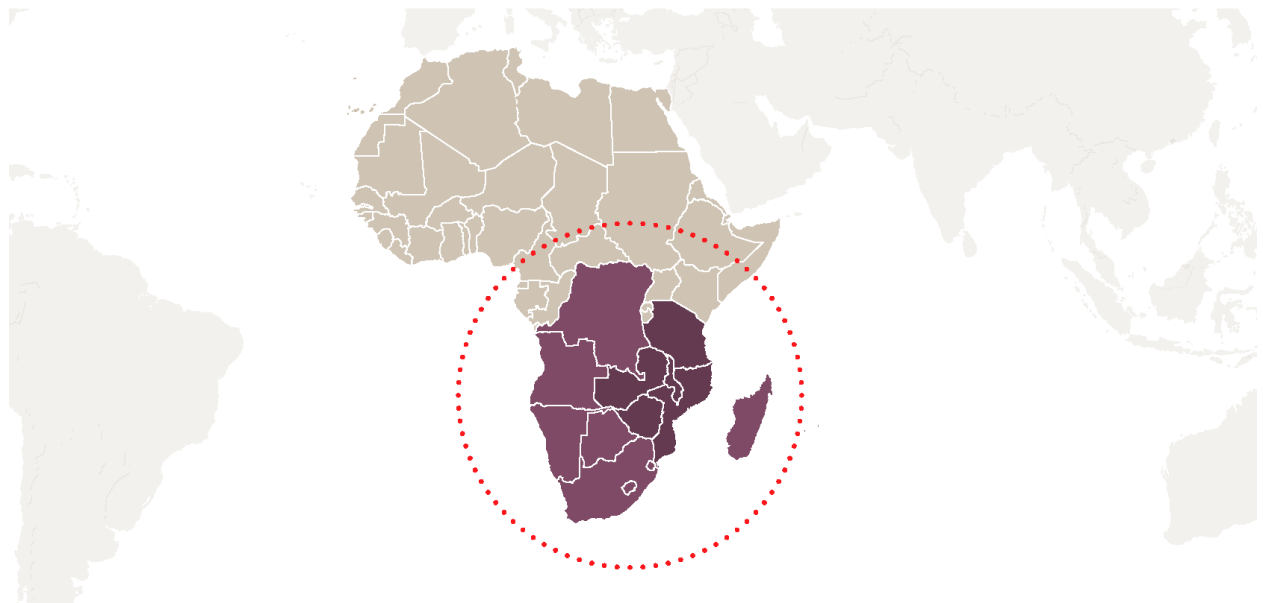


# THE SADC RISDP AND SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: A REGIONAL DIALOGUE FOR NON-STATE ACTORS



MEETING SUMMARY  
13-15 SEPTEMBER 2022



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The co-conveners appreciate the insights and knowledge shared by all presenters and participants in this dialogue. Additionally, we would like to thank our donors for their dedication to enhancing social accountability in the SADC region, especially the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for its support of this dialogue.

## KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY MS BOEMO SEKGOOMA, SECRETARY GENERAL, SADC-PF, 13 SEPTEMBER 2022

In her address, Ms Sekgoma urged the audience to support the SADC RISDP, which also speaks to areas of regional integration such as peace, security, and good governance; industrial development and market integration; infrastructure development in support of regional integration; and social and human capital development, recommending that civil society and oversight bodies, such as national parliaments, hold their governments accountable for their resourcing and implementation.

She added that the SADC PF's primary goal is to give parliamentarians a platform to advance and strengthen regional cooperation and diplomacy in the region, particularly to address the milestones and targets under the RISDP and to increase thematic accountability by the ascension to a regional Parliament, which is the much-anticipated gap in SADC's democratic governance.

However, working with experts from the region and abroad to define and create model laws that are developed on themes that are significant to the RISDP is one of the key roles of the SADC PF and the future SADC Parliament. This will give civil society a powerful advocacy tool to help their states reform and modernize their laws. For instance, the Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) and the SADC Model Law on GBV both aim to modernize and revitalize the PFM frameworks of SADC Member Parliaments at a time when accountability by the Executive in the management of public funds has emerged as a matter of major public importance. They also advance the idea that men and women should be treated equally and without discrimination, ensuring that women participate on an equal footing with men.

The Maputo Declaration, the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) of 2013, and the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) for the period of 2017–2022, which are coupled with Sustainable Development Goal 2 to achieve food security and "zero hunger," and to promote modern agriculture for in-country production, were some of the areas of interest under the RISDP that Ms Sekgoma also highlighted. Public resource management, however, continues to be a pressing issue that must be gradually handled by both state and non-state actors. Nevertheless, it has been noted that there are significant gender differences in agriculture and other sectors.

She mentioned that a Parliament's Public Accounts Committee (PAC) typically only has the authority to assess the Auditor General's report, which focuses solely on government expenditures and excludes statutory organizations and other decentralized programs. With the introduction of the Model Law, the PAC will have the authority to examine all accounting and financial reports of all organizations funded by the State and will also be able to exercise controlled oversight over the State's debt ceiling. As a result, there will be more domestic funding over time to support programs for food security, agribusiness, health, gender equality, and sustainable development.

A cross-cutting issue that goes beyond the RISDP is accountability in public resource management, which necessitates the collaboration of all non-state actors. Non-state actors must play a crucial role in interacting with Parliament to support and develop MPs' expertise on technical issues that call for legislative, budgetary, or oversight measures.

Finally, she commended the Dialogue for seeking to strengthen the accountability framework that will direct the implementation of the RISDP and foster social development.



## ACRONYMS

<b>AAI</b>	ActionAid International
<b>ADF</b>	Agricultural Development Fund (SADC)
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>Covid-19</b>	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of The Congo
<b>DTAs</b>	Double Taxation Agreements
<b>EJN of FOCCISA</b>	Economic Justice Network of the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa
<b>ESAFF</b>	Eastern And Southern Africa Small-Scale Farmers' Forum
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GMO</b>	Genetically Modified Organisms
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IFFs</b>	Illicit Financial Flows
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MISA</b>	Media Institute of Southern Africa
<b>NCPs</b>	SADC National Contact Points
<b>NDPs</b>	National Development Plans
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NSA</b>	Non-State Actor
<b>PFM</b>	Public Financial Management
<b>PPE</b>	Personal Protective Equipment
<b>PRM</b>	Public Resource Management
<b>PSA Alliance</b>	Partnership for Social Accountability Alliance
<b>PSAM</b>	Public Service Accountability Monitor of Rhodes University
<b>PVO</b>	Private Voluntary Organisations
<b>RDF</b>	Regional Development Fund (SADC)
<b>RISDP</b>	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SADC PF</b>	Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum
<b>SAfAIDS</b>	SAfAIDS
<b>SAPSN</b>	Southern African People's Solidarity Network
<b>SATUCC</b>	Southern Africa Coordination Council
<b>SDC</b>	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SNCs</b>	SADC National Committees
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>SRHR</b>	Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>STR</b>	SADC Simplified Trade Regime
<b>UN</b>	United Nations

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the overarching theme of *Ensuring Social Accountability in Southern Africa's Development*, a hybrid regional dialogue of non-state actors (NSA) was held from 13 to 15 September 2022, to discuss social accountability in public resource management in relation to the implementation plan of the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), with a focus on the health and agricultural sectors. The 2022 dialogue builds on a previous dialogue held virtually in July 2021.

