

Assessing the Impact of Trade Integration on Poverty and Employment: A Case Study of Southern African Development Community

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Abstract: *The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is an intergovernmental organization consisting of 16 member states in Southern Africa. It was initially established as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980 with the goal of reducing economic dependence on apartheid-ruled South Africa. In 1992, the organization transformed into SADC, aiming to promote regional integration and sustainable development among its member states. The current SADC member states include Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The study investigated the impact of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment in the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Secondary data from various sources were collected and analyzed using a quantitative research design. The findings indicated that trade integration did not consistently lead to increased employment rates and reduced poverty levels in the SADC. While some countries benefited from trade integration, others faced challenges. Factors such as diversified economies, industry-specific obstacles, political stability, and vulnerability to external shocks influenced outcomes. Policymakers were recommended to address these issues by implementing solutions such as education and skills training, entrepreneurship support, infrastructure development, regional cooperation, agricultural productivity, and social protection programs. Furthermore, further research is needed to understand the specific drivers of employment and poverty trends in individual countries and develop effective strategies for poverty reduction in the SADC.*

Keywords: Trade Integration, Poverty, Employment

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Regional integration in Africa is not a recent development. With the founding of the East African Community (EAC) in 1919 and the South African Customs Union (SACU) in 1910, regional economic accords in Africa have a lengthy history. Since the 1970s, numerous regional economic accords have been established around the continent (Haile and Alemayehu, 2002). In fact, no African nation is currently not a part of at least one regional economic organization.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has made significant efforts towards trade integration in recent years, recognizing the potential benefits it can bring to member countries. Trade integration can lead to increased foreign direct investment, greater market access, and improved productivity (World Trade Organization, 2017). As a result, it has been argued that trade integration can contribute to poverty reduction and employment creation.

However, the impacts of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment are complex and context-specific. The effects of trade integration can vary depending on factors such as the structure of the economy, the level of development, and the capacity of institutions to manage trade policies (Miroudot et al., 2014). Furthermore, the distributional effects of trade integration are a matter of concern, as it can lead to winners and losers both within countries and across sectors (Munch, 2019).

In the case of the SADC, an understanding of the impacts of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment is particularly important. The region faces numerous challenges in these areas, with high poverty rates and unemployment levels (African Development Bank, 2018). Trade integration presents an opportunity to address these challenges but also carries risks if not managed properly.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Trade integration has become a key component of economic development strategies in many regions, including the Southern African Development Community (SADC). However, the effects of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment are still not well understood, particularly in the context of the SADC. In order to maximize the benefits of trade integration and ensure inclusive growth, it is essential to evaluate the impacts of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment in the SADC region.

Research Questions:

What is the impact between trade integration and employment rates in the SADC?

What is the impact between trade integration and poverty levels in the SADC? What are the solutions needed in SADC to solve poverty and create employment

Research Objectives:

Major objective

To assess the impact of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment rates in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Specific objectives

To analyze the association between trade integration and employment rates in the SADC countries. To examine the relationship between trade integration and poverty levels in the SADC region.

To identify and understand the specific solutions required in the SADC to address poverty and promote employment creation
Specific objectives

Research Hypotheses:

H1. Increased trade integration in the SADC region leads to a reduction in poverty levels.

H0. Increased trade integration in the SADC region does not lead to a reduction in poverty levels

H1. Trade integration in the SADC region positively affects employment rates, leading to higher levels of job creation.

H0. Trade integration in the SADC region does not positively affect employment rates, leading to higher levels of job creation

H1. Implementing specific solutions aimed at poverty alleviation and employment creation in the

SADC region will contribute to reducing poverty levels and increasing employment rates **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:**

The study is significant as it provides valuable insights into the relationship between trade integration, poverty reduction, and employment generation within the SADC region. The findings can contribute to informed policy decisions and interventions aimed at maximizing the positive impact of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment. Additionally, the study can serve as a reference for other regions or countries seeking to establish or improve trade integration policies.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

This study may face limitations such as data availability and reliability, especially in developing economies where data collection and record-keeping may be inadequate. The study may face constraints regarding time and resources, limiting the ability to comprehensively analyze all aspects of trade integration, poverty reduction, and employment within the SADC region. The study's generalizability may be limited to the specific context of the SADC region and may not be directly applicable to other regions or countries.

