participants split into two groups, each discusses vulnerability, and the link between trade and household and national vulnerability and how to measure them. 	Greenwell Matchaya <i>ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator</i>
1100-1115	Coffee Break and Group Photo	
1120 - 1230	Groups present their discussions on the link between trade and vulnerability, and what indicators may be useful	Greenwell Matchaya
1230-1300	Trade and vulnerability-Presentation and discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A presentation by Dr Joseph Karugia- ReSAKSS-ECA Coordinator 	Greenwell Matchaya
13.00 -1400	Lunch Break	
14.00-1530	Presentation on Trade and vulnerability by Dr Donald Makoka Presentation on trade and vulnerability by Dr Howard Sigwele Presentation on Trade and vulnerability by Dais Kachingwe	Greenwell Matchaya
1530-1545	Tea Break	
1545-1630	Questions /comments on presentations Summary of the day's discussions and Q/A	Greenwell Matchaya
1630-1700	Closing for the day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head, IWMI-SA 	

Day 2: Friday- 3-05- 2013

Time	Activity	Facilitator
0800 - 0830	Arrival of the Participants and Registration	Sibusiso Nhlengethwa
0830 - 0930	Opening/Welcoming Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opening/Welcoming Remarks by Head of IWMI-SA (Dr Pius Chilonda-Head of IWMI-SA) 	Greenwell Matchaya
0930 – 0940	Workshop Goal and Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recap of yesterday's discussions and any questions ➤ Presentation of Country and regional ATOR drafts (Dr Greenwell Matchaya) 	
0940-1020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recap of yesterday's discussions and any questions Dr Greenwell Matchaya ➤ Presentation of ATOR-Swaziland (John Pali) 	
1020 -1100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Presentation of ATOR-Mauritius by Anand Sookun ➤ Presentation of ATOR-Zimbabwe by Dr Conrad Zawe ➤ <i>Discussion</i> 	Greenwell Matchaya
1100-1115	Coffee Break and Group Photo	
1120 - 1230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Presentation of 2011 ATOR by Sibusiso Nhlengethwa ➤ Presentation of ATOR 2012 by Dr Greenwell Matchaya 	Greenwell Matchaya
1230-1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Discussion 	Greenwell Matchaya
13.00 -1400	Lunch Break	
14.00-1530	Summation of the two days	Greenwell Matchaya
1530-1630	Closing Remarks- Dr Pius Chilonda	Greenwell Matchaya
1630-1700	Cocktail	

Participants' List

Name	Contacts	Country	Email Address
1. Mr Derek Sikombe	CAADP Focal Point Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock P.O. Box 50197, Lusaka, Zambia. Tel: +260 211 253 520	Zambia	d_sikombe@yahoo.com
2. Bentry Chaura	SADC FANR	Botswana	bchaura@sadc.int
3. Representative	USAID Southern Africa Trade Hub Plot 50668, Tholo Park Fairgrounds P.O. Box 602090 Gaborone Botswana Tel: +267 3900884 Fax: +267 3901027 E-mail: info@satradehub.org	Botswana	info@satradehub.org
4. Mr William Benjamin	USAID-SA	Pretoria, South Africa	wbenjamin@usaid.gov
5. Prof Timothy Simalenga	CCARDESA Private Bag 00357 Gaborone, Botswana Tel: +267 3914991/7 Fax: +267 3167211 Website: www.ccardesa.org	Botswana	ed@ccardesa.org
6. Dr Joseph Karugia	ReSAKSS-ECA	Kenya	j.karugia@cgiar.org
7. Mr Readwell Musopole	M&E Specialist and Chief Economist Min. of Agriculture, Malawi	Malawi	musopoler@gmail.com
8. Mr Dais Kachingwe	Trade Specialist and CAADP focal point Min of agriculture		kachingwedk@yahoo.co.uk
9. Loyce Chimkwasa Fatchi	Ministry of Agriculture, Malawi	Malawi	loychim@yahoo.co.uk
10. Mr Tarcisio Baptista	Ministério da Agricultura Direcção Nacional de Agricultura, Luanda, Angola Tel: +244 925154808/917333044	Angola	Tabapta2002@yahoo.com ; tbapta@hotmail.com
11. Mr. Auckland Kuteya Namubi	Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute Lusaka, Zambia	Zambia	Email: auckland.kuteya@iapri.org.zm
12. Dr.Joao Mutondo	The Research Center for Agriculture Policy and Agri-systems (CEPAG)	Mozambique	Email: joao.mutondos@gmail.com