Overall, the 2022 dialogue improved the crucially needed understanding of the RISDP 2020-2030 and its implementation plan among NSAs, as well as identified opportunities for SADC Member States to deepen NSA engagement. Additionally, participants developed action plans for SADC Member States, particularly Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, to strengthen accountability in the management of public resources to ensure greater support for gender-responsive public services, as included in the RISDP.

The dialogue was co-convened by the Southern Africa Trust, the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA), the Southern Africa Coordination Council (SATUCC), the Southern African People's Solidarity Network (SAPSN), Gender Links, the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), and the Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance, a grouping of ActionAid International (AAI), Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM) of Rhodes University, Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF), and SAFaIDS. More than 300 individuals from 12 countries<sup>1</sup> took part virtually or in person at parallel regional and national meetings held in Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

State actors who participated in the dialogue included representatives from the SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF), SADC National Committees, SADC National Contact Points, and other government departments.

## Objectives

The main goals of the 2022 dialogue were to:

- Assess progress in the implementation of the RISDP, noting achievements and challenges, with a focus on the health and agricultural sectors, and women and young people
- Identify strategies NSAs can use to strengthen socially accountable public resource management to facilitate implementation of the RISDP, and ultimately, sustainable development in the region.
- Understand the status and roles of NSA engagement mechanisms (SADC National Committees and the planned Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism) and how they can

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<sup>1</sup> Dialogue participants were from the following 12 SADC Member States: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

contribute to social accountability in the implementation of the RISDP.

#### Key agenda items during the dialogue included:

- Assessing the implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030, with a focus on health, agriculture, gender, and youth.
- Introducing the SADC PF Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) and the importance of PFM to the implementation of the RISDP.
- Understanding the RISDP implementation by thematic area – gender, youth, agriculture, sexual and reproductive health.
- Unpacking the resourcing of the RISDP at regional and national levels, including commitments, barriers, and reporting.
- Examining NSA engagement in monitoring the RISDP, with a focus on the SADC Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism and the SADC National Committees.
- Developing regional and national action plans for NSAs, with a focus on strengthening accountability in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the RISDP.

Overall, the dialogue participants emphasised the significance of social accountability for the provision of gender-responsive public services to all citizens and, ultimately, for the achievement of the SADC Vision 2050, the AU Agenda 2063, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The dialogue applauded progress made by SADC in the implementation of the RISDP, despite challenges encountered due to the Covid-19 pandemic, while also identifying activities that have been delayed, and barriers to its implementation. Participants recognized SADC PF's adoption of the Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) at its Plenary in July 2022, and emphasised the importance of PFM in ensuring good governance, transparency, and accountability. The dialogue participants also welcomed the establishment of the SADC Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism, as approved by the SADC Council of Ministers in August 2022. Finally, the dialogue participants developed collective regional and national action plans to guide NSA-led monitoring of the RISDP.

The dialogue's communiqué was submitted to the SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum, as well as each SADC Member State through their National Contact Points. The communiqué contained regional and national recommendations to improve the implementation of the SADC RISDP, as follows:

- Encourage the SADC Secretariat to involve NSAs in more regional processes by operationalizing the Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism. This may involve including NSAs in technical working groups and consultations to inform monitoring, evaluation, and reporting, and implementing the RISDP's planned regional initiatives, such as the creation of

a regional extension services strategy and the operationalization of a mechanism to ensure adherence to legal instruments and commitments. Additionally, a funding facility should be established to facilitate participation of NSAs at both the national and regional levels.

- Call upon the SADC Secretariat to distribute and encourage Member States to adopt the SADC National Committee (SNC) blueprint guidelines to facilitate the urgent creation and strengthening of SNCs in all 16 Member States. Additionally, the SADC Secretariat is requested to strengthen regular interactions with SNCs that already exist, train them in monitoring and evaluation (online reporting), and aid them in developing reporting and the exchange of monitoring reports. Existing SADC National Committees, notably those in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia, should support and facilitate the full involvement of NSAs, particularly women and young people.
- Remind the SADC Secretariat and Member States of their duty to ensure prompt access to information on SADC procedures that are accessible to the public. According to the SADC Policy on Strategy Development, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, the SADC Secretariat website should be updated frequently with official plans, reviews, reports, and strategies, among other publicly accessible documents, in all four SADC official languages (English, French, Portuguese, and Kiswahili). To make information more accessible to young people, it should also be shared on appropriate social media. At national level, Member States should ensure NSAs can easily access and contribute to national-level planning and reporting about RISDP, including by disseminating information through national SADC media coordinators.
- Request the SADC Secretariat to update the RISDP implementation plan to include the SADC SRHR Strategy (2019–2030), which provides the regional policy and programming framework to improve the SRHR of all people living in the SADC Region and contribute to Member States meeting the SDG and related commitments.
- Call on SADC to ensure that the Agreement Amending the SADC Treaty on Transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into the SADC Parliament is signed by the Member States as soon as possible and that, by the agreed-upon timeline, there is formal amendment of the SADC Treaty and ratification of the necessary protocol.
- Encourage the SADC Parliamentary Forum to raise awareness of the Model Laws on PFM and GBV, as well as to start the process of developing scorecards to evaluate how closely the laws of the Member States adhere to the Model Laws. All SADC Member States should also evaluate their PFM legislation and, if necessary, revise it with reference to the SADC Model Law on PFM.
- To ensure adequate support for the implementation of the RISDP, particularly for support for smallholder farmers, sustainable nutritious diversified food systems, and SRH interventions for adolescents and young people, urge SADC Member States to hasten the



Regional Development Fund and Agricultural Development Fund's operationalization.