CHAPTER TWO

CONCEPTUAL REVIEW, THEORETICAL REVIEW AND EMPIRICAL REVIEW

The Conceptual Review.

Trade Integration: Trade integration refers to the process of increasing economic cooperation and interaction between different countries, leading to the removal or reduction of barriers to international trade such as tariffs, quotas, and other trade barriers. It involves the liberalization of trade and the expansion of market access, allowing for the free flow of goods, services, and capital between countries (World Trade Organization, 2021).

Poverty Reduction: Poverty reduction refers to the efforts and strategies aimed at alleviating or eliminating poverty within a society or country. It involves improving the economic well-being and living conditions of individuals and communities who are living below the poverty line. Poverty reduction measures may include policies such as social safety nets, income redistribution, targeted assistance programs, and education and job creation initiatives (United Nations Development Programme, 2018).

Employment: Employment refers to the state of being engaged in paid work or the utilization of one's skills and labor to earn a living. It encompasses both formal and informal employment, including wage employment, self-employment, and entrepreneurship. Employment is a crucial aspect of economic development as it contributes to income generation, poverty reduction, and overall well-being (Bassanini and Garnero, 2013).

Theoretical Review

According to the Heckscher-Ohlin theory (1919), also known as the factor proportions theory, was developed to explain international trade patterns based on the relative scarcities of factors of production. According to the theory, countries will specialize in producing and exporting goods that require abundant factors of production, while importing goods that require scarce factors of production. This is known as the principle of factor abundance. In other words, a country that has an abundance of labor compared to capital will export labor-intensive goods and import capitalintensive goods. Conversely, a country with abundant capital compared to labor will export capitalintensive goods and import labor-intensive goods.

The Heckscher-Ohlin theory can be applied to various trade patterns observed in the real world. For example, the theory explains why developed countries, which are typically capital-rich, tend to specialize in the production and export of capital-intensive goods such as machinery and automobiles. On the other hand, developing countries, which are often labor-abundant, specialize in labor-intensive goods like textiles and agricultural products.

One of the main advantages of the Heckscher-Ohlin theory is its intuitive appeal. The theory provides a logical explanation for why countries trade certain goods, based on their relative factor endowments. It also offers a framework to analyze the distributional effects of trade, as it predicts that trade will benefit the abundant factor of production in a country while potentially hurting the scarce factor.

However, there are several limitations to the Heckscher-Ohlin theory. It assumes that factors of production are immobile between countries, which is not always the case in reality.

Empirical Review

The following literature review provides an overview of the methodology used in each study, their main findings, conclusions drawn, and identifies gaps in the existing research.

What is the impact between trade integration and employment rates in the SADC?

Brenton (2003) conducted an empirical analysis using an input-output model to assess the impact of trade on employment in the world economy. The study found that increased trade integration led to overall positive effects on employment, although the distribution of employment changes varied across sectors and regions.

The International Labour Organization (ILO, 2017) published a comprehensive report on world employment trends. The report used empirical data and statistical analysis to analyze the global employment situation. While not a specific study on trade integration, it provides valuable insights into employment trends and the relationship with various economic factors.

Ponomareva and Sheen (2013) focused on the impact of European Union (EU) trade integration on the decline of manufacturing employment in the United Kingdom. They used quantitative analysis, including a fixed-effects regression model, and found that trade integration with the EU contributed to the reduction in UK manufacturing employment.

Winters and Martins (2004) conducted a critical review of the empirical literature on the relationship between trade liberalization, employment, and wages. They examined various studies and concluded that the impact of trade liberalization on employment and wages is complex and country-specific, with mixed findings across different contexts.