	University of Mozambique		
1. Dr.Donald Makoka	Centre for Agriculture Research Development (CARD) Bunda College	Malawi	Email: donmakoka@yahoo.co.uk
2. Dr Howard Sigwele	Delta Dairies (Pty) Ltd P O Box 4425 Gaborone, Botswana Tel: +267 7133 3 639	Botswana	Sigwele@botsnet.bw .
3. Mrs Lilian Mamolemo	P.O. Box 8639, Khubetsoana, Tel: Maseru 106, Lesotho Tel: +266 58 735 372	Lesotho	mamolemopomela@yahoo.com .
4. Madame Voahangy Arijaona	Directeur Development du partanariat Madagascar Tel: +261 20 2224154 Mobile: +261 32 40 096 17	Madagascar	arijaona_vhg@yahoo.fr ; ddp@maep.gov.mg .
5. Dr Mthakati Alexander Phiri	University of Malawi Bunda College of Agriculture P.O. Box 219, Lilongwe, Malawi Tel:+ 265 888 832 056	Malawi	marphiri1996@yahoo.com
6. Ms Angela Faria	Direcção da Economia Dept of Information Systems Mozambique Tel: +258 826 332 650	Mozambique	fariaangela@hotmail.com
7. Mr Sikunawa T. Negumbo	The Meat Board of Namibia 23 Socrates Street Academia P.O. Box 30901 Pioneerspark, Windhoek, Namibia Tel: +264 061 27 2918	Namibia	sikunawa@nammic.com.na
8. Prof. Charles Machete	University of Pretoria Private bag X20 Hatfield Pretoria 0028, South Africa Tel: +27 12 420 3601	South Africa	charles.machete@up.ac.za
9. Mrs Thinah Moyo	University of Pretoria Private bag X20 Hatfield Pretoria 0028, South Africa Tel: +278 592 2222	South Africa	Thinah.moyo@up.ac.za

10. Mr John Pali – Shikhulu	P. O. Box 462 Malkerns Swaziland Tel: +268 76 114 499	Swaziland	pali.john4@gmail.com
11. Mr Conrad Zawe	Ministry of Agriculture Kagubi Building Harare, Zimbabwe Tel: +263 712 573 170	Zimbabwe	conradezawe@yahoo.com
12. Pius Chilonda	Head-IWMI-SA International Water Management Institute-SA Pretoria, South Africa Tel: +27 12 845 9100/9122	South Africa	p.chilonda@cgiar.org
13. Greenwell C Matchaya	ReSAKSS-SA Coordinator International Water Management Institute-SA Pretoria, South Africa Tel: +27 12 845 9100/9141	South Africa	g.matchaya@cgiar.org
14. Emmanuel Musaba	Economist/ReSKASS Researcher International Water Management Institute-SA Pretoria, South Africa Tel: +27 12 845 9100/9107	South Africa	e.musaba@cgiar.org
15. Sibusiso Nhlengethwa	Research Officer International Water Management Institute-SA Pretoria, South Africa Tel: +27 12 845 9100/9128	South Africa	Email: S.Nhlengethwa@cgiar.org
16. Mr Thokozani Dlamini	Communications Officer, International Water Management Institute SA Office (IWMISA) 141 Cresswell Street, Weavind Park, 0127 South Africa Skype name: thokozani.dlamini6 Tel: +27 12 845 9100 Fax: +27 12 804 6397	South Africa	E-mail: t.dlamini@cgiar.org
17. Dr Munir Hanjra	International Water Management Institute SA Office (IWMISA) 141 Cresswell Street, Weavind Park, 0127 South Africa	South Africa	M.Hanjra@cgiar.org
18.	Emmanuel Musaba International Water Management Institute SA Office (IWMISA) 141 Cresswell Street, Weavind Park, 0127 South Africa	South Africa	e.musaba@cgiar.org