- Request that all SADC members remove any regulations that pose a threat to the existence of a diverse and pluralistic civil society, such as Zimbabwe's Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) Amendment Bill, to promote and increase NSA involvement.
- Remind SADC Members to submit timely reports on their progress in domesticating regional agreements and implementing RISDP commitments.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

In June 2021, Southern African regional civil society organisations (CSOs)<sup>2</sup> convened a virtual regional dialogue for non-state actors (NSAs) focused on the implementation of the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030, held under the theme of *Building Back Better - Ensuring Social Accountability in Southern Africa's Development*.<sup>3</sup> The event raised awareness about the commitments contained in the RISDP and its draft Implementation Plan, and provided an opportunity for NSAs to exchange ideas and formulate recommendations towards ensuring a sustained recovery through the provision of resilient, accountable and gender-responsive public services.

Building on the 2021 event, the same regional CSOs convened a hybrid (in-person and virtual) dialogue from 13 to 15 September 2022. While maintaining a focus on the implementation of the RISDP, the second dialogue highlighted the importance of socially accountable public resource management in SADC's development. Participants discussed strategies and developed action plans for SADC Member States to strengthen accountability in the generation and management of public resources towards ensuring greater support for gender-responsive public services, as included in the RISDP, with a focus on the health and agricultural sectors, and actions supportive of women and young people.

Over 300 participants representing a variety of NSAs, including CSOs, smallholder farmers' associations, trade unions, youth organizations, people's movements, women's groups, faith-based organizations and media outlets, the GIZ-Strengthening National Regional Linkages programme. Other participants included parliamentarians, the SADC Secretariat and SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF), and national government representatives, including SADC National Contact Points (NCPs) and SADC National Committees (SNCs). Participants joined the dialogue from meetings held in six locations (Dodoma, Lilongwe, Lusaka, Harare, Johannesburg, Maputo) and virtually via Zoom.

### Objectives:

The overall objectives of the 2022 dialogue were to support and convene space for NSAs to:

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<sup>2</sup> The co-conveners included: Southern Africa Trust, Economic Justice Network (EJN) of the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA), Southern African People's Solidarity Network (SAPSN), Southern Africa Coordination Council (SATUCC), GenderLinks, Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), and the Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance ((a consortium of ActionAid International (AAI), Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM) of Rhodes University, Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF) and SAF/AIDS)).

<sup>3</sup> The final summary and recommendations are available here: <http://copsam.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/RISDP-NSA-Dialogue-Report-Final-16.07.2021.pdf>.

- Assess progress in the implementation of the RISDP, noting achievements and challenges, with a focus on the health and agricultural sectors, and women and young people.
- Identify strategies NSAs can use to strengthen socially accountable public resource management to facilitate implementation of the RISDP, and ultimately, sustainable development in the region.
- Understand the status and roles of NSA engagement mechanisms (SADC National Committees and the planned regional NSA engagement mechanism) and how they can contribute to social accountability in the implementation of the RISDP.

#### Key agenda items during the dialogue included:

- Assessing the implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030, with a focus on health, agriculture, gender, and youth.
- Introducing the SADC PF Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) and the importance of PFM to the implementation of the RISDP.
- Understanding the RISDP implementation by thematic area – gender, youth, agriculture, sexual and reproductive health.
- Unpacking the resourcing of the RISDP at regional and national levels, including commitments, barriers, and reporting.
- Examining NSA engagement in monitoring the RISDP, with a focus on the SADC Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism and the SADC National Committees.
- Developing regional and national action plans for NSAs, with a focus on strengthening accountability in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the RISDP.

This report provides a summary of the main deliberations during the dialogue, as well as its conclusions and recommendations.

## 2.0 KEY DELIBERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 2.1 Update on the implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030- Focus on health, agriculture, gender, and youth.

#### 2.1.1 Background on the RISDP 2020-2030

The process of formulating the SADC Vision 2050 was the culmination of a long and intensive process, that began in June 2012 following a decision by Member States. The vision is grounded

within SADC’s original vision of “a common culture, a future in a regional Community that will ensure economic wellbeing, improvement of the standards of living and quality of life, freedom and social justice and peace and security for the peoples of Southern Africa”. The RISDP 2020-30 is a 10-year regional strategic plan that lays out “how” SADC can best move towards Vision 2050 over the next 10 years.

RISDP 2020-30 covers six strategic priorities: The Foundation - Peace, security and good governance; Pillar 1 - Industrial development and market integration; Pillar 2 - Infrastructure development in support of regional integration; Pillar 3 - Social and human capital development; as well as Crosscutting Issues, including gender and youth; environment and climate change and disaster risk management; and Strategic Management of the RISDP. The Strategic Management of RISDP is an important priority as it is an acknowledgement that SADC needs to make some fundamental changes if it is to achieve the RI agenda it has set for itself. In each of these priority areas, the RISDP 2020-30 provides strategic Objectives, Outcomes and Key Interventions.

### 2.1.2 The process of implementation and monitoring

RISDP is not an end by itself but a process that was followed by the development of implementation and resourcing plans at regional and national levels. It will also be followed by comprehensive 5-year medium-term strategies. Similarly, at SADC level, annual operational plans outlining the activities, financial and human resources as well as organisational requirements will be elaborated every year. It is vitally important to ensure all resources are mobilised and directed to the agreed priorities.

The SADC online M&E system aims to provide an effective mechanism and platform for reporting progress towards the achievement of desired results based on evidence and gathered data. The SADC Secretariat, member states, and development partners are meant to use the SADC online M&E system to facilitate protocol monitoring, decision monitoring, performance monitoring (reporting of outputs performance), results monitoring (reporting on indicators), and data analysis (generating graphs and reports of indicators). The SADC Secretariat has provided training to member states on the use of the system through funding from NSAs and member states. Reporting on the RISDP 2020-2030 should be submitted by all 16 Member States to the SADC Secretariat on an annual basis through the SADC Online M&E System. While the SADC M&E System is operational, last year only four member states reported, and, of those, only one completed 80% of all sections. Member States are urged to submit full, accurate and timely reporting to the SADC Secretariat.

In order to assess progress of the RISDP 2020-2030, the SADC Secretariat is developing a Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework and Plan. The SADC Secretariat is also undertaking a reprioritization exercise to review and, where necessary, revise the activities in the current RISDP 2020-2030 regional implementation plan.

### 2.1.3 Thematic areas – gender, youth, agriculture, and sexual and reproductive health

Given the focus of the dialogue on the health and agricultural sectors, as well as actions supportive of women and young people, various NSA speakers provided brief presentations to highlight key elements of the RISDP 2020-2030 in these thematic areas.