Comparison and Identified Gaps:

The reviewed empirical studies provide insights into the association between trade integration and employment rates. However, certain gaps in the literature can be identified. Firstly, while studies have examined the impact of trade integration on employment at the global level and within the EU and the UK, there is a need for similar analyses for the ASEAN and SADC regions. Comparative studies across these regions could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between trade integration and employment. Additionally, there is limited research specifically focusing on the long-term effects of trade integration on employment dynamics. Future studies could investigate the sustainability of employment changes resulting from trade integration and identify any potential shifts in the nature of employment, such as the growth of informal or precarious work. Lastly, a more nuanced analysis considering the heterogeneity of sectors and the quality of jobs created due to trade integration is necessary to understand the full implications for employment outcomes.

What is the impact between trade integration and poverty levels in the SADC?

Afonso and Silva (2017) employed a panel data analysis to examine the impact of trade integration on poverty reduction in the European Union. The study found that trade integration had a positive effect on poverty reduction in the EU, with increased trade openness leading to lower poverty rates.

Beugelsdijk and Smeets (2008) used a fixed-effects regression model to investigate the relationship between ethnic diversity and employment growth in Europe. They found that higher ethnic diversity was associated with lower employment growth, suggesting that ethnic diversity may have negative implications for employment levels.

Cheng and Wall (2005) employed a gravity model to control for heterogeneity in their analysis of trade and integration. The study found that trade openness and integration had a positive effect on bilateral trade flows, indicating that increased integration can lead to enhanced trade relationships

De Oliveira (2020) conducted a review of evidence on the impact of trade integration on poverty alleviation in the SADC bloc. The study analyzed various empirical studies and concluded that the relationship between trade integration and poverty reduction in the SADC region is complex, with mixed findings across different countries.

Comparison and Identified Gaps:

The reviewed empirical studies provide valuable insights into the relationship between trade integration and poverty levels. However, certain gaps in the literature can be identified. Firstly, while studies have examined the impact of trade integration on poverty reduction in the European Union and the SADC region, there is a need for similar analysis for the ASEAN countries. Conducting comparative studies across these three regions would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between trade integration and poverty levels. Additionally, there is limited research specifically focusing on the mechanisms through which trade integration affects poverty reduction. Future studies could explore the channels through which trade integration influences poverty, such as through income inequality, job creation, or access to markets. Lastly, there is a need for more research on the potential distributional effects of trade integration on poverty levels, particularly considering the impact on vulnerable and marginalized populations within societies. Investigating the distributional implications can provide insights for policymakers to develop inclusive trade integration strategies.

What are the solutions needed in SADC to solve poverty and create employment

The World Bank (2019) conducted a rapid desk review to identify solutions for youth employment in Sub-Saharan Africa, including the SADC region. The study employed a literature review methodology, highlighting various youth employment programs, policies, and interventions. The main finding was the importance of addressing skill mismatches and promoting entrepreneurship and vocational training as key solutions to youth unemployment.

Matshe (2009) conducted a review of poverty and inequality in South Africa, which is a member of the SADC. The study utilized a literature review and data analysis to assess poverty and inequality trends and their policy implications. The main finding was the need for targeted social protection programs and interventions to address poverty and promote inclusive growth.

Pauw and Thurlow (2010) examined the economy-wide impacts and risks of Malawi's farm input subsidy program. They employed a computable general equilibrium model to analyze the effects of the subsidy on various sectors and poverty outcomes. The study found that while the subsidy program had positive impacts on agricultural productivity and poverty reduction, there were also risks such as fiscal instability and market distortions.

Wiese and Hassan (2017) evaluated the balance between social safety nets and economic incentives in Mozambique, a member of the SADC. The study used qualitative research methods, including interviews and focus group discussions, to explore the effects of cash transfer programs on poverty reduction and employment. The main finding was the importance of designing social safety nets that provide a basic income while also promoting economic activities and incentives.