#### Youth and sexual and reproductive health and rights

Environments with limited resources tend to be in underserved, marginalized populations. Youth in these contexts frequently experience limitations, such as physical, natural, climate, vulnerability, and complexity issues, as well as socio-cultural obstacles, fragmented livelihoods, and underfunding of conventional means of production. The demand for action and transformation is to remove these restrictions through the implementation of policies that increase urgency and agency, particularly among young people. It requires low-cost, locally manageable, yet gradually sustainable methods of operation and actions that have a high impact. An example of an approach is the SAfAIDS SAM4SRHR: A Model to Strengthen the Delivery of SRHR Services among Adolescents and Young People in Resource Constrained Settings in Binga District, Zimbabwe, where young mentees disseminate information to peers, receive feedback on concerns with services, and report on issues to the Health Centre Committees that relay it to health centres for action.

#### Gender

There is need to enhance women’s participation and representation in political, economic, and public life for the attainment of gender parity, amplify action to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence, and strengthen gender mainstreaming at both national and regional levels. In southern Africa, there are vibrant civil society organisations and networks working on these key areas in the region and women’s rights organisations play a key role in shaping the gender equality agenda in their countries, upholding democratic processes, and reinforcing good practice in these different areas. Furthermore, advocacy and lobbying efforts of women’s organisations and networks have contributed to long-term positive social change by increasing women’s participation and fostering equality and involving men as partners and allies in the construction in the enhancement of gender equality and women’s empowerment in Southern Africa. However, as gender issues are also influenced by attitudes and actions and there is a need to push for the inclusion of gender issues in the school curriculum.

## Agriculture

Food insecurity, malnutrition and stunting rates are on the increase across the SADC region. Additionally, the SADC region, generally, has failed to meet Malabo Declaration commitments to boost investment and growth in the agricultural sector.

The following recommendations were made to SADC and its member states:

1. Fulfil the seven Malabo commitments and allocate at least 10% of public funds (mainly to agroecology);
2. Respond to findings of the Malabo Biennial Reports and develop a simple reporting tool;
3. Ensure development of National Agricultural Investment Plans;
4. Operationalize the SADC Regional Development Fund (RDF) and the SADC Agricultural Development Fund;
5. Develop the planned SADC Regional Strategy on Agriculture Extension Services, with farmer-managed seed systems to provide support to agroecology at scale;
6. Develop, strengthen national and regional Joint Agriculture Sector Review (JASR) Platforms;
7. Adopt a gender-based right to food and nutrition framework;
8. SADC PF to form a right to food and nutrition-based Parliamentary Front Against Hunger;
9. National Plant Genetic Resource Act and centres to support in-situ and ex-situ farmer seed conservation should be developed and implemented.

### 2.1.4 Status of implementation of the RISDP 2020-2030

A consultant commissioned by the PSA Alliance delivered an assessment of progress on the implementation of the RISDP 2020-2030 by SADC at regional level, concentrating on the successes, possibilities, and challenges in the fields of youth, gender, agriculture, and health. The report was based on official public reports by SADC Secretariat. The report indicated that the SADC Secretariat has made progress by carrying out 85% of planned regional operations, while utilising only 58% of its budget. There were, however, gaps in the implementation of RISDP 2020-2030.

In the agriculture sector, the report highlighted (among other findings), that the SADC Secretariat continued to implement the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP), 24 additional crop varieties were registered under the SADC Harmonised Seed Regulatory System, 13 member states with functional Early Warning System Units for Food Security could sustain themselves with local funding; 11 member states aligned their Food and Nutrition Security Strategies (FNSS) to the

Regional FNSS; and at least 12 MS could successfully conduct annual Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis.

In the health and nutrition sector, the report highlighted (among other findings), strengthening of health systems in member states during and post COVID periods; securing funding from the African Development Bank (AfDB); support for member state management of TB patient tracing; implementation of Malaria elimination programmes; operationalization by MS of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS); launch of round 3 of the SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund, funding 13 projects; approval of the establishment of the SADC Regional Health Financing Hub. Implementation of the Regional Strategy for HIV Prevention, Treatment and Care and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights among Key Populations had not yet begun.

Regarding climate change, SADC's major achievements were implementation of the programme for Integrated Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Zambezi Watercourse (PIDACC Zambezi); and completion of five research studies on groundwater management.

In terms of women, gender and development, achievements included: development of the SADC Guidelines on Developing and Implementing National Gender Action Plans to catalyse implementation of the SADC Gender Protocol; GIZ support to implement the SADC Regional Multi-Dimensional Women's Economic Empowerment Programme (RMD-WEEP); review of Gender Based Violence (GBV) legislation in SADC; development of SADC Guideline on Developing GBV SOPs and Referral Mechanisms and SGBV Training Guidelines; review of GBV indicators in the SADC Gender Protocol Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework; adoption of the SADC Model Law on GBV; approval of the SADC Gender Mainstreaming Resource Kit; submission of SADC status report to the 66th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66).

In the youth sector, achievements included: the development of the SADC Youth Empowerment Policy Framework; convening of the SADC Youth Forum (SYF); and adoption of a revised Code of Conduct on Child Labour.

In terms of the strategic management of the RISDP, the review noted progress in the transformation of SADC Parliamentary Forum towards SADC Parliament; successful implementation of SADC Trust Funds, such as on HIV; Council approval of the Regional NSAs Engagement Mechanism; improved SADC Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (SPMER); as well as increased use of virtual communication platforms. An area of challenge was the absence of efforts to establish operational SADC National Committees (SNCs); weak coordination and implementation of SADC programmes at national level; dependence on International Cooperating Partners (ICP) funding for programmes; rigid and prolonged procurement processes; poor communication and visibility of SADC programmes; and weak involvement of NSAs.

The review made the following recommendations to the SADC Secretariat:

- Strengthen resource mobilization for sustainability drawing from local best practices;

- Improve monitoring reports so that they prompt policy discussion, provide greater guidance for policy choices, and guarantee prompt corrective actions;
- Align the SADC Disaster Risk Management Strategy and Action Plan to the Sendai Framework;
- Place the review and capacitation of SADC National Committees for effective coordination as a permanent item on the agendas of SADC Council and Summit;
- Improve the procurement, communication, and publicity processes of SADC; and
- Develop and/or adopt innovative budgeting tools with flexibility to allocate and reallocate funding equitably to all RISDP priorities.