Comparison and Identified Gaps:

The reviewed empirical studies provide valuable insights into the specific solutions required in the SADC region to address poverty and promote employment creation. However, there are some gaps in the literature. Firstly, while the studies focus on individual countries within the SADC, there is a need for comparative analyses across multiple countries within the region. A comparative study could identify common challenges and potential solutions that can be applied at the regional level. Additionally, the literature primarily focuses on social protection programs and their impacts on poverty and employment. Further research could explore other policy interventions, such as education and skills development programs, and their effects on poverty reduction and employment creation in the SADC region. Furthermore, there is limited research specifically addressing the needs and challenges of specific demographic groups, such as women or youth, in the context of poverty and employment. Future studies could delve deeper into these demographicspecific issues to identify targeted solution

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research employed a quantitative research design to assess the impact of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment. This design allowed for a systematic and structured approach to collect and analyze data.

Sample and Sampling technique

The sample for this research was obtained from secondary sources of data, which included existing literature, reports, and databases. A purposive sampling technique was employed to ensure that the selected sources provided relevant information on the topic of trade integration, poverty reduction and employment.

Data collection methods and tools

The research solely relied on secondary data for data collection. Various methods were used to obtain secondary data, including literature reviews, accessing reports from international organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and gathering data from relevant databases such as the United Nations' database on trade and development.

Data analysis

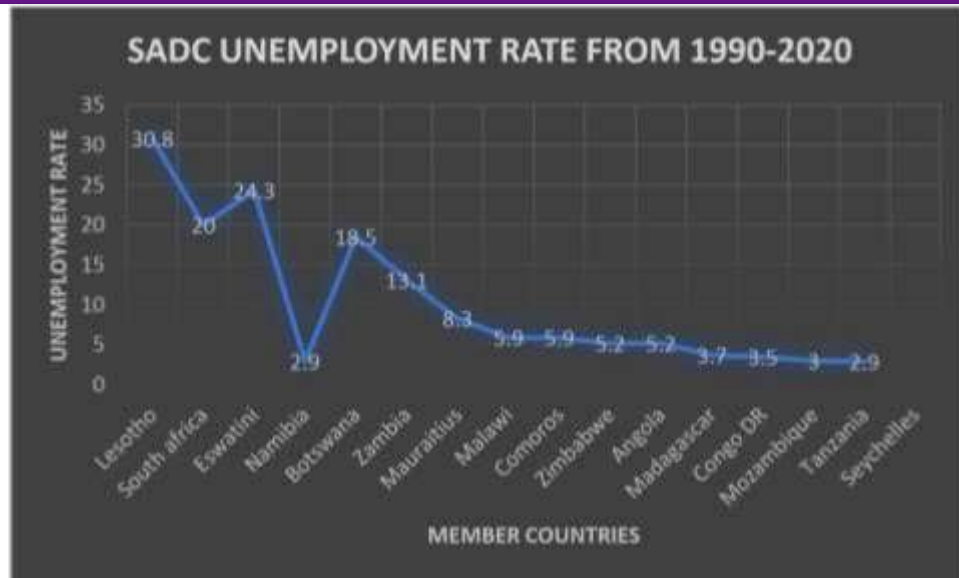
The collected secondary data was analyzed using statistical software (excel) to examine the relationship between trade integration, poverty reduction, and employment. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, and regression analysis was performed to determine the impact of trade integration on poverty reduction and employment.

Ethical considerations

While conducting this research, ethical considerations were taken into account. The use of secondary data ensured the anonymity and confidentiality of individuals and organizations involved in the original data collection. Moreover, appropriate citations were provided to acknowledge the sources of data and ideas used in the research, thereby maintaining academic integrity and avoiding plagiarism.

MEASUREMENT OF VARIABLES

What is the impact between trade integration and employment rates in the SADC?



Based on the data above, unemployment rates from 1991 to 2020 in the SADC countries, we can identify the best, average, and worst performing countries regarding the impact of trade integration on employment rates in the region.