## 2.2 Resourcing of the RISDP at regional and national levels

To enable the realistic design of strategies that consider affordability and identify the resource gaps to use as a basis for resource mobilization, the RISDP 2020-2030 Implementation Plan was costed. For instance, the Regional Coordination Costs and National Coordination Costs were determined and approved. Although the cost estimates are a close approximation of a programme's likely cost, the programme's 10-year implementation period makes it difficult to forecast expenditures. Assumptions were made at both a national (micro and macro level) and regional level.

### 2.2.1 RISDP 2020-2030 and potential funding channels

The Regional Development Fund (RDF) establishes regional funding mechanisms for economic development with a focus on integration. The agreement on operationalising RDF was approved by the SADC Summit in 2016, and member states have since implemented internal measures to speed up the operationalisation of the fund. Nine member states have signed the RDF, but only Angola has ratified it, and the RDF is not yet in force. Furthermore, a consultancy is currently investigating the difficulties member states are having in ratifying the fund, as well as how global economic shocks are preventing them from joining the RDF, alongside potential funding channels and agriculture.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) addresses concerns of climate change, food security, and land degradation. It engages stakeholders in the design and implementation of GEF projects, including CSOs, the private sector, indigenous people, and programmes (e.g., develop and enable sustainable management of groundwater at national and transboundary levels across SADC member states).



## 2.2.2 The role of NSAs: Opportunities for engagement on resource mobilisation

NSAs should create a clear plan to carry out resource mobilisation, make progress reports, and urge governments to ensure that RISDP priorities are incorporated in national budgets. Similarly, member states must collaborate with the SADC Secretariat in enhancing resource mobilization strategies and looking beyond traditional sources. Member states must also take part in RISDP costing exercises at the national level and ensure alignment with national budgets. NSAs should use engagement mechanisms at the regional level to provide input and promote resource mobilization strategies.

## 2.3 SADC PF Model Law on Public Financial Management

SADC PF adopted a Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) in their Plenary in July 2022. The model law's main goal is to give SADC national parliaments the tools they need to carry out their legislative, budgetary, and oversight tasks for public financial management in a way that is open, effective, and responsive to the requirements of the public in SADC countries. The model law is meant to spur policy reforms and the development or revision of substantive laws in SADC member states. It provides a well-researched model, establishing a regional standard against which efforts in member states can be measured.

Member States in the SADC region have several legal and regulatory loopholes that undermine the role of parliaments and obstruct good PFM. Additionally, Public Accounts Committees and Auditor Generals in all SADC nations lack sufficient enforcement authority. Obstructions to good PFM include:

- Lack of enforcement of laws or administrative rules governing public debt management;
- Lack of a performance-based budget with specific key performance indicators;
- There is a disconnect between the budget authorised by Parliament and international agreements;
- There is no cap on the number of public contracts the Executive may enter into.

Reflecting on the role of PFM in implementing the RISDP, dialogue participants noted the need for greater clarity on the financing of the RISDP. They also urged domestic resource mobilisation to be supplemented through additional taxes paid by multinational corporations.

SADC PF has a Regional Parliamentary Model Laws Oversight Committee that monitors implementation of its model laws. It is in the process of developing, along with partners, a scorecard to assess the alignment of national legislation with the PFM Model Law. NSAs and partners were encouraged to support efforts to domesticate the model law.

## 2.4 The role of the SADC non-state actors' engagement mechanism in the regional integration agenda

The need to engage NSAs is outlined in the SADC Treaty, article 68. NSAs include the private sector, civil society, non-governmental organisations, employees' and employers' organisations. NSAs play an important role in areas such as sustainability, policy analysis and advice, openness, and accountability, as well as stakeholder advocacy and representation. NSAs face several difficulties, including a lack of resources to join and contribute to the regional integration agenda and to communicate with the SADC Secretariat, lack of a unified strategy across NSAs at the regional level toward SADC, and ad hoc contact by SADC Secretariat with NSAs without a formal engagement process.

SADC has made progress in engaging NSAs in the implementation of the SADC common agenda. Examples include recent regional stakeholder engagement conferences that successfully brought together the SADC Secretariat, member state officials, civil society, business, and the media on topics including women and gender, youth empowerment, and food and nutrition security.

To increase people's participation in SADC regional integration processes and programmes, such as the RISDP 2020-2030, the SADC Council approved the proposed Regional Non-State Actors Engagement Mechanism at its meeting in August 2022. The mechanism aims to provide a structured framework for consultation between SADC and NSAs in regional integration processes. The framework for the mechanism provides for the establishment of an NSA Liaison Office at SADC Secretariat, as well as an NSA Forum, which would meet on a regular basis and form a nucleus of civil society partners that would provide qualitative input to policy and regional strategy formulation.

## 2.5 SADC National Committees- Status and role in monitoring the RISDP .

As articulated in the SADC Treaty under Article 16A, SADC Member States are mandated to create SADC National Committees (SNCs). SNCs are supposed to be composed of key stakeholders (government, private sector, civil society, non-governmental organisations, and workers and employers' organisations). Some of the key roles and responsibilities of SNCs are to provide input at the national level in the formulation of SADC policies, strategies and programmes of action; coordinate and oversee, at the national level, implementation of SADC programmes of action; and initiate projects and issue papers.

Few SADC member states, however, have functional SNCs. The GIZ programme Strengthening the National-Regional Linkages in SADC (SNRL) is currently supporting SADC Secretariat and member states to better facilitate the implementation of SADC commitments, including the establishment and strengthening of SNCs that are inclusive of NSAs.

Factors enabling the functioning of SNCs include political will, legislation and national policy, national budgetary support, staff capacity, inclusion of NSAs and other stakeholders, existence of thematic committees, and public visibility and support.

Those member states that do not have national committees or effective national levels structures were encouraged to institute them as a matter of urgency. SADC Secretariat can help set the standards for setting up functional SNCs or national levels structures, by incorporating guidelines, work procedures, and criteria for NSA participation in broader issues of regional economic and political integration, including peace and security matters.

Existing national committees or national level structures should be better resourced and less bureaucratic in nature, allowing for greater accessibility and engagement by local NSAs. Funding should come from the member states to ensure that both ownership and sustainability of the processes take place, while funding by donors should be complementary.

### 3. DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLANS AND AGREEMENT ON THE WAY FORWARD

Participating organisations developed regional and national action plans, outlining activities to strengthen NSA engagement in the implementation and monitoring of the RISDP 2020-2030. A communiqué was developed that expresses the dialogue's main recommendations. Both the action plans and the communiqué will be reviewed during the next RISDP NSA Dialogue, planned for 2023.

### 4. CONCLUSION

The deliberations during the meeting uncovered significant, cross-cutting concerns affecting trade, climate change and agriculture, gender, health, youth and labour that threaten SADC's 10-year strategy, as stated in the RISDP 2020-2030. Notable concerns included a lack of cooperation between SADC, its member states and NSAs, a misalignment between regional and national programs, and insufficient resources and political will for putting SADC plans into action and overseeing their progress. This report and the event communiqué both highlight the discussions' important recommendations for implementing RISDP.

To enhance accountable and coordinated planning and alignment, and the efficient generation and use of capacity and resources across NSAs, dialogue participants urged member states to strengthen or establish official mechanisms for NSA involvement at regional and national levels, including through SNCs and the Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism.

The participating NSAs agreed to support the RISDP's implementation and monitoring through ongoing regional and national dialogues, enhanced NSA collaboration, the development of policy briefs on important issues, provision of resources and expertise, and the pursuit of social accountability-driven, evidence-based advocacy.

# ANNEXURE ONE: COMMUNIQUE

THE SADC RISDP 2020-2030 & SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY IN PUBLIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT – A REGIONAL DIALOGUE FOR NON-STATE ACTORS 13-15 SEPTEMBER 2022

## 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

**1.1 Whereas** a regional dialogue for non-state actors (NSAs) on the Southern African Development Community’s (SADC) Revised Regional Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) for 2020-2030 was held on 13 to 15 September 2022, under the theme of **The SADC RISDP and Social Accountability in Public Resource Management**, co-convened by Southern Africa Trust, Economic Justice Network (EJN) of the Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA), Southern African People’s Solidarity Network (SAPSN), Southern Africa Coordination Council (SATUCC), GenderLinks, Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) and the Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance (a consortium of ActionAid International (AAI), Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM) of Rhodes University, Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers’ Forum (ESAFF) and SFAIDS), and CARE International.

**1.2** Over 300 people, from 12<sup>4</sup> of SADC’s 16 Member States, and beyond, joined the dialogue from meetings in 6 locations (Dodoma, Lilongwe, Lusaka, Harare, Johannesburg, Maputo) and virtually, representing various Non-State Actors (NSAs), including civil society organisations (CSOs), smallholder farmers’ associations, trade unions, youth organisations, people’s movements, women’s groups, faith-based organisations and media outlets, the GIZ-SNRL programme, as well as parliamentarians, SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF), SADC National Committees, SADC National Contact Points and other government departments.

**1.3 Noting** that the SADC RISDP 2020-2030 (hereinafter RISDP) and Vision 2050 were approved at the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit in August 2020, and its regional implementation plan and costings were adopted by the SADC Council of Ministers in August 2021, with national plans being developed by Member States and national costings being adopted by SADC Council of Ministers in August 2022. The 10-year regional strategy envisions “a peaceful, inclusive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom”.

**1.4 Appreciating** that the SADC PF adopted the SADC Model on Public Financial Management (PFM) at its Plenary in July 2022, which seeks to revitalise and modernise the PFM frameworks of SADC Member States. The Model Law is aligned with the objectives of the RISDP which envisages that the developmental goals within SADC will be reached within a climate that is conducive to good governance, transparency, and accountability.

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<sup>4</sup> Dialogue participants were from the following 11 SADC Member States: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**1.5 Applauding** that the SADC Council of Ministers approved the establishment of a Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism at their meeting in August 2022. This further emphasises SADC’s recognition of the importance of working in strategic partnerships with NSAs to ensure the successful implementation of regional policies and programmes, as highlighted in the RISDP. To ensure social accountability in the roll-out of the RISDP, SADC and its Member States must ensure the people of the region are fully aware and involved in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of associated national and local level initiatives.

**1.6 Welcoming** the ‘Agreement Amending the SADC Treaty on Transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into the SADC Parliament’, at the SADC Heads of State and Government Summit in August 2022, as the first step towards formalising the establishment of a SADC Parliament. It is hoped this will be followed swiftly by the required 12 Member States signing the SADC Treaty amendment, then the drafting and ratification of the planned protocol to establish a SADC Parliament with consultative and deliberative powers.

**1.7 Recalling** the importance of the African Union (AU) and SADC regional instruments such as the **(i)** African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1996), and its Protocol on the Rights of Women (2003); **(ii)** African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2007); **(iii)** African Youth Charter (2006); **(iv)** AU Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (2014); **(v)** AU Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases (2001); **(vi)** SADC Protocol on Gender and Development; **(vii)** Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security (2004); **(viii)** SADC Strategy for SRHR in the SADC Region (2019 – 2030); **(ix)** SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) (2013) and Investment Plan (RAIP) (2017 – 2022); **(x)** SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) (2015-2025); **(xi)** SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063; **(xii)** SADC Model Law on Elections; **(xiii)** SADC Model Law on Gender-Based Violence; **(xiv)** SADC Model Law on PFM; and **(xv)** SADC Model Law on HIV in Southern Africa; and **(xvi)** SADC Model Law on Eradicating Children Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage.

**1.8 Recognised** the progress made by SADC Secretariat and SADC Member States in implementing the RISDP, even amid the challenges created by the COVID-19 pandemic, armed conflict in some Members States, war in Europe and multiple natural and man-made disasters, as described in SADC Annual Reports from 2020 to 2022.

In particular, in the area of agriculture: the continued efforts to implement the Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP); alignment by 11 Member States to the SADC FNSS; conducting of food and nutrition assessments by 12 Member States; sustainability of regional early warning systems on food and nutrition security; and development of multiple regional strategies to deal with pests.

In the area of health: the support provided by SADC to strengthen health systems in Member States during and post COVID-19 periods, including the management of TB patient tracing, implementation of Malaria elimination programmes; operationalisation by Member States of the SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS); launch and funding of projects through the SADC HIV and AIDS Special Fund; and the establishment of the SADC Regional Health Financing Hub.

In the area of women, gender and development: development of the SADC Guidelines on Developing and Implementing National Gender Action Plans to catalyse implementation of the

SADC Gender Protocol; review of Gender Based Violence (GBV) legislation in SADC; development of SADC Guideline on Developing GBV SOPs and Referral Mechanisms, SGBV Training Guidelines; and review of GBV indicators in the SADC Gender Protocol Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting Framework.

In the area of youth development and empowerment: drafting of the SADC Youth Empowerment Policy Framework; convening of the SADC Youth Forum (SYF); and adoption of a revised Code of Conduct on Child Labour in March 2022.