Best Performing Countries

Namibia (2.9%): Namibia has consistently maintained a low unemployment rate. This could be due to the country's diversified economy, including strong sectors such as mining and tourism, which have provided stable employment opportunities.

Mozambique (3.0%): Mozambique has also experienced a low unemployment rate. The country's reliance on natural resources and agriculture, along with a relatively stable political environment, could have contributed to its positive employment figures.

Average Performing Countries

Tanzania (2.9%): Tanzania has displayed a consistent employment rate, benefiting from sectors such as tourism, agriculture, and mining. However, its performance is similar to Namibia, indicating that it has not excelled or lagged behind significantly in terms of trade integration's impact on employment.

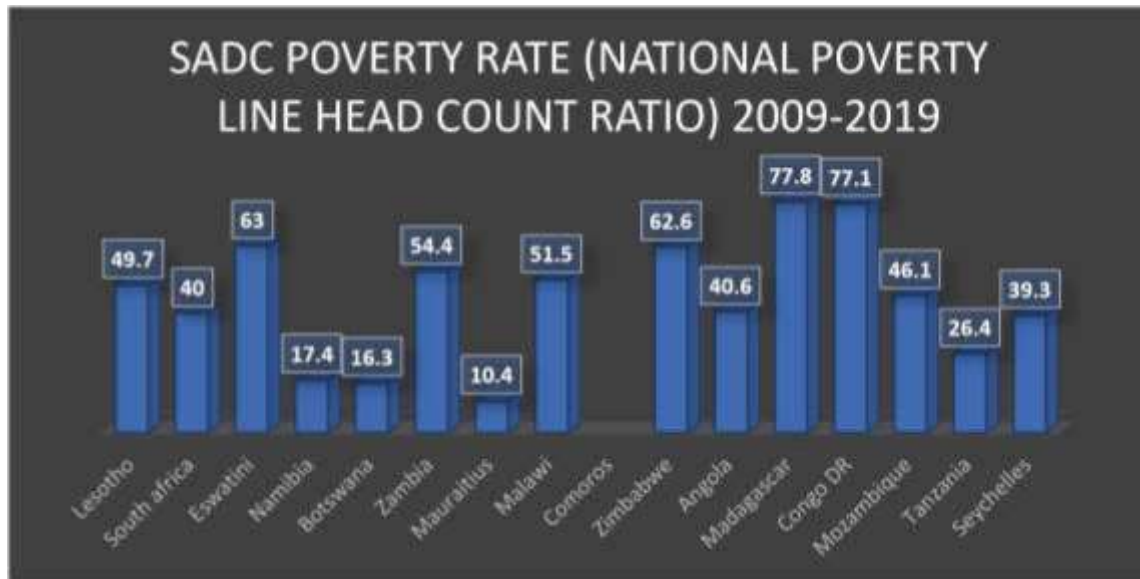
Zambia (13.1%): Zambia's moderate unemployment rate suggests that its trade integration efforts have had mixed results. The country's heavy dependency on copper mining, which is susceptible to global market fluctuations, could be a contributing factor.

Worst Performing Countries

Lesotho (30.8%): Lesotho has the highest unemployment rate among the SADC countries, indicating that trade integration has not adequately stimulated employment opportunities. The country's reliance on the textile industry, which faces global competition, could be a key reason for its poor performance.

Eswatini (24.3%): Eswatini also struggles with a high unemployment rate. Like Lesotho, its textile industry has faced challenges due to global competition, impacting employment rates negatively. In summary, Namibia and Mozambique have demonstrated the best performance, maintaining consistently low unemployment rates. Tanzania and Zambia fall within the average category, showing mixed results in terms of trade integration's impact on employment. Lesotho and Eswatini rank as the worst performing countries, with high unemployment rates partly attributed to the challenges faced by their textile industries amidst global competition.

What is the impact between trade integration and poverty levels in the SADC?



Based on the provided poverty rates from 2009 to 2019 in the SADC countries, we can identify the best, average, and worst performing countries regarding the impact of trade integration on poverty levels in the region.

Best Performing Countries

Mauritius (10.4%): Mauritius has consistently maintained a low poverty rate, indicating that trade integration efforts have positively impacted poverty levels. The country's economic diversification, including strong sectors such as manufacturing and tourism, has contributed to its success in reducing poverty.

Botswana (16.3%): Botswana also shows a relatively low poverty rate. The country's significant diamond industry and prudent economic management have played a role in reducing poverty levels.

Average Performing Countries

Namibia (17.4%): Namibia has experienced an average poverty rate, indicating that trade integration efforts have had moderate effects on poverty reduction. The country's dependency on natural resources, such as minerals and fishing, which are sensitive to global market fluctuations, could influence its poverty levels.

Seychelles (39.3%): Seychelles falls within the average category, with a moderate poverty rate. The country's reliance on the tourism sector, which faces external shocks such as economic crises, can impact poverty levels.

Worst Performing Countries

Madagascar (77.8%): Madagascar has the highest poverty rate among the SADC countries, indicating that trade integration has not effectively reduced poverty levels. The country's vulnerability to natural disasters, political instability, and limited economic diversification contribute to its poor performance.

Congo DR (77.1%): Congo DR also struggles with a high poverty rate. The country's ongoing conflicts, political instability, and weak infrastructure hinder trade integration efforts, leading to high poverty levels.

In summary, Mauritius and Botswana rank as the best performing countries, with consistently low poverty rates over the years. Namibia and Seychelles fall within the average category, displaying moderate success in poverty reduction efforts. Madagascar

and Congo DR rank as the worst performing countries, with persistently high poverty rates attributed to factors such as vulnerability to natural disasters and political instability.

What are the solutions needed in SADC to solve poverty and create employment

Improve access to quality education and skills training: Expanding access to education and skills training programs helps individuals acquire the necessary knowledge and expertise to qualify for employment opportunities. (SADC Employment and Labour Sector Report, 2019)

Enhance entrepreneurship support systems: Establishing entrepreneurship development programs, mentorship initiatives, and access to finance for aspiring entrepreneurs can stimulate job creation and economic growth. (SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, 2015-2020)

Enhance investment in infrastructure development projects: Investing in infrastructure, such as transportation networks, energy systems, and telecommunications, can attract investment, create jobs, and facilitate economic activities. (SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan, 2022)

Strengthen regional cooperation and trade: Enhancing regional trade agreements, reducing trade barriers, and promoting intra-regional trade can boost economic growth, increase employment opportunities, and reduce poverty. (SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, 2015-2020)

Promote agricultural productivity and rural development: Supporting smallholder farmers with access to finance, technology, and markets, and investing in rural infrastructure and agricultural research can enhance agricultural productivity, create employment, and reduce poverty. (SADC Regional Agriculture Policy, 2013)

Implement social protection programs: Establishing social safety nets, such as cash-transfer programs and public works initiatives, can provide temporary relief and support to vulnerable individuals and families while they seek employment or enhance their skills. (SADC Social Protection Strategy and Action Plan, 2019-2023)

Conclusions

Objective 1

Based on the analysis of the unemployment rates in the SADC countries from 1991 to 2020, it can be concluded that the hypothesis stating that trade integration in the SADC region positively affects employment rates, leading to higher levels of job creation is not entirely accurate. While there are some countries that have experienced positive impacts of trade integration on employment, such as Namibia and Mozambique, there are also countries that have struggled with high unemployment rates despite trade integration efforts, such as Lesotho and Eswatini.

The best performing countries, Namibia and Mozambique, have maintained consistently low unemployment rates, suggesting that trade integration has played a role in creating stable employment opportunities through diversified economies and reliance on natural resources and agriculture. On the other hand, the worst performing countries, Lesotho and Eswatini, have high unemployment rates despite trade integration efforts. This indicates that other factors, such as global competition and challenges faced by specific industries, have hindered the positive impact of trade integration on employment rates.