**1.9 Raised concern** with the general lack of clarity about SADC processes at the national level, low levels of public access to and understanding of SADC information (including planning and reporting documents), and persistent underreporting by Member States on their SADC commitments.

**1.10 Also raised concern** about the absence of functional and accessible SADC National Committees (SNCs), as key accountability mechanisms, in most Member States, while acknowledging progress that has been made in establishing SNCs in Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia, in particular.

**1.11 Emphasised** the importance of social accountability for effective delivery of quality, affordable, accessible and gender-responsive public services to all our people, and ultimately to the achievement of the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the AU’s Agenda 2063 and the SADC Vision 2050, and regional commitments as mentioned above.

**1.12 Expressed** concern that despite good conditions for crop production, animal husbandry, forestry, and fisheries, the number of food insecure people in SADC region is estimated to be 55.7 million and 18.6 million children are stunted, representing a third of the stunted children in Africa, according to the 2022 SADC RVAA Synthesis Report (covering 12 Member States). Given the continued impact of climate change in the region, there is a need to ensure widespread adoption of sustainable agricultural practices to assist smallholder farmers to adapt to the effects of climate change and to accelerate agricultural growth as a means of fighting hunger and poverty.

**1.13 Highlighted** the importance of improving and investing in SADC citizens’ health, in general, and promoting access to HIV testing and treatment, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services for adolescents and young people, in particular.

**1.14 Underscored** the need for increased participation of women in political processes, improved data collection on gender indicators at national and regional levels, and strengthened protection, monitoring, and strategies to tackle gender-based violence in the SADC region.

**1.15 Stressed** the need to facilitate the full and informed participation of young people at all levels in the formulation, decision-making, and implementation of the RISDP and all SADC commitments.

**1.16 Acknowledged** that while the dialogue focused on four thematic areas: *agriculture, health, trade and gender*, the RISDP also covers areas of regional integration: peace, security and good governance (the foundation); industrial development and market integration (pillar I); infrastructure development in support of regional integration (pillar II); social and human capital



development (pillar III); and cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, environment, climate change and disaster risk management.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

### 2.1 Regional Recommendations

The dialogue, therefore, makes the following recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the RISDP, at regional level. We:

**2.1.1 Call** upon the SADC Secretariat to share and promote the adoption by Member States of the SADC National Committee (SNC) blueprint guidelines to inform the urgent establishment / strengthening of SNCs in all 16 Member States. The SADC Secretariat is also urged improve regular communications with existing SNCs, provide them with training on monitoring and evaluation (online reporting), and support them to enhance reporting and sharing of monitoring reports.

**2.1.2 Encourage** SADC to expand the participation of NSAs in regional processes through operationalising the Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism and including NSAs in consultations and technical working groups to inform monitoring, evaluation and reporting, and planned regional initiatives, as outlined in the RISDP, such as the development of the regional extension services strategy and the operationalisation of a mechanism to ensure compliance with legal instruments and commitments. A funding facility should also be established to facilitate participation of NSAs at both regional and national levels.

**2.1.3 Remind** SADC Secretariat and Member States of their responsibility to facilitate timely access to publicly available information that relates to SADC processes. The SADC Secretariat website should be regularly updated with official plans, reviews, reports and strategies, among other publicly available documents, in all four SADC official languages (English, French, Portuguese and Kiswahili), in accordance with the SADC Policy on Strategy Development, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting. Information should also be shared through social media to facilitate young people's access.

**2.1.4 Recommend** that the RISDP implementation plan be updated to include the SADC SRHR Strategy (2019-2030), as it provides the regional policy and programming framework to improve the SRHR of all people living in SADC Region, and contribute towards Member States meeting the SDG and related commitments.

**2.1.5 Urge** Member States to urgently sign the Agreement Amending the SADC Treaty on Transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into the SADC Parliament, and call upon SADC to ensure this is swiftly followed by formal amendment of the SADC Treaty and ratification of the required protocol, by August 2023, in accordance with the agreed roadmap.

**2.1.6 Encourage** SADC Parliamentary Forum to raise awareness of the Model Law on PFM, and Model Law on GBV, including initiating the development of scorecards to assess the alignment of Member States' laws to the model laws.

## 2.2 National Recommendations

In addition to the regional recommendations, above, the dialogue makes the following recommendations for national-level action. We:

**2.2.1 Urge** SADC Member States to expedite the operationalisation of the Regional Development Fund and the Agricultural Development Fund to ensure adequate support of the implementation of the RISDP, particularly towards support for the smallholder farmers and sustainable nutritious diversified food systems and SRH interventions for adolescents and young people.

**2.2.2 Call** upon all SADC Member States to urgently establish SADC National Committees, where they do not currently exist, particularly in Tanzania and Zimbabwe, as mandated by the SADC Treaty.

**2.2.3 Urge** existing SADC National Committees, particularly in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, to further facilitate and support the full participation of NSAs, especially young people and women.

**2.2.4 Implore** all SADC Member States to facilitate and broaden participation of NSAs, including by repealing all laws that threaten the existence of a diverse and pluralistic civil society, such as the Private Voluntary Organisations (PVO) Amendment Bill in Zimbabwe.

**2.2.5 Encourage** SADC Member States to ensure NSAs can provide input into and easily access national-level planning and reporting information related to RISDP, including by providing information to the public through national SADC media coordinators.

**2.2.6 Remind** SADC Member States to submit regular and timeous reports on their progress in implementing RISDP commitments and domesticating regional agreements.

**2.2.6 Recommend** that all SADC Member States review their PFM laws and, if necessary, amend them to be in line with the SADC Model Law on PFM to improve management, transparency and accountability, and to prevent illicit financial flows.

**We express** our profound appreciation to all our donors for their commitment to strengthening social accountability in the SADC region, in particular the regional office of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for their support of this dialogue.

Finally, this communiqué is hereby submitted to the SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum, as well as each SADC Member State through their National Contact Points.

NSAs at regional level and in each Member State are also encouraged to make use of this communiqué and its recommendations in their own engagements.