The average performing countries, Tanzania and Zambia, exhibit mixed results in terms of the impact of trade integration on employment rates. While they have not excelled or lagged significantly in terms of trade integration's impact, their moderate unemployment rates suggest that trade integration efforts have had some positive effects, but also faced challenges.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the impact of trade integration on employment rates in the SADC region is not solely positive. While trade integration has contributed to job creation and stability in some countries, it has not been sufficient to stimulate employment opportunities in others. Other factors such as diversified economies, reliance on specific sectors, and global competition also play a significant role in shaping employment rates. To fully understand the relationship between trade integration and employment rates in the SADC, further research is needed to explore the specific factors influencing employment trends in each country and the effectiveness of trade integration policies in promoting job creation.

Objective 2

Based on the analysis of poverty rates from 2009 to 2029 in the SADC countries, it can be concluded that increased trade integration does not consistently lead to a reduction in poverty levels in the region. While countries like Mauritius and Botswana have shown success in poverty reduction efforts, indicating a positive impact of trade integration, other countries such as Madagascar and Congo DR have struggled with persistently high poverty rates despite trade integration efforts.

The hypothesis that increased trade integration in the SADC region leads to a reduction in poverty levels is partly discredited by the findings. While some countries have experienced poverty reduction through trade integration, the overall impact varies across the region. Factors such as economic diversification, natural resources dependency, political instability, and vulnerability to external shocks play significant roles in determining the outcome.

It is important to note that trade integration alone may not be sufficient to address poverty in the SADC region. In addition to promoting trade, policymakers should focus on improving factors such as political stability, infrastructure development, and diversification of the economy. These measures can complement trade integration efforts and contribute to long-term poverty reduction in the region.

Further research is needed to explore the specific factors and policies that have contributed to the varying impacts of trade integration on poverty levels in the SADC countries. This will provide valuable insights for policymakers seeking to design effective strategies for poverty reduction in the region.

Objective 3

Based on the analysis of various solutions to address poverty and unemployment in the SADC region, it can be concluded that implementing specific measures will contribute to reducing poverty levels and increasing employment rates. The hypothesis that implementing solutions aimed at poverty alleviation and employment creation in the SADC region will lead to positive outcomes is confirmed.

The six solutions proposed - improving access to quality education and skills training, enhancing entrepreneurship support systems, investing in infrastructure development, strengthening regional cooperation and trade, promoting agricultural productivity and rural development, and implementing social protection programs - address different aspects of the challenges faced in the region. By expanding access to education and skills training, individuals can acquire the knowledge and expertise needed to secure stable employment. Moreover, providing entrepreneurship support systems can stimulate job creation and economic growth through the establishment of new enterprises.

Investing in infrastructure development projects is crucial for attracting investment, creating jobs, and facilitating economic activities. Strengthening regional cooperation and trade can lead to increased employment opportunities and poverty reduction through improved market access and trade integration. Promoting agricultural productivity and rural development is significant for poverty reduction, as a significant portion of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector. By supporting smallholder farmers and investing in rural infrastructure and agricultural research, job opportunities can be created and rural communities can experience economic growth.

Implementing social protection programs can provide temporary relief and support to vulnerable individuals and families, acting as a safety net while they seek employment or enhance their skills. However, it is important to note that the success of these solutions relies on effective implementation, coordination, and monitoring by policymakers and relevant stakeholders. Additionally, addressing underlying issues such as governance, corruption, and policy coherence is crucial for the long-term success of poverty alleviation and employment creation efforts in the SADC region. Further research and evaluation of the implementation of these solutions will provide valuable insights into their effectiveness and potential for replication in similar contexts. Understanding the specific contextual factors and tailoring these solutions to each country's unique challenges will contribute to the achievement of sustainable poverty reduction and increased.