# ANNEXURE TWO- PROGRAMME

The SADC RISDP & Social Accountability in Public Resource Management: A Regional Dialogue for Non-State Actors

13-15 September 2022

## PROGRAMME

**Facilitator:** Daniel Chiwandamira

**Venue:** Virtual (Zoom) & in-person (Johannesburg, Lilongwe, Lusaka, Dodoma, Harare, Maputo)

**Zoom registration link:** <https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZYtdOivpj0jGNTfasMbq73hXJMgzAdBdHRs>

**Language:** English & Portuguese (virtual simultaneous interpretation)

**Background documents:** <https://drive.google.com/drive/u/1/folders/1sYS1TvP5AfRc17qs0narnt0WsFoAQQG>

DAY 1 – Tuesday, 13 Sept 2022

TIME (CAT)	SESSION TITLE	PRESENTERS
	<b>OPENING SESSION</b>	
08:30 – 09:10	<p><b>Welcome &amp; Introduction</b></p> <p><i>Introduction and overview of dialogue</i></p> <p><b>Highlights of communiqué and action plan from the July 2021 regional NSA dialogue – moving the agenda forward</b></p>	<p>Daniel Chiwandamira</p> <p>All co-conveners</p>
09:10 – 09:40	<p><b>Keynote address – SADC PF</b></p>	<p>Boemo Sekgoma, Secretary General, SADC PF</p>
09:40- 10:40	<p><b>Update on the implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030 – Focus on health, agriculture, gender and youth</b></p>	<p>Amelia Matete, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Officer, SADC Secretariat</p>

	<p><i>Presentation - Achievements, Challenges &amp; Opportunities</i></p> <p><i>Discussant</i></p> <p><i>Q&amp;A</i></p>	Manasa Dzirikure, consultant
10:40-11:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
11:00 – 12:00	<p><b>SADC PF Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) – Importance of PFM to the implementation of the RISDP</b></p> <p><i>Presentation</i></p> <p><i>Discussant</i></p> <p><i>Q&amp;A</i></p>	<p>Clare Musonda, Director: Corporate Governance, SADC PF</p> <p>Jay Kruise, Director, Public Service Accountability Monitor</p>
12:00-13:30	<b>Understanding the RISDP by thematic area: panel discussion</b>	Adolf Mavheneke, Regional Senior Programme Officer, Policy and Advocacy, SAfAIDS

	<p><i>Strengthening access to SRH services for young people in SADC within resource constrained environments, in the context of the RISDP</i></p> <p><i>Will SADC deliver the RISDP agricultural development agenda by 2030?</i></p> <p><i>Youth commitments in the RISDP</i></p> <p><i>Gender</i></p> <p><i>Q&amp;A</i></p>	<p>Joseph Mzinga, Regional Coordinator, ESAFF</p> <p>SADC Youth Forum</p> <p>Kubi Rama, Executive Director, GenderLinks</p>				
13:30 – 14:30	<b>LUNCH</b>					
14:30 – 15:00	<b>Understanding the resourcing of the RISDP at regional and national levels – commitments, barriers and reporting – Presentation</b>	Daniel Chiwandamira				
<b>BREAKAWAY SESSIONS</b>						
15:00 – 17:00	<b>The RISDP at national levels – breaking down commitments, costing and reporting - Breakaway sessions</b>					
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Regional</b>

	- SADC National Contact Point & government ministries – Presentations - Q&A	- SADC National Contact Point & government ministries – Presentations - Q&A	- SADC National Contact Point & government ministries – Presentations - Q&A	- SADC National Contact Point & government ministries – Presentations - Q&A	- SADC National Contact Point & government ministries – Presentations - Q&A	- SADC National Contact Point & government ministries – Presentations - Q&A
<b>CLOSE OF DAY 1</b>						

**DAY 2 – Wednesday, 14 Sept 2022**

TIME (CAT)	SESSION TITLE	TIME
	<b>PLENARY SESSION</b>	
08:30 – 09:00	<b>Welcome</b>  <b>Recap</b>	Daniel Chiwandamira  Fambai Ngirande, Coordinator, SAPSN
09:00-10:00	<b>The role of the Non-state Actors Engagement Mechanism in the SADC Regional integration agenda</b>	Wazha Omphile, Coordinator of the Integrated Institutional Capacity

	<p>Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism – <i>status, resourcing, accreditation and functions</i></p> <p><i>Experiences from EAC</i></p> <p>NSA discussants</p> <p><i>Discussion / Q&amp;A</i></p>	<p>Building (IICB) Programme, SADC Secretariat SADC</p> <p><i>Discussants:</i></p> <p>Lilian Alex, East African Civil Society Forum</p> <p>Janet Zhou, Executive Director, Zimbabwe Coalition on Debt and Development / Chair, SAPSN</p> <p>Hlobisile Nxumalo, Chair, SADC CNGO</p> <p><i>Moderator:</i> Christabel Phiri, Executive Manager: Policy and Programmes, Southern Africa Trust</p>
10:00 – 10:30	TEA BREAK	

10:30 – 12:30	<p><b>SADC National Committees- Status and role in monitoring the RISDP</b></p> <p>Moderator: Nyasha Muchichwa, ZCTU / SATUCC</p> <p><i>Strengthening Regional and National Linkages – Status, achievements, opportunities and challenges</i></p> <p><i>Country experiences – NCPs</i></p> <p>NSA discussants</p> <p>Discussion / Q&amp;A</p>					<p>Marlon Zakeyo, Strengthening National-Regional Linkages in SADC (SNRL) Programme</p> <p>Technical Advisor – Legal and Policy Frameworks, GIZ</p> <p>SADC NCPs - Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p> <p>National civil society representatives</p>
<b>12:30 – 13:30 LUNCH</b>						
<b>BREAKAWAY SESSIONS</b>						
13:30 – 16:30	<p><b>Strengthening accountability in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the RISDP – <i>Development of regional and national action plans for NSAs</i></b></p>					
Malawi	Mozambique	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Regional	

	<b>CLOSE OF DAY 2</b>					

**DAY 3 – Thursday, 15 Sept 2022**

<b>TIME (CAT)</b>	<b>SESSION TITLE</b>	<b>TIME</b>
	<b>PLENARY SESSION</b>	
08:30 – 09:00	<p><b>Welcome</b></p> <p><b>Recap</b></p>	<p>Daniel Chiwandamira</p> <p>Mavis Koogotsitse, Executive Secretary, SATUCC</p>
09:00 – 10:00	<p><b>Presentation of Action Plans</b></p> <p><i>Malawi</i></p> <p><i>Mozambique</i></p> <p><i>Tanzania</i></p>	Country and regional representatives



	<p><i>Zambia</i></p> <p><i>Zimbabwe</i></p> <p><i>Regional</i></p>	
10:00 – 11:00	<p><b>Presentation of communiqué</b></p> <p><b>Closure and Way Forward</b></p>	<p>Presenter: Adolf Mavheneke, SAfAIDS</p> <p>All co-conveners</p>
<b>CLOSE OF MEETING</b>		