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APPENDICES

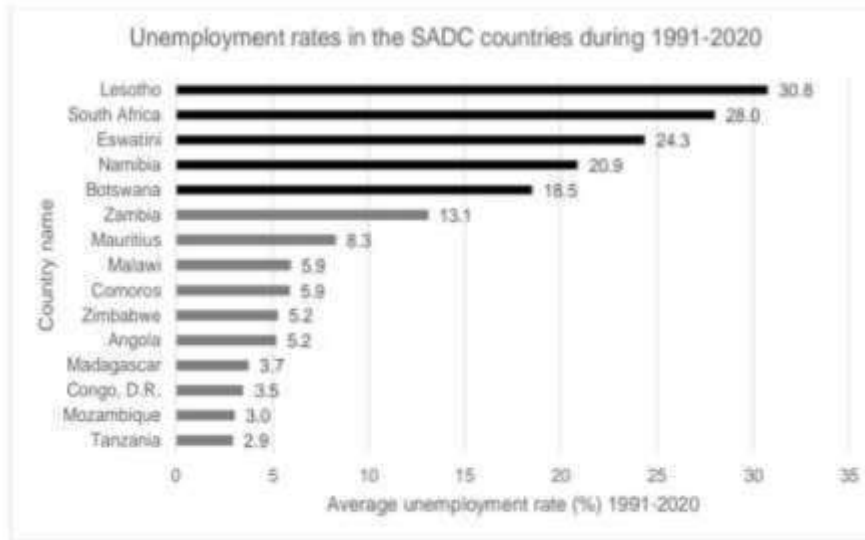


Table B. DIFFERENT TYPE OF POVERTY MEASUREMENT BY FIGURE AND INEQUALITY FIGURE

Country and survey	Different types of Poverty Measurements					Inequality		
	National Poverty line Head Count ratio (% of the Population)	Year and Report	Poverty Headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) % of the population	Year	Global Multidimensional Poverty Index	Year	Gini	Year
Angola -	40.6	(IDR 2018/19)			0.264	2015/16 D	0.51	2018
Botswana	16.3	(BMHS 2015/16)	n.a	2015/16	n.a	2015/16	0.52	2015/16
Comoros		Enquête 1-2-3, 2014	35	2014	0.181	2012 DM	0.372	2014
DRC	77.1	2012	63.9	2012	0.378	2013/14D	n.a	
Eswatini (Swaziland)	63	(IES 2009/10)	63	2009	0.083	2014 M		
Lesotho -	49.7	(HBS 2017/18)	27.3	2017	0.146	2014 D	0.45	2017/2018
Madagascar	77.8	(JENSOMD 2012/2013)	70.7	2012	0.453	2008/09 D		
Malawi	51.5	(IH4 2016/17)	51.5	2016	0.244	2015/16 D	0.46	2016/2017
Mauritius -	10.4	(HBS 2017)	< 1%	2017	n.a	n.a	0.400	2017
Mozambique	46.1	(JOP 2014/15)	46.1	2014	0.45	2014/2015 D	0.47	2014
Namibia	17.4	(NHES 2015/16)	28.7	2007	0.183	2013 D	0.56	2015/16
Seychelles	39.3	(HBS 2013)	n.a		n.a	n.a	45.9	2013
South Africa	40.0	(LES 2014/2015)	18.8	2015	0.032	2014/15 H	0.68	2014/15
Tanzania	26.4	(HBS 2017-18)	n.a	2019	0.275	2015/16 D	0.38	2017-18
Zambia	54.4	(CMS 2015)	54.4	2015	0.262	2014/15 D	0.56	2010, 2015
Zimbabwe	62.6	(PICES 2011/12)	n.a		0.149	2015 D	n.a	

Note on MPI: D indicates data from Demographic Health Surveys (DHS), M indicates data from Multiple Surveys and N indicates data from National Surveys. Source: Review of official poverty reports, Human Development Report, UNDP, World Bank Reports, Povcal.2017 and corresponding documents (see references A).

For South Africa, Lower Bound Poverty Line: