



# Accelerating SADC's Development through the Socially Accountable Generation and Use of Public Resources

**3rd Regional Dialogue for Non-State Actors on the SADC RISDP 2020-2030**

13-14 September 2023

**Summary Report**



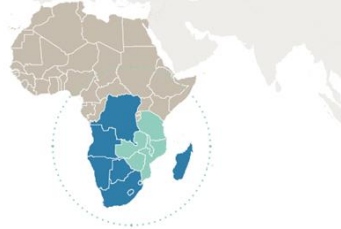
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## List of Acronyms

ActionAid International	AAI
African Continental Free Trade Area	AfCTA
African Union	AU
Care and Support for Teaching and Learning	CSTL
Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa	CARDESA
Civil Society Organisations	CSOs
Economic Justice Network	EJN
Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum	ESAFF
Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa	FOCCISA
Gender-Based Violence	GBV
Gross Domestic Product	GDP
Key Performance Indicators	KPIs
Monitoring and Evaluation	M&E
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	MER
Non-State Actors	NSAs
Open and Distance Learning	ODL
Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan	RISDP
Regional Parliamentary Model Law Oversight Committee	RPMLOC
Parliamentary Forum	PF
Partnership for Social Accountability	PSA
Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys	PETS
Public Service Accountability Monitor	PSAM
Public Financial Management	PFM
SADC National Committee	SNC
SADC Youth Forum	SAYoF
Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights	SRHR
Small Medium Enterprises	SMEs
Southern African Development Community's	SADC
Southern African People's Solidarity Network	SAPSN
Southern Africa Coordination Council	SATUCC
Southern Africa AIDS Dissemination Service	SAfAids
Technical and Vocational Education and Training	TVET
United Nations	UN
World Health Organization	WHO



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Context of the Dialogue

The regional dialogue for Non-State Actors (NSAs) on the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) for 2020-2030 was held from 13 to 14 September 2023 under the theme Accelerating SADC's Development through the Socially Accountable Generation and Use of Public Resources. The dialogue was a follow-up to the one held in 2022. The exchange sought to take stock of the implementation of the RISDP in the SADC region.

The regional dialogue meeting was co-convened by the Southern Africa Trust, Economic Justice Network (EJN), Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa (FOCCISA), Southern African People's Solidarity Network (SAPSN), Southern Africa Coordination Council (SATUCC), SADC Council of NGOs, Care International, Global Campaign for Education, Trust Africa, SADC Youth Forum (SAYoF), Agenda 2063 Media Network, 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 SAfAIDS).

More than 200 participants attended the hybrid dialogue from nine of SADC's 16 Member States, joined the dialogue virtually and from meetings in five locations (Dodoma (Tanzania), Lilongwe, (Malawi), Lusaka (Zambia), Harare (Zimbabwe) and Johannesburg (South Africa), representing various Non-State Actors (NSAs), including civil society organisations (CSOs), smallholder farmers' associations, trade unions, youth organisations, people's movements, faith-based organisations and media outlets, as well as SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF), SADC National Committees, SADC National Contact Points, the Strengthening National Regional Linkages programme of GIZ, and other government departments.

## 1.2. Objectives of the Dialogue

The overall objectives of the 2023 dialogue were to support and convene space for NSAs to:

- Assess the regional and national progress in the implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030, noting achievements and challenges, with a focus on the social sectors of health, agriculture, and education, cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, climate change; and the role of industrialisation and Trade in resourcing development;
- Develop recommendations to SADC and its Member States to advance socially accountable public resource generation and management to facilitate the realisation of the RISDP's goals and ultimately sustainable development in the region and
- Strengthen SADC-led NSA engagement mechanisms (SADC National Committees and the Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism) to ensure social accountability in the implementation of the RISDP.



## 2. Summary of Key Messages & Proposed Actions

This section summarises the key messages and recommendations on the matters considered during the dialogue.

### 2.1. Highlights of Communiqué and Action Plan from the September 2022 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue

The 2022 Communiqué and Action Plan presentation showed that NSAs felt that there needed to be more clarity on SADC processes and it is challenging to access information for monitoring the implementation of RISDP. SADC has established different institutional mechanisms to oversee the implementation and monitoring of the RISDP, which is complicated for NSAs. These structures include the SADC Secretariat, sectoral committees and national focal points. It needs to be clarified whether these structures can collect, analyse and report on the RISDP. Thus, there needs to be clarity on which institution does what regarding information generation and dissemination.

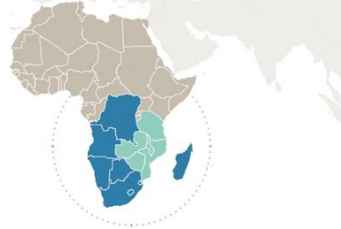
The 2022 dialogue also highlighted the need to accelerate efforts to fight hunger, improve health systems, increase the participation of NSAs in the implementation processes of the RISDP, strengthen accountability systems, the SADC NSA engagement mechanism, improve communication lines and integrate issues of climate change in the RISDP. The results on the ground show progress. The SADC PF is progressing towards transformation and is developing a model law on public financial management. The SADC NSA engagement mechanism is in its final stages to be operationalised. The number of themes being monitored by NSA actors has increased to include climate change.

The key message from this was a call to accelerate the creation of an enabling environment to ensure that NSAs play an influential role in the implementation of the RISDP, and that monitoring the RISDP should include Member States, NSAs, the private sector, development partners the academia to enhance ownership, inclusiveness, transparency and accountability.

### 2.2. Keynote Address-Accelerating SADC's Development through the Socially Accountable Generation and Use of Public Resources

In the keynote address during the opening session of the dialogue, Honourable Princess Kasune, Zambia's Government Deputy Chief Whip, stressed the importance of regional cooperation.

The keynote address highlighted the progress in Zambia on regional integration and economic growth issues. Zambia's development agenda is aligned with the development objectives of the RISDP. Zambia is committed to growing its economy and contributing to regional integration efforts in the SADC region. The key message in the speech was that a country can grow its economy by being socially accountable in the generation and usage of its public resources.



### 2.3. Update on the Implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030 – Focus on Social Sectors of Health, Agriculture, and Education; Cross-cutting issues of Gender, Youth, Climate Change; and Role of Industrialisation and Trade.

The Dialogue's background report on the performance of SADC RISDP 2020-2030 focused on the importance of socially accountable public resource management in SADC's development. The report highlighted the progress and critical milestones, challenges, opportunities and recommendations on the implementation of the RISDP 2020-2030 focusing on: (a) health; (b) agriculture; (c) education; (d) climate change; (e) women; (f) youth; (g) generation of resources for development through industrialisation and trade and other public resource generation and management efforts, in the context of social accountability. The report drew on the 2023 SADC Annual Report and Executive Secretary's Report, among other documents.

The main finding in the report is that in February 2023, the RISDP Implementation Plan 2020-2030 (initially approved in August 2021) was revised and reprioritised into high-impact regional projects, reducing the number of planned outputs to match the limited resources available. Some of the initiatives in the stated thematic areas of interest, however, were not prioritised.

#### 2.3.1. Agriculture

The report indicates that 91% of the outputs were achieved in the agricultural sector. Despite this high performance, food insecurity and malnutrition are increasing in the SADC region. Food insecurity increased from 50 million to over 55 million in 2023. Whilst agriculture is vital to the industrialisation program of the region, it needs to be clarified how smallholder farmers are participating. Some of the prioritised activities, such as the development of a regional repository on indigenous and nutritious foods, were not prioritised for implementation.

#### 2.3.2. Health

The background report indicates that the SADC monitoring system revealed that negative trends experienced in the health sector caused by COVID-19 were being reversed. There are signs of health systems recovery resulting in human resource strengthening. Health issues are prioritised and mainstreamed in industry, trade, infrastructure services, and water. The report further indicates that *“the revised RISDP implementation plan has not prioritised advocacy for Member States to comply with the 15% national budget allocation to the health sector, in line with the Abuja Declaration.”*

#### 2.3.3. Education and skills training

In the education and skills training sector, the report indicates that eight out of ten outputs were achieved during 2020-2023, in the areas of policy and planning for open and distance learning (ODL) and policy framework on Care and Support for Teaching and Learning (CSTL); oversight through joint ministerial meetings of education and training as well as on the SADC Qualifications Framework. Four outputs were achieved namely: monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (MER) on





Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), international reporting obligations, and operationalisation of SADC University of transformation.

#### 2.3.4. Youth development and empowerment

The critical outputs related to youth development and empowerment include the approval of the Protocol on Youth by Ministers of Youth, the result of a Framework for the institutionalisation of youth participation through the SADC Youth Forum, and the development of a Monitoring and Reporting Tool for the SADC Youth Empowerment Policy Framework. The SADC Secretariat engaged universities to enhance youth participation in SADC programmes.

#### 2.3.5. Climate change

The climate change objective had four outputs. However, two out of ten key performance indicators (KPIs) relating to reducing carbon footprint and promoting green jobs were not prioritised. Progress was made on resource mobilisation from the European Union (EU) funded global climate change pilot projects in the Member States, including climate-smart agriculture, research and knowledge on groundwater management challenges, and training of climate experts from Member States on seasonal forecasting.

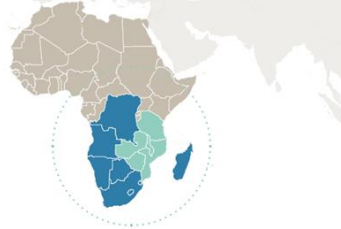
#### 2.3.6. Women, gender and development

The report notes progress on the KPIs relating to Women, Gender, and Development. A total of eleven out of thirteen KPIs planned for 2022-2023 were achieved in the areas of capacity building of Member States' law enforcement representatives on responding to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in humanitarian and emergencies and MER, mainly producing the SADC Gender Monitor, developing a SADC Gender Score Card; and facilitating exchange visits and training among MS on SGBV in refugee and humanitarian settings. Eleven other outputs / KPIs were implemented and reported through mainstreaming, particularly in the peace, security and promising governance sectors. Gender mainstreaming was very effective. As most of the indicators were achieved through other programmes, implementation was completed with minimal resources. Furthermore, a handbook to promote effective gender-based violence prevention initiatives was developed, and law enforcement officials from seven Member States were trained to prevent gender violence. Oversight was provided by the Ministers of Gender meetings to review progress and provide policy guidance.

#### 2.3.7. Sexual and reproductive health and rights

In terms of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) Strategy Scorecard, progress on various indicators remains piecemeal, with missing data on abortion, maternal mortality, and integrated SRHR implementation, investment in health services remains below 15% of the national budgets, apart from Botswana (18%) and the involvement of young people in health services planning remains limited.

#### 2.3.8. Employment and labour



The SADC Action Plan on Social Security was approved. Additionally, SADC established productivity centres and implemented the SADC Guidelines on Labour Dispute Resolution.

### 2.3.9. Industrialisation and trade

Progress was achieved in the areas of engaging the private sector on industrialisation and Trade; strategic planning to enhance the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs); consumer protection policies; planning to improve financial inclusion and SMEs access to finance; developing frameworks for manufacturing value chains; oversight through ministerial meetings; and resource mobilisation especially steps towards the operationalisation of the Regional Development Fund, and projects on sustainable financing of industrial and regional infrastructure. The report noted that industrialisation efforts are producing outputs and that the requisite outcomes and impact that will deliver resources for regional development are expected in the medium to long term. Other resource mobilisation efforts of SADC were noted, such as the SADC Challenge Fund to promote SMEs' financial inclusion and participation of women-owned businesses and female entrepreneurs in regional value chains, foundations financing the implementation of regional priorities at a national level, and several other individual sectoral financing efforts.

### 2.3.10. Monitoring and evaluation

The report noted challenges with the SADC online Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, as well as the recent adoption of the Regional Balance Score-Card for reporting to Member States. It described efforts being made towards the harmonisation of Member States' reporting obligations to SADC, addressing "data reporting fatigue" among Member States; capacity building of Member States on data sources, collection techniques, and enhancing the capacity to produce and disseminate statistics to support data needs of SADC sector programmes on regional integration; and the use of innovative data sources such as big data towards modernising regional dissemination platforms for regional statistics. A key milestone was the promotion of the signing and ratification of the Protocol on Statistics.

### 2.3.11. Communication and publicity

The report further notes the importance of communication and publicity in promoting social accountability. SADC's visibility amongst its citizens should be equal to that of the African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN), and SADC's achievements and success stories need to be better communicated to citizens.

### 2.3.12. Recommendations

The dialogue's background report made the following recommendations:

#### 2.3.12.1. General Recommendations

- a) NSAs should engage and support SADC to strengthen the humanitarian-development-peace nexus for sustainable results consistent with the evolving international discourse.
- b) All stakeholders should embrace harmonised / joint assessments (data collection), monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning guided by the Grand Bargain 2.0 (2021).





- c) Member States should operationalise national health and HIV policies/strategies to deliver friendly SRHR for young people and vulnerable and at-risk populations.

#### 2.3.12.2. Improved oversight of the implementation of the RISDP

- a) NSAs should advocate and support the Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) operationalisation.
- b) The dialogue co-conveners should facilitate their members' familiarisation and understanding of the Revised RISDP Implementation Plan and SADC decision-making and work processes.
- c) NSAs should engage with SADC and Member States on education and skills development regarding improving EMIS and contributions towards industrialisation.
- d) SADC should commit human resources to coordinate engagement with NSAs.

#### 2.3.12.3. Planning and resource allocation

- a) SADC should incentivise Member States' national implementation of regional policies and decisions.
- b) SADC and Member States, with support from NSAs, should promote or establish innovative resource mobilisation initiatives at the national level to implement RISDP priorities at the national level. This includes documentation and sharing of lessons.
- c) NSAs can access SADC HIV Fund grants to support innovative interventions in Member States.
- d) Governments should strengthen/ remodel public and private partnerships for health and improve transparency and accountability to tap into resources from the private sector.

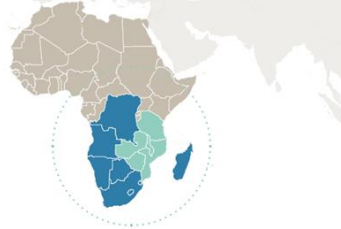
#### 2.3.12.4. Expenditure management

- a) Promote multisectoral mainstreaming of RISDP priorities and budgeting into existing budgets for national and regional programs to leverage existing resources and enhance relevance, local ownership, and sustainability.
- b) Member States should allocate domestic funding for the health sector towards complying with the Abuja Declaration of 15% and the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 5% of gross domestic product (GPD) to achieve universal health coverage.
- c) NSAs could use expenditure management tools such as public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS), CSO or citizen charter, CSO and community scorecards, citizen satisfaction surveys, and community or CSO public procurement monitoring to enhance social accountability.

#### 2.3.12.5. Performance monitoring

- a) SADC Secretariat, Member States & NSAs to invest in capacity building for evidence generation and reporting.
- b) SADC and NSAs should promote stakeholder analysis to understand sectoral government-private-civic partnerships opportunities for RISDP implementation and monitoring.
- c) The NSA Dialogue should go beyond tracking outputs towards engaging on the extent to which results can be translated into outcomes and impact.
- d) NSAs should conduct shadow reporting to the SADC Summit on implementing the RISDP.

#### 2.3.12.6. Public Integrity



- a) Expand the inclusivity of NSAs in the Regional Dialogue to ensure a better understanding of SADC processes to encourage results-oriented advocacy with SADC and Member States.
- b) NSAs and Member States could dialogue on RISDP priorities that have yet to be reprioritised to identify those that can be implemented nationally.
- c) Member States and NSAs should invest in empowering young people for meaningful participation in PRM and health decision-making structures and spaces for positive sexual and reproductive health outcomes. This includes adapting transformative digital application platforms that improve access to equitable SRH prevention tools.
- d) NSAs could use public integrity pacts to enhance SADC.



### 2.3.13. Key questions and observations regarding the update on the implementation of the RISDP

The **key questions** from the PSA review report were: Are we planning correctly? Are we managing the allocation of resources and expenditures properly? Are we engaging people adequately for public integrity? Is the oversight done correctly in terms of prioritising and planning? The report makes several recommendations that have been included in the recommendations section of this report.

#### Participants made several observations.

- The first issue relates to how Member States in the region are faring in implementing the RISDP and reporting. This was summed up by a comment: *“As SADC, we are supposed now to know what has Zambia scored, what Mozambique has scored, what has South Africa scored and what Botswana has scored? So that we can move in line with what we are trying to achieve as SADC. So that we can know where we are doing well, and other SADC countries can bear witness that where Zambia is not where Zambia was yesterday. So, what is important is that can we now say what we have scored as SADC to know which country is lagging and which is doing better?”*
- The other issue raised relates to multiple reporting by Member States and how all the tracking is interlinked. A comment was made: *“We have the monitoring done by CAADP /AU, the tracking of agriculture indicators, and we do have those, and we're not scoring so well.”* The problem is that knowledge of the scores does not propel the region to improve. Is there a need to have a separate tracking structure or scorecard for SADC which can compel countries? Because at this stage, it's about political priority per country.”

## 2.4. SADC PF Transformation into the SADC Parliament & SADC PF Model Laws on GBV and PFM - Moving from Regional Discussion to National Actions

A presentation was made on SADC PF's transformation into a full regional parliament. The SADC PF is the central inter-parliamentary organisation in the SADC Region. It was established under Article 9 (2) of the SADC Treaty following a resolution by the SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Blantyre, Malawi, in 1997. The principal objective was to constitute a Parliamentary Consultative Assembly to establish a Regional Parliamentary body to dialogue on issues of regional interest and concern. The Forum became operational in 1999. Currently, the Forum has fifteen Member Parliaments, and each Parliament is represented by six Members comprising the following: a Speaker, Members from Ruling and Opposition Parties with gender consideration, and the Chairperson of the Women's Parliamentary Caucus. Members transact business in Plenary or through Standing Committees.



Currently, SADC PF functions as a parliament but without legislative authority. The rules of procedure were reviewed to enable SADC PF to debate and adopt resolutions through plenary sessions, and it has also established standing committees.

The following are mechanisms that SADC PF uses to monitor progress made by Member States on the domestication of Model Laws:

- Oversight function by relevant national parliamentary committees, e.g., the committee responsible for gender matters checks progress with the appropriate government ministry/department on the domestication of GBV Model Law, while Committees on Budget and Public Accounts check progress on the domestication of PFM Model Law; and
- SADC PF Regional Parliamentary Model Law Oversight Committee (RPMLOC), and each country delegation must present a progress report on the domestication of model laws.

A new proposal was made in 2018, in which the SADC PF suggested a gradual and incremental transition to a SADC Parliament instead of an immediate paradigm shift in the role and powers of the institution. It was proposed that the transformation be done in three stages:

- **Stage 1**
  - upon approval by the Summit, Article (9) (1) of the SADC Treaty to be amended to change the name of the Forum to SADC Parliament and recognise it as an organ of SADC and
  - SADC Parliament to still exercise the same powers and functions currently exercised as the Forum. However, it will also assume some new authority while remaining independent from the Executive, i.e. a consultative and deliberative body with no law-making or other binding administration, e.g., development of model laws.
- **Stage 2**
  - Parliament to assume all the features in terms of its mandate, such as:
    - Representation, e.g., holding public hearings by standing committees on topical issues;
    - Building partnerships with national parliaments to not only support the development of model laws but also to promote their adoption and domestication, and
    - Building solid relationships with other regional parliaments in Africa, especially the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), for both parliaments to benefit from each other in knowledge sharing and capacity development.
- **Stage 3**
  - Be a fully-fledged SADC Parliament;
  - Continue with all the features of Stages 1 & 2, but with more authority and powers added to its work and
  - Approval was granted in 2021 by the SADC Summit in Lilongwe, Malawi, to proceed with Stage 1.

The first step is to amend Article (9) (1) of the SADC Treaty, and this requires signatures of at least two-thirds of the Member States in support of the amendment, i.e., at least ten Member States. The approval to transform the SADC parliament was granted in 2021 by the SADC Summit in Lilongwe, Malawi. Based on the report that was submitted to the last SADC Plenary Assembly that was held in Arusha, Tanzania, in July 2023, eight of the fifteen Member States signed in favour of the amendment, meaning that seven have not yet signed, falling short of the two thirds to affect the amendment as required. The signed Member States were Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. The ones that



have yet to sign are Botswana, DRC, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia.

Currently, the SADC PF can only make model laws. However, model laws do not have a binding effect on Member States. A model law is a proposed series of regulations of a specific subject that the states may choose to adopt or reject, in whole or in part. If a state adopts the model law, it becomes that state's statutory law, which means it is non-binding on Member States but rather persuasive in guiding the national policy or law reforms on a particular matter, e.g., gender violence, public financial management, etc. A model law is a blueprint to guide law and policymakers in drafting national laws.

Participants in the dialogue raised several issues and concerns about the effectiveness of the SADC PF as a regional governance body. The problems included the slow domestication of the model laws developed, the complexity of the Public Finance Management Model Law and the slow pace of the transformation process of the SADC PF to make it an effective oversight and regional organisation. Furthermore, the model laws are non-binding on member states.

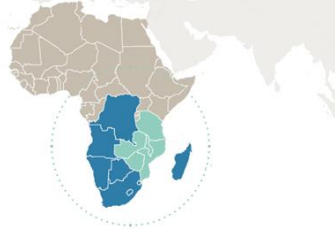
For effective oversight, CSOs must advocate for the transformation of the SADC PF, ensuring adequate linkages between the regional and national parliaments. In the meantime, the SADC PF should use scorecard to assess progress on alignment of national legislation to model laws. The other concern is that new priorities keep coming up, pushing older commitments to the back seat. For example, the Malabo declaration required increasing agricultural budgetary allocation to about 10%. It has taken too long to implement, and there needs to be an accountability framework on why Member States failed to meet the target. Whilst the new developments which are coming aboard are seemingly taking more attention than the first developments. Participants also raised the link between national and regional policy-making processes to ensure synergy and alignment of results with the region's vision.

## 2.5. Thematic Reflections on SADC RISDP Recommendations for 2023 – 2024

Several issues were raised during this session. The points are summarised below:

### 2.5.1. Advancing and financing the climate transition in SADC

Financing the climate justice transition requires a comprehensive and multifaceted approach involving various stakeholders, including governments, businesses, the private sector, financial institutions, and NSAs. The SADC region needs to look at its policy frameworks on climate change. In addition, governments need to establish robust policy and regulatory frameworks that incentivise the transition to renewable energy, sustainable infrastructure, and low-carbon technologies. This includes implementing carbon pricing mechanisms, setting renewable energy targets, and enforcing stricter emissions standards—investment in renewable energy and clean technologies. Financing the climate justice transition requires significant investments in renewable energy projects and clean technologies. Governments can provide financial incentives and subsidies to attract private investments in the renewable energy sector.



Additionally, international financial institutions and development banks should prioritise funding for clean energy projects in developing countries. Green bonds are financial instruments specifically designed to fund environmental projects. Governments, corporations, and financial institutions can issue green bonds to raise funds for climate-related initiatives. Sustainable finance practices such as integrating environmental, social and governance criteria into investment decisions can also steer capital towards climate-friendly projects. A just transition policy approach ensures that the shift to a low-carbon economy is fair and inclusive, considering the needs of workers and communities affected by the transition. It involves training and support for workers who are phased out, creating new job opportunities in green sectors, and investing in affected communities.

The SADC region must develop a resource mobilisation strategy to address the climate challenge. Businesses have a crucial role to play in advancing the climate justice transition. They should integrate sustainability into their core strategies, set science-based emissions reduction targets, and disclose climate-related risks and opportunities. Investors can also engage with companies to promote responsible business practices. Education and outreach programmes are necessary to empower individuals and communities to act, adopt sustainable practices, and demand change from policymakers and businesses.

The climate change agenda is an excellent opportunity for collaboration and partnership between governments and the private sector. Advancing and financing the climate justice transition requires long-term commitment and cooperation between all stakeholders. The change to a sustainable and just future will require efforts and innovative solutions at a local and regional scale.

### 2.5.2. Reflections on the SADC SRHR Scorecard & the role of young people

The SADC Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) scorecard for 2023, as well as evidence that has been drawn from PSA Alliance (for Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), shows that there has been significant progress made in reducing new HIV infections as well as creating life skills for young people. However, progress remains piecemeal, and some indicators have no data, such as abortion, and issues around reducing maternal mortality are also lagging. Without that data, it is difficult for NSAs and SADC Member States to understand the situation on the ground entirely. One of the findings of this scorecard is the limited involvement of young people in health and social accountability spaces. Young people fail to access social accountability spaces because of the lack of knowledge of the existence of the areas. The structures do not enable young people to meaningfully contribute to shaping the priorities of what needs to be funded in SRHR services within their countries.

Another issue of significance is limited domestic healthcare allocations. Despite commitments made by various Member States, most are failing to commit 15% of their budget towards health and, more so, towards SRH services, commodities, infrastructure, and staff. Governments should honour commitments in advancing domestic resources, specifically towards health care services. However, Botswana allocated 18% of its budget toward health care and other SADC countries should learn from its example. Additionally, governments should collaborate with the private sector to support health care and SRH services across SADC Member States.





### 2.5.3. Expanding public investment in agroecology

Agroecology is a set of agricultural practices, a social movement and a scientific approach that includes crops, animals, fisheries, and forestry, ensuring diverse, sustainable and cost-effective production. Different instruments address agricultural issues at the African Union (AU) level. These include the Malabo Declaration, implemented through the CAADP Framework (2014 to 2025), which seeks to support agrarian transformation on the continent.

SADC PF adopted a Resolution on Agroecology in May 2022, recognising agroecology as a sustainable approach to agriculture and food security. The Centre for the Coordination of Agricultural Research and Development for Southern Africa (CCARDESA) also embraces agroecology. The 2023 SADC Vulnerability Assessment Report of 2022 indicates that almost 55.7 million people are food insecure, and nearly 18.7 million children are stunted. It recommends that SADC diversify food production to fight hunger, which is possible through agroecology.

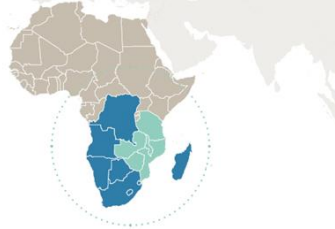
The presentation made several recommendations:

- SADC Secretariat and SADC Member States should embrace agroecology, adopt the right policies, and fund their implementation;
- SADC Member States should fund agroecology instead of farmers input support programmes;
- SADC Member States should domesticate the SADC PF resolution of May 2022 on agriculture;
- Member States should increase their budgetary funding for agriculture and specifically for agroecology through the effective implementation of National Agriculture Investment Plans at the country level;
- The RISDP should adopt a simple biennial reporting tool with progress on productivity, trade, investment, food nutrition, vulnerability and climate resilient;
- The SADC Secretariat should emphasise resource mobilisation to support implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan; and
- The SADC Secretariat should consider accreditation to the Global Climate Fund or similar funding schemes to seek funding on behalf of its member states, particularly for RAIP.

### 2.5.4. Opening up opportunities for young people

The SADC region has a youthful population; 60% of the population consists of young people who are 35 years and below. Several initiatives are underway to ensure that the youth participate in the region's developmental agenda. During the third SADC Youth Forum, the Executive Secretary of SADC attended and received a declaration. The declaration recommended the institutionalisation of the SADC Youth Protocol. There is a need for youth to be involved throughout the entire policy-making process in SADC, from the formulation of policies, implementation of policies, monitoring and evaluation of policies, and providing inputs into the implementation of the Youth Protocol.

Several recommendations were made by the participants:



- Education financing should covers rural populations. In Malawi, rural people struggle to send children to school.
- There should be a regional approach to handling environmental-related disasters and climate change-induced disasters. When disaster strikes, Member States only receive minimal support from one or two other neighbours.
- While it is essential to emphasise the significance of technology to uplift young people from poverty, there should be stronger technology infrastructure and greater access.

### 2.5.5. Financing education in SADC

Financing education in the SADC region is challenging as most countries are servicing debts and experiencing slow economic growth, and other social sectors, such as agriculture and health, compete for the same resources. Countries are spending more than 12% of their national budgets on debt servicing. Malawi spends 43.2% on debt servicing, and they only spend 15.8% on education. Mozambique is also in debt distress as the country spends 17.5% on debt servicing and 17.4% on education. Zambia is the highest as the government spends 51.1% on debt servicing and 17.9.1% on education.

Civil society can play an essential role by monitoring government spending. Ensuring budget accountability is a powerful tool in improving education and holding governments to spending commitments. Most of the governments in SADC have made commitments, for example, at the Transforming Education Summit, where promises were made to spend 15% to 20% of their national budgets on education.

All countries in debt distress should request debt relief or cancellation. There should also be a coordinated regional response to the debt crisis, involving collaboration between the ministries of finance in the region.

SADC National Committees should be established or strengthened. Strengthening and including the NSAs in these committees could improve education management systems and skills development programmes.

### 2.5.6. Mobilising industrialisation and Trade to finance development

In 2015, the SADC region concluded an industrialisation strategy and roadmap. SADC Member States recognise the significance of industrialisation and trade in the region as drivers of economic growth. The SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Road Map 2015-2030 provides the framework to industrialise the region. The strategy spelt out the pillars that countries agreed to facilitate regional industrialisation, including the need to support value addition, particularly in the mining and agriculture sectors. Challenges to industrialisation include limited access to finance, inadequate infrastructure, and the need for greater technological skills. Efforts are being made to promote regional value chains and enhance industrial competitiveness through the SADC Industrialisation Fund.

Although intra-regional trade is growing, it faces many challenges. In 2019, intra-regional trade accounted for 22% of the region's total trade—the SADC Free Trade Area, established in 2008, aimed to promote trade liberalisation among Member States. However, the existence of non-



tariff barriers such as customs procedures, technical standards and infrastructure constraints hinder the achievement of free movement of people and goods. Existing trade agreements such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) also create challenges for trade liberalisation in the region. Programmes such as the SADC Trade Facilitation Program and SADC Customs Modernisation Program are attempts to enhance trade.

SADC has yet to decide on the products it wishes to trade through AfCFTA. Infrastructure in the region is uneven, and if one looks at economies of scale, it is essential to integrate the projects regionally. Currently, goods movement happens through Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe; however, Namibia and Botswana also want to build a railway line between the two countries. Those factors should be considered in developing trade links within the region.

In some countries, the number of documents a startup must provide to register a business is prohibitive. The enabling framework to industrialise and achieve intra-regional trade needs to be improved. Some sectors still need a bureau of standards, quality assurance systems, or competition authorities to regulate competition. In addition to implementing the SADC Protocol on Trade, the region is also expected to align its programmes to AfCFTA.

## 2.6. Operationalisation of the SADC Non-State Actors Engagement Mechanism

Progress has been made in the operationalisation of the SADC NSAs Engagement Mechanism, which was approved at SADC Council of Ministers in August 2022, in particular the development of the draft NSA accreditation guidelines. SADC Member States are urged to involve NSAs in finalising the NSA accreditation guidelines before their expected review and approval at the SADC Council of Ministers in March 2024.

The NSA engagement mechanism was developed after considering the flaws present in the current forms of engagement of NSAs with SADC Secretariat, which has been generally ad hoc, with no rules or procedures guiding how NSAs collaborate or participate in the SADC agenda. There was no standard approach to how NSAs engage SADC, nor platforms for NSAs to be capacitated and formally represented in SADC processes. Additionally, there was no focal point at the SADC Secretariat to coordinate NSA engagement.

The mechanism seeks to solve these challenges. It's features include the establishment of an NSA Forum, NSA Liaison Office, and an accreditation process. The Forum will be created as one of the SADC structures and divided into thematic groups according to the strategic priorities of the RISDP. A dedicated NSA Liaison Office within the SADC Secretariat will be established to facilitate consultation management and feedback between NSAs and Directorates and Units within the Secretariat. The NSA Liaison Office would also provide a link between SADC National Committees or focal points and NSAs working at a national level. The mechanism necessitates the accreditation of NSAs, and a simple accreditation process will enable NSAs to have a role in decision-making. It provides NSA accreditation criteria and application process and states the obligations of accredited NSAs.



The accreditation guidelines were drafted and presented to the Council of Ministers in August 2023 but were returned as only two Member States had provided input (South Africa and Mauritius) and there was a need for input from others. The Council urged Member States to submit comments by 31 October 2023 and directed the Secretariat to incorporate comments and present the revised guidelines to the Council in March 2024 for approval.

The Secretariat is currently mobilising resources to facilitate the establishment of the NSA Liaison Office and comprehensive mapping of NSAs in the region. The funds will also enable the accreditation of NSAs, the development of a NSA database and information-sharing platform, and the convening of the NSA Forum.

Participants in the discussion urged more NSAs to be mobilised and supported to join the NSA Forum, and for NSAs to speak with one voice in dialogues with the SADC Secretariat. The SADC Treaty requires that Member States fund the SADC National Committees (SNCs) operations, which are inclusive of NSAs. Member States must invest or mobilise resources to ensure that SADC structures are operational. There is, however, a need for a practical resource mobilisation strategy to ensure the operationalisation of the engagement mechanism and the participation of NSAs at both regional and national levels.

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

Article 9 of the SADC Treaty states that each SADC Member State shall establish a SADC National Committee (SNC). According to Article 16A, each SNC shall consist of key stakeholders from the government, private sector, civil society, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and workers and employers organisations.

Specifically, the SADC Treaty states that the roles of SNCs are:

- a) To provide input at the national level in the formulation of SADC policies, strategies, and programmes of action.
- b) Coordinate and oversee, at the national level, the implementation of SADC programmes of action.
- c) To initiate projects and issue papers as input to the preparation of the RISDP.
- d) To create a national steering committee, sub-committees and technical committees.

According to research by GIZ's Strengthening National-Regional Linkages Programme, all countries have established some form of SADC national coordination structure domiciled in their Ministries of Foreign Affairs. Member States are not necessarily creating new SNC structures but they are adapting the existing ones to deliver on SADC commitments (e.g., Namibia AU-SADC National Committee). Several Member States have provided legal mandates to their SNCs, and some have funded their SNCs in the general foreign affairs and regional cooperation budgets. However, some have legal instruments (e.g. Angola and Mozambique) to support budgetary allocation to regional integration. Botswana and Eswatini made budget commitments to SADC regional integration, beyond foreign affairs to other government ministries, departments, and agencies. Budget mapping has revealed potential entry points to construct a regional integration budget, through which NSAs could engage in budget tracking to lobby governments for more funding for regional integration and interact



with non-foreign ministries (e.g. Parliament, Trade, etc.) to promote the SADC agenda.

Despite the challenges, SNCs have played essential roles in coordinating the development and costing of national implementation plans for the RISDP; the development of country positions ahead of SADC Council and Summit meetings; promoting ratification and domestication of regional policies; and the coordination of participation of sectoral committees and stakeholders in SADC capacity building interventions and policy processes. To strengthen the visibility of SNCs, there is a need to demonstrate the benefits of SADC's regional integration agenda to Member States. There is also a need to implement a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to effectively monitor progress of the SADC agenda.

## 2.8. Communiqué and Action Plans from the September 2023 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue

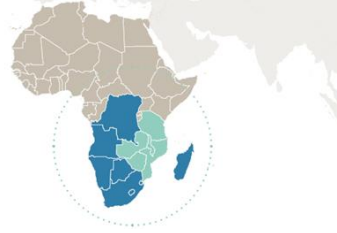
The regional dialogue produced a communiqué, which is enclosed as Annex 3 to this report. The communiqué emphasises the importance of social accountability as an essential vehicle to deliver public services to citizens in the Southern African region and ultimately contributes to the achievement of the AU Agenda 2063 and SADC Vision 2050 and regional commitments. It acknowledges the challenges posed to the accomplishment of the region's developmental goals. The communiqué appreciates the efforts towards the achievement of social accountability. These efforts include adopting the SADC model on Public Financial Management, establishing a regional NSA engagement mechanism, and transforming the SADC Parliamentary Forum to give it more oversight functions.

The communiqué further recognises the achievements realised by the Member States in implementing RISDP. These include signs of recovery in the health sector, growth in the agricultural industry, the increasing alignment in the region to the SADC policy framework on care and support for teaching and learning and monitoring of qualifications framework. The region continues to monitor the SADC strategy on gender equality and equal opportunities, treatment of workers, and SADC guidelines on labour. The Member States continue to mobilise climate finance to address challenges arising from climate change. The SADC Protocol on Youth has been submitted to Ministers of Youth.

The communiqué raises concern about the lack of reporting by Member States despite an online M&E system, the slow operationalisation of the regional development fund and agricultural development fund, the rising number of food insecure people, and missing data on health issues such as abortion and maternal mortality. Furthermore, apart from Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania, many countries allocate 4%-6% of their budgets to education, below the agreed threshold of 18%; youth are not involved in the monitoring of national youth strategies, and there is a lack of enforcement of regulatory frameworks on fossil fuels.

The communiqué urges actions required at both regional and national levels. At a regional level, the SADC Secretariat is urged to promote the adoption by Member States of the SNC guidelines, to operationalise the NSA Engagement mechanism, to disseminate information, to facilitate the signing of the Agreement amending the SADC Treaty to form a regional





parliament, to facilitate the alignment of national laws to the PFM model law, and to mobilise resources to operationalise the establishment of regional funds (Regional Development Fund and Agricultural Development fund).

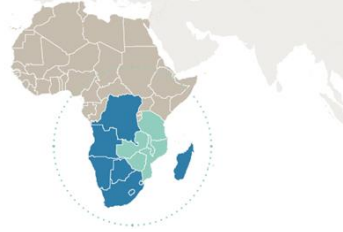
At a national level, Member States are urged to operationalise the regional funds, establish and finance SNCs, facilitate and broaden NSA participation and timeously submit reports on the implementation of RISDP to SADC Secretariat.

The action plans developed at national and regional levels outline the activities to be undertaken by NSAs and governmental actors to facilitate the implementation of the RISDP, based on the communiqué and discussions during the Dialogue. The consolidated action plans are included in the annexure of this report.

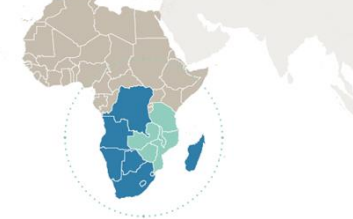




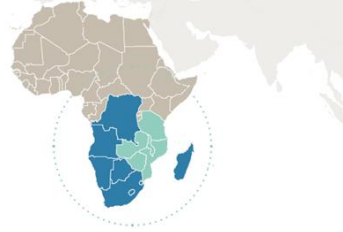




TIME (CAT)	SESSION TITLE	PRESENTERS
09:40- 10:40	<p><b>Update on the implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030 – Focus on social sectors of health, agriculture, and education; cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, climate change; and role of industrialisation and Trade.</b></p> <p><i>Achievements, Challenges &amp; Opportunities</i></p> <p><i>Respondents</i></p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i> Manasa Dzirikure, Consultant</p> <p><i>Respondents:</i> SADC Secretariat, relevant directorates</p>
10:40-11:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
11:00 – 12:00	<p><b>SADC PF Transformation into the SADC Parliament &amp; SADC PF Model Laws on GBV and PFM - Moving from regional discussion to national actions</b></p> <p><i>Presentation</i></p> <p><i>Discussants</i></p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>	<p><i>Presenter:</i> Joseph Manzi, SADC PF</p> <p><i>Discussants:</i> Rachel Gondo, PSAM</p> <p>Bismark Mutizwa, ZIMCODD</p> <p><i>SADC PF national desks</i> - Gomezgani Ngwira, SADC PF SRHR Researcher, Parliament of Malawi</p>



TIME (CAT)	SESSION TITLE	PRESENTERS
12:00-13:30	<p><b>Thematic Reflections on SADC RISDP Recommendations for 2023 – 2024</b></p> <p><i>Advancing and financing the climate transition in SADC</i></p> <p><i>Reflections on the SADC SRHR Scorecard &amp; role of young people as active right-holders in public resource management</i></p> <p><i>Expanding public investment in agroecology, with a focus on CAADP &amp; RAIP</i></p> <p><i>Opening up opportunities for young people</i></p> <p><i>Combatting debt through feminist economics</i></p> <p><i>Financing education in SADC</i></p> <p><i>Mobilising industrialisation and Trade to finance development</i></p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i></p> <p>Justice Zvaita, Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition</p> <p>Lloyd Dembure, SFAIDS</p> <p>Irene Laborious and Stella Henry, ESAFF</p> <p>Misheck Gondo, SADC Youth Forum</p> <p>Janet Zhou, ZIMCODD</p> <p>Julie Juma, Global Campaign for Education</p> <p>Monametsi Sokwe, SADC CNGO</p>
13:30 – 14:30	<b>LUNCH</b>	
14:30 - 15:00	<b>Highway Africa Regional Awards on Social Accountability Reporting</b>	
15:00 – 17:00	<b>BREAKAWAY SESSIONS</b>	
	<b>The RISDP at national levels – update on resourcing, implementation, and monitoring - Breakaway sessions</b>	
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>
	- National resourcing,	- National resourcing,
	<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Zambia</b>
	- National resourcing,	
	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Regional</b>
		- SADC balance scorecard and indicators -

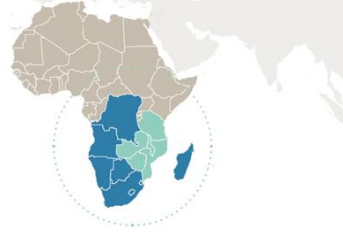


TIME (CAT)	SESSION TITLE			PRESENTERS		
	implementation and monitoring of RISDP  - Q&A  - Review and update national action plans for NSAs	implementation and monitoring of RISDP  - Q&A  - Review and update national action plans for NSAs	implementation and monitoring of RISDP  - Q&A  - Review and update national action plans for NSAs	- National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP  - Q&A  - Review and update national action plans for NSAs	- National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP  - Q&A  - Review and update national action plans for NSAs	monitoring and reporting plans, and role of NSAs, <i>Amelia Matete, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, SADC Secretariat</i>  - Resourcing the RISDP  - Q&A  - Review and updating regional action plan for NSAs
<b>CLOSE OF DAY 1</b>						



DAY 2 – Thursday, 14 September

TIME (CAT)	SESSION TITLE	TIME
	<b>PLENARY SESSION</b>	
08:30 – 09:30	<p><b>Welcome</b></p> <p><b>Report back from Day 1 breakaway sessions.</b></p>	<p>Daniel Chiwandamira</p> <p>Presenter from each breakaway (6 locations)</p>
09:30-10:30	<p><b>Operationalisation of the SADC Non-State Actors Engagement Mechanism</b></p> <p><i>Update on the NSA accreditation guidelines</i></p> <p><i>Plans for operationalisation of the mechanism (liaison office, Forum, resourcing)</i></p> <p><i>NSA discussants</i></p> <p><i>Discussion / Q&amp;A</i></p>	<p><i>Presenter:</i> Wazha Omphile, Integrated Institutional Capacity Building (IICB) Programme, SADC Secretariat</p> <p><i>Discussants:</i> Monametsi Sokwe, SADC CNGO</p>
10:30 – 11:00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	
11:00 – 13:00	<p><b>SADC National Committees- Status and role in monitoring the RISDP</b></p> <p><i>Outcomes of the SNCs learning symposium</i></p> <p><i>SNCs report back on actions since 2022</i></p> <p><i>NSA discussants</i></p> <p><i>Discussion / Q&amp;A</i></p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i> Marlon Zakeyo, GIZ-SNRL</p> <p><i>Representatives of SNCs/NCPs</i> - Adwell Zimbele, Dept Economic Planning and Development, Malawi</p> <p><i>Discussants:</i> National civil society representatives (1/ country)</p>

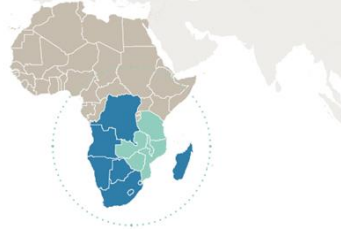


13:00 – 14:00	<b>LUNCH</b>					
	<b>BREAKAWAY SESSIONS</b>					
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Reviewing and updating action plans and recommendations</b>					
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	<b>Regional</b>
	<b>PLENARY SESSION</b>					
15:00 - 16:00	<b>Plenary - Presentation of Action Plans</b>					<i>Presenters:</i> Nominated representatives from each breakaway
	<i>Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Regional</i>					
16:00 - 17:00	<b>Presentation of communiqué</b>					<i>Presenter:</i> Rachel Gondo, PSAM
	<b>Closure and Way Forward</b>					<i>Closing remarks:</i> Each co-convener (2min each)
	<b>CLOSE OF DAY 2</b>					
18:30 – 20:30	<b>Dinner for Regional Co-convener @ hotel</b>					
	<i>Discussion - Moving the regional agenda forward</i>					

### DAY 3 - Friday, 15 September

<b>TIME (CAT)</b>	<b>SESSION TITLE</b>				
	<b>NATIONAL BREAKAWAY SESSIONS</b>				
08:30-12:30	<b>Consolidating action plans and moving the agenda forward at the national level</b>				
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Mozambique</b>	<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Zambia</b>	<b>Zimbabwe</b>





## 3.2. Annex III - Communique from the September 2023 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue

### Accelerating SADC's Development through the Socially Accountable Generation and Use of Public Resources

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> REGIONAL DIALOGUE FOR NON-STATE ACTORS ON THE SADC RISDP 2020-2030

13-14 September 2023

#### 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

**1.1 Whereas** a regional dialogue for non-state actors (NSAs) on the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) for 2020-2030 was held on 13 to 14 September 2023, under the theme **Accelerating SADC's Development through the Socially Accountable Generation and Use of Public Resources**, 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), SADC Council of NGOs, Care International, Global Campaign for Education, Trust Africa, SADC Youth Forum (SAYoF), Agenda 2063 Media Network, 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 SAfAIDS).

**1.2** Over 200 people, from nine<sup>1</sup> of SADC's 16 Member States, joined the dialogue virtually and from meetings in five locations (Dodoma, Tanzania; Lilongwe, Malawi; Lusaka, Zambia; Harare, Zimbabwe; and Johannesburg, South Africa), representing various non-state actors (NSAs), including civil society organisations (CSOs), smallholder farmers' associations, trade unions, youth organisations, people's movements, faith-based organisations and media outlets, as well as SADC Secretariat, SADC Parliamentary Forum (PF), SADC National Committees, SADC National Contact Points, the Strengthening National Regional Linkages programme of GIZ, 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 and national implementation plans were adopted by the SADC Council of Ministers in August 2021 and 2022, respectively. The SADC Council of Ministers then approved the revised, reprioritized, regional implementation plan in March 2023 and the regional investment plan in August 2023. The 10-year regional strategy envisions "a peaceful, inclusive, middle to high income industrialized region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom".

**1.5 Emphasizing** the importance of social accountability for effective delivery of quality, affordable, accessible, and gender-responsive public services to all people in the region, 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 noted below. To ensure social accountability in the roll-out of the RISDP 2020-2030, SADC and its Member States must ensure the people of the region are fully aware and involved in its associated regional, national, and local level initiatives.

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



**1.6 Cognizant** that deepening national debt among SADC Member States, triggered by repeated climate-change induced disasters, and inflation in fuel, fertilizer, and food prices following the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing war in Ukraine have exposed the region's vulnerability to shocks and overdependence on external credit, raising the cost of living and compounding already high levels of poverty and inequality among the people of the region.

**1.7 Appreciating** that SADC PF adopted the SADC Model on Public Financial Management (PFM) at their Plenary in July 2022, which seeks to revitalize and modernize 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.

**1.8 Applauding** that the SADC Council of Ministers approved the establishment of a Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism in August 2022, and that it will also consider the proposed NSA Accreditation Guidelines in early 2024. Such actions acknowledge that, as enshrined in the SADC Treaty (Article 23), NSAs and citizens are key stakeholders in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of SADC policies and programmes.

**1.9 Appreciating** that eight<sup>2</sup> Member States have signed the 'Agreement Amending the SADC Treaty on Transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into the SADC Parliament'. It is hoped that the remaining Member States will swiftly sign the agreement, which would then be followed by a protocol to establish a SADC Parliament.

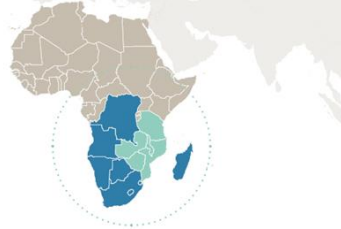
**1.10 Recalling** the importance of the African Union (AU) and SADC regional instruments such as the **(i)** African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1996), and its Protocol on the Rights of Women (2003); **(ii)** African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2007); **(iii)** African Youth 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 Industrialization 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.

**1.11 Acknowledging** the theme of the 43rd Summit (2023) "Human and Financial Capital: The Key Drivers for Sustainable Industrialization in SADC".

**1.12 Recognized** the achievements realized by SADC and its Member States in implementing the RISDP 2020-2030, as reflected upon in SADC Annual Plans and Reports. The following areas of progress were noted, in particular:

In health: Emerging signs of health system recovery in Member States, evidenced by strengthening human resources, rebuilding of health infrastructure, and improving health financing; development of

<sup>2</sup> Only 8 Member States have signed the agreement to amend the SADC Treaty to recognise a SADC Parliament; these are: Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. A total of 2/3 of SADC Member States must sign (i.e., 10).



guidelines for capacity building of Member States; resource mobilization, including issuing of SADC HIV Fund grants; and completion of the second SADC SRHR Scorecard biennial review.

In agriculture: Upward trajectory of agricultural growth, with an increase in cereal production and livestock; monitoring of National Food and Nutrition Security Strategies; scaling up of demonstration adaptation projects in five Member States; and the production of the SADC State of Vulnerability Report for the 2023/24 season.

In education: Development of the SADC Open and Distance Learning Strategic Plan and Implementation Framework 2021-2030; growing alignment of national policies to the SADC Policy Framework on Care and Support for Teaching and Learning; and the monitoring of the SADC Qualifications Framework.

In employment and labour: Monitoring of the SADC Strategy on Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities and Treatment in the Workplace; approval of the SADC Action Plan on Social Security for Workers, including women in particular; establishment of national productivity centres; and implementation of the SADC Guidelines on Labour Dispute Resolution and Prevention.

In climate change: Mobilisation of public and private climate finance by 16 Member States and four regional institutions; capacitation of universities to address challenges of climate change; implementation of pilot projects in Member States, including on agriculture; and completion of climate-oriented research in 10 Member States.

In gender: Development of the 2022 Handbook to Promote Effective Gender-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives in November 2022; provision of capacity-building for law enforcement representatives from seven Member States on preventing and responding to GBV; production of the 2022 SADC Gender and Development Monitor; and drafting of a scorecard for monitoring implementation of the SADC GBV Strategy.

In youth: Submission of the SADC Protocol on Youth to Ministers of Youth; and development of the framework for a SADC Youth Forum.

**1.13 Raised concern** with the persistent lack of reporting by Member States on their SADC commitments, despite the existence of a regional online monitoring and evaluation system and provision of training by the SADC Secretariat, while **acknowledging** the potential of the newly introduced balance scorecard to improve monitoring.

**1.14 Raised further concern** with continued low public and NSA awareness and understanding of SADC planning and reporting processes at both the regional and national levels, while **recognising** the ongoing efforts of SADC Secretariat to improve communications and access to information, as demonstrated by revision of their communications strategy and provision of public documents via their website.

**1.15 Warned** that while varying SADC coordinating structures exist in most Member States, most do not have fully functional and accessible SADC National Committees (SNCs), which are key accountability mechanisms required by the SADC Treaty. It was **acknowledged**, however, that progress has been made in establishing and supporting SNCs and integrating SNCs into key planning processes in some Member States.

**1.16 Expressed alarm** that despite the need to mobilise finance for development across SADC for



the implementation of the RISDP, and other SADC regional instruments, that there is slow progress on operationalisation of the Regional Development Fund and the Agricultural Development Fund.

**1.17 Noted** with concern that the number of food insecure people in the region increased from 50.8 million in 2021/22 to 55.7 million in 2022/23, the region is behind on meeting its Malabo Declaration commitments, and SADC failed to raise the anticipated funds required to implement the now expired Regional Agriculture Investment Plan (RAIP) of 2017-2022. Also, considering the impact of climate change in the region, **recommended** that SADC and Member States embrace and finance policies to support the adoption of agroecology, following the lead of Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

**1.18 Noted** that, based on the second biennial report of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) Strategy Scorecard, progress on various indicators remains piecemeal, with missing data on abortion, maternal mortality, and integrated SRHR implementation; investment in health services remains below 15% of the national budgets, apart from Botswana (18%); and involvement of young people in health services planning remains limited. Considering this, **recommended** that Member States involve youth in planning and monitoring health services; ensure full reporting on all indicators in the SRHR Scorecard, and increase domestic investment in health services, with a focus on SRHR for young people.

**1.19 Noted** that, except for Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania, investment in education across SADC Member States is below the 15-20% of national budget that should be spend on education (or 4-6% of GDP), and many Member States spend more on debt servicing than on education (for example, Zambia spends 51% on debt vs. 17.1% on education). Considering this, **recommended** that SADC coordinate regional action on the debt crisis, and harmonise and share widely the reporting on education data (such as, for example, UNESCO reporting on SDG4).

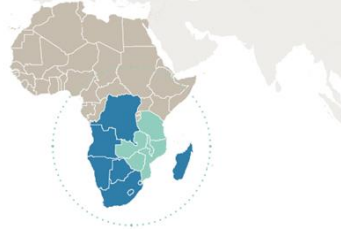
**1.20 Noted** that young people compose 60% of the SADC population and their involvement in sustainable development is critical. Considering this, **recommended** that Member States fully adopt the SADC Youth Protocol and involve young people in the monitoring of national youth development strategies; and urged SADC Secretariat to ensure the SADC Youth Forum enables full participation of young people.

**1.21 Noted** progress on the monitoring of regional gender frameworks, but **urged** SADC Secretariat to urgently develop clear accountability and compliance mechanisms to ensure Member States address underlying structural causes of gender-based violence.

**1.22 Noted** the continued impact of climate-induced disasters in the region. Considering this, **recommended** that Member States adopt and enforce regulatory frameworks on fossil fuels, provide incentives and set targets for renewable energy, and encourage sustainable finance practices. Developed countries and the private sector are urged to provide fair climate finance for adaptation, with an emphasis on grants rather than loans, to support the adoption of renewable energy and ensure a just transition, particularly to mitigate the impact on women and indigenous peoples.

**1.23 Acknowledged** that while the Dialogue focused on the social sectors of health, agriculture, and education; cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, climate change; and role of industrialisation and trade in financing development, the RISDP also covers many other vital areas of regional integration.





## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

### REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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

**2.1.1 Call** upon the SADC Secretariat to promote the adoption by Member States of the SADC National Committee (SNC) guidelines as working tools, and to support resource mobilization training for Member States to inform the full establishment and/or strengthening of SNCs. The SADC Secretariat is also urged to increase training for SNCs on communications, and monitoring and evaluation.

**2.1.2 Encourage** SADC Secretariat to expedite the operationalisation of the Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism, in particular the approval of the NSA accreditation guidelines, formation of the Regional Civil Society Forum, and establishment of a SADC NSA Liaison Office. SADC Member States are urged to consult NSAs about the draft NSA accreditation guidelines ahead of their review at the SADC Council of Ministers in March 2024. SADC Secretariat should also ensure consultation and involvement of NSAs in the development of other planned instruments, such as the SADC Protocol Compliance Monitoring Mechanism and SADC Extension Services Strategy. 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; in particular, SADC's regional planning and reporting process and timeline, to better enable social accountability monitoring. 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), and information should also be shared through social media to facilitate young people's access.

**2.1.4 Urge** the SADC Secretariat to facilitate the remaining eight Member States (Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, and Zambia) to urgently sign the Agreement Amending the SADC Treaty on Transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into the SADC Parliament, and ensure this is swiftly followed by the development and ratification of the required protocol, in accordance with the agreed roadmap.

**2.1.5 Encourage** SADC PF to support alignment of national laws to the Model Law on Public Financial Management (PFM) and Model Law on Gender Based Violence (GBV) through facilitating the use of model law scorecards and convening regular model law oversight committee meetings and public hearings.

**2.1.6 Urge** SADC Secretariat to facilitate the financing of sustainable development through operationalisation of regional mechanisms, such as the SADC Regional Development Fund and Agricultural Development Fund, ensure regional access to climate finance, continue issuing of SADC HIV Fund Grants, and support Member States' efforts to introduce universal healthcare. Related to this, private sector and international cooperating partners are urged to invest in these initiatives.

**2.1.7** Noting the 43rd Summit theme towards industrialisation, **urge** SADC Secretariat and Member States to prioritise investment in information management systems in education, health, and agriculture, such that policy decisions are strengthened, responsive, and informed by credible evidence.



## 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 for RISDP implementation, particularly those programmes focused on smallholder farmers; sustainable, nutritious, and diversified food systems; sexual and reproductive health interventions for adolescents and young people; and education for all.

**2.2.2 Call** upon all SADC Member States to urgently establish and finance SADC National Committees (SNCs), including by introducing legal instruments, as mandated by the SADC Treaty. Existing SNCs should further facilitate and support the full participation of NSAs, especially young people, women, and people with disabilities.

**2.2.3 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.

**2.2.4 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 and to NSAs through SNCs.

**2.2.5 Remind** SADC Member States to timeously submit annual reports on the SADC Online Monitoring and Evaluation System on their progress in implementing RISDP commitments and domesticating regional agreements, in accordance with the SADC reporting requirements, to ensure full data is available to inform regional decision making.

**2.2.6 Recommend** that all SADC Member States review their GBV and PFM laws and, if necessary, amend them to be in line with the SADC Model Laws on GBV and PFM, to ensure comprehensive prevention and response to GBV, and improve transparency and accountability in the use of public funds and to prevent illicit financial flows. This should also include providing full and timely response to SADC PF-led scorecards assessing national laws.

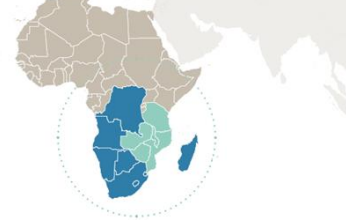
**2.2.7 We express** our profound appreciation to all our donors for their commitment to strengthening social accountability in the SADC region, in particular the regional office of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for their support of this dialogue.

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.

**Issued on** 18th September 2023 in Johannesburg, Dodoma, Lilongwe, Harare, Lusaka





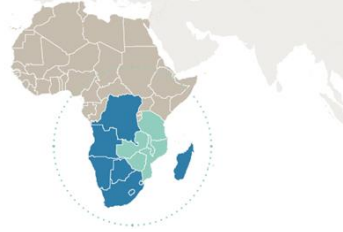
### 3.3. Annex IV – Action Plans

#### 3.3.1. 2023 RISDP NSA Dialogue - Malawi Action Plan

Updated 14 September 2023

Short-term (before August 2024)

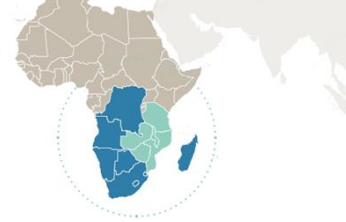
Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded
<b>Issue 1:</b> Lack of coordination among key stakeholders, e.g parliamentarians, NSAs, media, private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a follow-up Orientation of Technical Subcommittees</li> <li>Continue Development, review and implementation of joint work plan by NSAs/CSOs with an interest in supporting RISDP work</li> <li>Strengthening local SADC Youth Forums (–1.seeking for Y+ Malawi engagement and support for the country network visibility .2.seeking partnership with National stakeholders to build partnerships both strategic and operational in order to create opportunities for young people living with HIV in the country )</li> <li>Enhance Gender Mainstreaming in all interventions of RISDP</li> <li>Resuscitate the SNC’s moving forward as it has been dormant</li> <li>MDA to mainstream RISDP Agenda in their plans and programmes</li> <li>Push for the Malawi’s input into the NSA Engagement Model before October</li> </ul>	September 2023 to August 2024	<p>MoFA</p> <p>MEJN, MHEN, MISA Malawi, Y+ Youth Network, NGO GCN</p> <p>MCCCI to coordinate the private sector too</p> <p>National Planning Commission</p>	To work out a consolidated joint costing exercise
<b>Issue 2:</b> Lack of monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue Training on Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the RISDP at the National Level</li> <li>Enhance Frequent quarterly meetings of the SNC</li> <li>Strengthen the Track the implementation of African Continental Trade Agreement ( In collaboration with MIP 1)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoFA</li> <li>MoFA</li> <li>TrustAfrica</li> </ul>	
<b>Issue 3:</b> Inadequate of communication and visibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build social media visibility (Twitter, Facebook on SADC RISDP work from a local context</li> <li>Produce stories on TV, radio, newsletters, press releases, documentaries and online news stories on SADC RISD</li> <li>Strengthen media representation in the SADC committees (MISA Malawi to be included as a member)</li> <li>Build capacity of SADC National Media Committee (SNMC)</li> <li>Support activities of the SNMC</li> </ul>		<p>Mol</p> <p>MoFA</p> <p>Misa Malawi</p>	



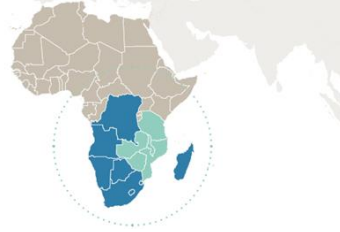
Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support launch of the 2023 SADC Media Awards in second week of October 2023 (SADC Secretariat will launch on 1st October 2023)</li> <li>Support quarterly SNMC meetings</li> <li>Support workshops, orientation sessions and field trips for the media</li> <li>Support local versions of the awards that will lead to selection and submission of winners for regional level</li> <li>Support domestication and promotion of the SADC Communications and Promotional Strategy to the media, public and stakeholders</li> <li>Production of quarterly reports or update newsletters highlighting national progress (including highlights from MIP1) to boost the gap in information sharing</li> <li>Social media campaigns</li> <li>Adhere to SADC's Communications and Promotional strategy</li> <li>Fundraise for awareness activities of the SNMC towards sustainability</li> </ul>			

**Long-term (beyond August 2024 – up until 2030)**

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded
<p><b>Issue 1:</b> finances/resourcing for RISDP implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobby for Malawi to create a vote for SADC interventions funding from the National Budget</li> <li>Follow-up and consolidate funding for the RISDP Consolidated national costed plan submitted to SADC Secretariat November 2021 by the MoFA</li> <li>Undertake followup orientation/trainings for Chairpersons and other members of SNCs and subcommittee members on RI and RISP</li> </ul>		<p>MEJN, MHEN, NICE and other NSA's</p> <p>MoFA and MoF</p>	<p>Push for Treasury support.</p> <p>Joint resource mobilisation (local partners)</p> <p>Prioritise issues for interventions in line with available resources</p>
<p><b>Issue 2:</b> Enhanced monitoring and evaluation interventions for RISDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct progress review of the implementation of MIP1</li> <li>Enhance the efficacy of SNC's to deliver for the people</li> <li>Consolidate national intervention reports for easy follow-up</li> <li>Utilise the monitoring the flagship projects under Mw2063 vision to assess/monitor progress on RISDP</li> <li>Create a section in the annual reports to cover RISDP Intervention progress</li> </ul>		<p>NSC, NSA and NPC (National Planning Commission)</p> <p>EP&amp;D</p>	<p>Source for implementation</p>



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded
<b>Issue 3:</b> Lack of communication and visibility on RISDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to create and enhance Monitoring structures on the ground</li> <li>• Enhance Quarterly media networking meetings and Briefings with journalists and Media Institute for Southern Africa (MISA Malawi)</li> <li>• Support and profile SADC Media Awards for Malawi context to report on issues of the SADC RISDP</li> <li>• Develop a media and communication Strategy plan on RISDP</li> <li>• Invest and enhance use of online platforms for RISDP interventions</li> <li>• Develop joint Media action plans to popularise and report on RISDP Implementation progress</li> <li>• Identify and financially support RISDP Media stringers(media mix)/Reporters on RI</li> </ul>		(ministry of information and MISA Malawi)  NSC and Media stringers on RISDP	Budget and resources for it
<b>Issue 4:</b> Lack of compliance towards the implementation of the SADC public finance management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue Popularization and mainstream the SADC model law on Public finance management along with Malawi's PFMA.</li> <li>• Promote sound Public Finance management through transparent, accountable and open processes</li> </ul>		NICE, MEJN, MCTU, MHEN and other NSA  MoF, PPDA and NPC  Law society and MHRC	Use and develop Consolidated Budgets



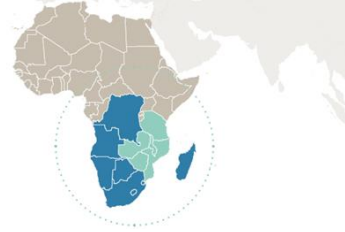
## 2023 RISDP NSA Dialogue – Regional Action Plan

### Short-term (before August 2024)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded/Funding needed	Update from 2022
Monitor implementation and reporting on the SRHR Strategy and Scorecard and Regional SRHR commitments	Participate in national reporting processes on the scorecard and share findings from the regional report.		SAfAIDS (lead)		SAfAIDS shared a policy brief on the missing SRHR Strategy. Raised issue with SADC PF during SADC Sec meeting with NSAs in Nov 2022.  SRHR Strategy Scorecard Updates available for 2023.
Popularisation of the SADC PFM Model Law	SADC PF to upload law on their website (in progress); user-guide for law currently being developed by SADC PF; NSAs to work together with SADC PF in raising awareness on law (joint). Identification of champions in national parliaments (clerks, researchers and MPs).		SADC PF; SAPSN; PSAM	PSA Alliance	PSA Alliance, led by PSAM, is collaborating with SADC PF to create a scorecard to assess the alignment of MS laws with the PFM Model Law. Draft of scorecard is complete.
Establishment of the SADC Parliament	NSAs to push their MS, in particular Mozambique and Zambia, (only 2 additional now required) to sign the amendment to the Treaty; NSAs to be involved in the drafting of the Protocol through their MS		SADC PF; PSA Alliance, CARE		Only 8 Member States have signed the agreement to amend the SADC Treaty to recognise a SADC Parliament; these are: Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles, Tanzania, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. A total of 2/3 of SADC Member States must sign (i.e., 10).
Lack of NSA, public, and media awareness on SADC processes & access to information	NSAs to support awareness raising/ training among members of the media. NSAs to work with the SADC Sec communications unit and on revision of communications strategy.  SADC Secretariat to make the SADC planning processes calendar available on its website for NSA access/use  Write to SADC Secretariat to ensure all publicly available reports / plans are available timeously		All Dialogue participants  GIZ-SNRL to share information on when NSA can be involved in the communication strategy process.		In Nov-Dec 2022, NSAs responded to review of SADC communications strategy survey;  GIZ-SNRL involved in revising strategy and creating toolkits with media in MS, to be followed up by training.  ESAFF, working with SDGC, established a media platform in Tanzania on regional integration matters.



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded/Funding needed	Update from 2022
	<p>online; NSAs to be involved in data collection (through SNCs);</p> <p>NSAs to push NCPs to publicly share SADC reports &amp; to ensure these reports are captured in the SADC M&amp;E online system.</p>				<p>Southern Africa Trust prepared a toolkit for NSAs on engagement on regional issues.</p> <p>Key information and reports are being shared on the SADC website. If there are any gaps, let's share a list of specific reports required with the Secretariat.</p>
<p>Enhanced visibility of SADC activities and impact; strengthened coordination and linkages in regional and national spaces</p>	<p>Support strengthening of capacities for coordination, communications, visibility and awareness of SADC Regional Integration interventions among stakeholders at the national level</p>		<p>GIZ-SNRL/ESAFF</p>		<p>URT worked with SDGC in mobilising NSAs and engaged the parliamentary committee on security and foreign affairs, demanding linkages between SADC PF and National Parliament</p>
<p>Operationalisation of the SADC NSA Engagement Mechanism</p>	<p>Publication of the Mechanism on the SADC website;</p> <p>NSAs to assess how they are organised at national levels and consider how to strengthen coordination; drafting self-regulation</p>		<p>SADC Secretariat; Southern Africa Trust</p>		<p>Dialogue co-conveners consulted on draft NSA accreditation guidelines to be re-submitted to the Council of Ministers - Ministerial Council in March 2024.</p> <p>Member states encouraged to submit their inputs ahead of council of March 2024</p>
<p>Establishment/strengthening of SNCs</p>	<p>NSAs to advocate for establishment/strengthening / inclusivity of SNCs.</p> <p>GIZ-SNRL to provide learning opportunities and support to encourage establishment / strengthening of SNCs.</p> <p>MS adopt the SNCs blueprint</p>		<p>All Dialogue participants</p>		<p>GIZ-SNRL convened a learning meeting for SNCs, and produced an action plan.</p> <p>GIZ - issued call for proposals for MS.</p> <p>Tanzania - ongoing NSA efforts by the newly formed URT SADC NSAs platform.</p> <p>Zambia - formed a national PRM platform and plans to engage NSAs</p> <p>Zimbabwe - efforts by NSAs are ongoing.</p> <p>Regional Learning Symposium from 3-5 July in Lesotho, will compile list of countries with SNCs and share 14/7</p>



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded/Funding needed	Update from 2022
Operationalisation of the agricultural development fund & regional development fund	Engage SADC Secretariat on their operationalisation.		ESAFF, CARE		Need updates on the current status on the signing and deposit of USD 120x3 million from the FANR and plan advocacy around it at MSs and at SADC level. Care convening SADC NSA group on CAADP still in forming stage 14/7
Production of diverse, safe and nutritious food – reduced post-harvest losses	Development of Regional Guidelines for post-harvest losses; NSAs to work with agricultural colleges;		ESAFF		[ESAFF to review and update action plan goal here] Reviewed and used the SADC RVA Report 2022 recommendation and advocated to SADC PF on the need for the region to embrace agroecology and diversification
Extension services strategy development	NSAs to feed into development of the strategy		ESAFF, CARE		14/7 Still compiling MS Extension Strategies database (12 with 4 to go) SADC process to commence in 2024
Cross-border traders	To follow on the AfCFTA; follow up on strategy to include cross border trade to micro and small cross border traders		EJN/SACBITA/SAT		
Anticipation of climate-related risks, planning and preparedness for disasters – Revision of Climate Change Strategy by 2027	NSAs to establish status of climate change strategy  NSAs to engage SADC Secretariat and MS on disaster and risk reduction (DRR) (in particular, development- humanitarian peace nexus, resilience and traditional knowledge)		Action Aid; EJN; CARE		CARE engaged to include climate change in the CAADP BR process.
Monitoring of enforcement of climate-related laws	Advocacy for establishment of special courts and tribunals for climate-related laws.				
Regional Poverty Observatory	Follow up with the SADC Secretariat on the learnings from the Regional Poverty Observatory and revisiting its existence.		EJN, SADC-CNGO		SADC Secretariat has confirmed that there is work planned on the RPO.
Regional Education Management Information System established and operational.	Liaise with SADC Secretariat on the availability of Yearly Progress Reports by Member States on SDG 4 , CESA and STISA targets.		SADC Secretariat, GCE; Kuyenda Collective		



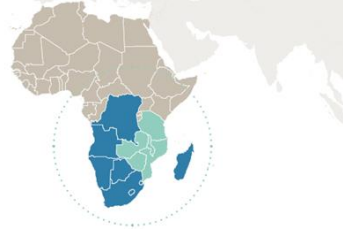


Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded/Funding needed	Update from 2022
Monitoring implementation of RISDP areas	NSAs to pilot spotlight / shadow reporting on specific SADC instruments				GIZ-SRNL-PSA Alliance developing a shadow report on RAIP 2017-2022

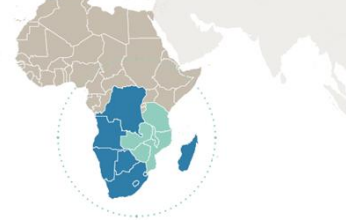
### Long-term (beyond August 2023 – up until 2030)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded/Funding needed	Update
Domestication of SADC PFM Model Law	Baseline surveys in all 16 MS to compare their PFM Acts to the SADC PFM Model Law. Each MS must create an action plan. Identify and share best practice examples (while considering context).		PSA Alliance, SAPSN, SADC PF GCE		PSA Alliance, led by PSAM, is collaborating with SADC PF to create a scorecard to assess the alignment of MS laws with the PFM Model Law. Currently, SADC PF is working with a consultant - draft scorecard produced being reviewed by SADC PF.
Regional Barometer on Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights implemented	NSAs to input into development of barometer – (time period 2022-24)		SAPSN; PSA Alliance		
SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan Reviewed and implemented	By 2023 SADC Anti-Corruption SP reviewed and adopted by MS Anti-Corruption Progress report produced and submitted to statutory structures		SADC Secretariat; PSA Alliance; SAPSN; Transparency Int Chapters		SAPSN to provide update 14/7 <b>Heads of state on the 17th Heads 16-18 Aug SADC Peoples summit</b>
Regional Agricultural Policy & Investment Plan	NSAs to be involved in the RAP knowledge management tools developed and shared by 2025; NSAs to track finalisation of NAIPs (only Malawi currently final and costed)		ESAFF, CARE		RAIP is being reviewed at regional level. NAIPs are being reviewed at national level - also part of revision of CAADP. SADC Sec doing internal review; new RAIP expected to start in April '24. PSA Alliance planning on doing a shadow report on the previous RAIP (2017-2022)
Adoption of Protocol on Mining	Protocol on mining reviewed		EJN and SAPSN		To be updated
SADC Protocol on Youth developed, ratified with monitoring	MS that have ratified and domesticated the SADC Youth Protocol by 2030		SAPSN-YETT		To be updated





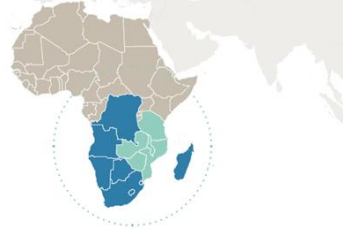
Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded/Funding needed	Update
mechanisms in place					
Quota system for youth representation in key decision-making and governance platforms adopted and implemented	NSA engagement with SADC Secretariat in the development and adoption of this quota		SAPSN-YETT SAYO		To be updated
Regional Strategy for Addressing Gender Based Violence to ensure compliance	Development of scorecard for monitoring the GBV strategy – NSAs to work with SADC Secretariat; to ensure SGBV issues are also addressed.  Development of a scorecard to monitor the GBV strategy - NSAs will collaborate with the SADC Secretariat to ensure that SGBV issues are addressed.		GenderLinks ?CARE, Others?,		Plan to include SGBV model law of SADC PF.
Analysing the domestication of the Model Law on GBV in SADC countries	NSA's to work with SADC to build effective implementation tools for the measures proposed in the GBV Model Law. The GBV Model Law endeavours to deal with both substantive issues and subsidiary matters to guide SMS on the extent of the law to be enacted by National Legislatures.		GenderLinks, CARE		Plan to share an action plan on how this domestication is moving forward
Regional repository on indigenous and underutilised foods	Liaise with SADC Secretariat to initiate creation of repository (2026)		ESAFF		Deprioritised in the revised RISDP implementation plan. Find updates from the Secretariat (FANR) on their RISDP implementation plan and lobby the same within <b>Agroecology advocacy</b>
Compliance mechanism for legal instruments (Protocols) and commitments and dispute mechanism	Compliance mechanism should be in place by 2024. NSA's to engage with SADC secretariat to inform its establishment		SADC SEcretariat; GIZ-SNRL;SAPS N; SADC CNGO; Southern Africa Trust		SADC Secretariat is in the process of developing a Protocol Compliance Monitoring Mechanism.



### 3.3.2. 2023 RISDP NSA Dialogue - Tanzania Action Plan

#### Short-term (before August 2024)

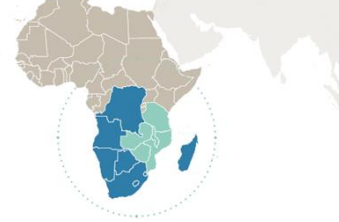
Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organization / person	Funded	Status - update since September 2022
Proactive engagement of NSAs in the follow up of the implementation of RISDP in Tanzania	Formation of NSAs team and coordination in following up on RISDP Implementation in Tanzania	May 2023	ESAFF	Yes	Formed April 2023 and introductory letter have been sent to the government. The team has recognition from the parliament committee of defense security and foreign affair.
	Engage the GoT for NSA team to be included in SNC	June 2024	ESAFF	Not Funded	New Action
Domestication analysis of RISDP in country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a joint concept note to seek funding for the advocacy of the domestication of the RISDP.</li> <li>Commissioning a team to produce an RISDP domestication status report</li> </ol>	November 2023 TBD	AATZ	Not Funded	The action has not been implemented due to lack of fund
Follow up on formation of SADC National Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NSAs committee to continue engaging with the government regarding the formation of SNC</li> <li>Advocate for the formation of the SNC and the meaningful engagement of the NSAs</li> </ol>	On going	NSA Committee	Not Funded	Continuing follow up for the formation of SNC
Capacity development for SADC National Committee members on their roles and functions	Capacitate National Contact Person and preparation of the capacity development manual in following guidelines and compliance. NSAs to be able to sign final national reports to SADC secretariat in a way of fostering engagement	TBD	NSA Committee	Not Funded	Due to frequent structural changes, there is a need for continues capacity development for focal person.
Baseline assessment on synergies and implementation of	Fundraising plan to be developed for baseline assessment against RISDP indicators.	TBD	ANSAF	Not Funded	Effort to mobilize resources in on going



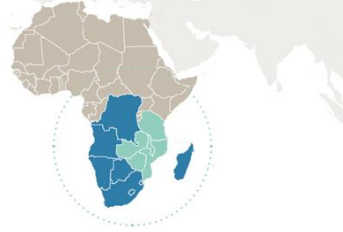
Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organization / person	Funded	Status - update since September 2022
RISDP (Monitoring and Evaluation Framework)	Commissioning a team to conduct a national baseline assessment against RISDP indicators				
Analyse comparative advantage on specific sub sectors as articulated in the RISDP	<p>Joint plan for the resource mobilization to be shared with promising partners for funding</p> <p>Formation of ISRDP sector committee Tasking the committees to conduct and itemize products, services and opportunities we can leverage from SADC based on our specific comparative advantages</p>	Feb 2024	ANSAF	Not Funded	Not done due to lack of funding
Developing NSAs structure of engagement in SADC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select a secretariat to Coordinating NSAs and harness their joint voices in advocacy.</li> <li>Follow up on actualization of NSA Engagement</li> </ol>	March 2024	ESAFF	Not Funded	We continue advocacy for the inclusion of the NSAs in the various structures

Long-term (beyond August 2024 – up until 2030)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organization / person	Funded	Status - update since September 2022
RSIDP implementation monitoring	<p>Continue advocating for persistent increased national revenue and budget allocation.</p> <p>Monitoring the GoT ability to generate sufficient financial resources to meet strategic goal</p>	Continues	AATZ	Not Funded	<p>NSA continued with engagements with GoT via ministry of Finance to advocate for increased domestic resources to finance essential public services and agriculture.</p> <p>NSAs has continued to undertake budget analyses and engaged with the parliament and government for increased resources allocation.</p>



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organization / person	Funded	Status - update since September 2022
Inadequate harmonized roles and capacity regulatory bodies	<p>Harmonize roles and build capacity of regulatory bodies to improve efficiency in the country.</p> <p>NSAs will continue monitoring the implementation of TAPHA especially on the affairs of Small holder farmers including provision of certificates or exporting and importing of agriculture products and inputs</p> <p>Conduct Analysis on the state of roles and capacity regulatory bodies</p>	By June 2024	ANSAF	Not Funded	The parliament of URT endorsed a law to form Tanzania Agricultural Plant Health Authority (TAPHA) as an autonomous institution to regulate all issues concerned with plants health (Pesticide Etc.)
Lack of clarity regarding the consistence or alignment between regional and national climate change response strategies	<p>Examine the alignment between the national climate change response of 2021 – 2026 and SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan</p> <p>Incorporate adaptation and mitigation strategies for Climate Change and promote Climate smart agriculture.</p> <p>NSAs will continue to advocate for effective implementation of climate change strategies in the country.</p>	June 2024	PELUM and Policy Forum	Not Funded	<p>NSAs advocated for development of the National Agroforestry Strategy.</p> <p>The process of developing the national ecological organic agriculture strategy is being finalized.</p> <p>NSAs advocacy efforts has contributed to increased government budget allocation to irrigation over the past two years.</p>
Inadequate continual engagement of NSAs in the implementation of RISDP	<p>Continue leveraging on the existing structures to strengthen and establish a comprehensive coordination mechanism (SNC)</p> <p>Policy engagement spaces for monitoring implementation and commitments</p>	March 2024	MVIWAMOR O and MIICO	Not Funded	Existing of GoT red carpet model and non-existence of the comprehensive coordination unit for NSAs in the GoT
Closing the tap for new infection	<p>Continue awareness and advocacy interventions for the transmittable and non-transmittable diseases.</p> <p>Including advocacy for clear guidelines on Regional wise disaster response mechanisms</p>	June 2024	TAYAH Coalition	Not Funded	Tanzania achieves 95 95 95 goals by 96% of PLHIV know their status, 98% are on ARV and 97% have suppression

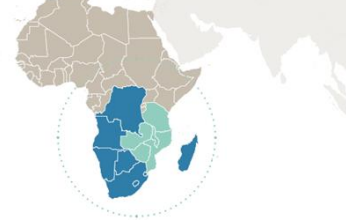


Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organization / person	Funded	Status - update since September 2022
	Shared preventative strategy for disease control such as HIV				

### 3.3.3. 2023 RISDP NSA DIALOGUE - Zambia Action Plan

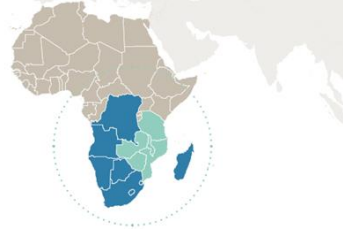
#### TRADE AND INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE SADC REGION

Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Inadequate alignment of industry policy (policy inconsistency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need to prioritize on sectors or business with better comparative advantage</li> <li>Need to give business sectors opportunities to grow (targeted incentives)</li> </ul>	MCTI Ministry of finance/justice Ministry of foreign affairs Ministry of SMEs
Capacity building of industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Machinery and equipment needs to be updated</li> <li>Skills development</li> <li>Modern technology</li> </ul>	Ministry of technology and science Ministry of SMEs Ministry of Education SADC
Product specialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value addition of locally produced raw materials (timber, copper etc.)</li> </ul>	MCTI ZDA Ministry of mines Forestry department
Inadequate and poor infrastructure (road, railways, airlines and boarder infrastructure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of rail lines to boarder countries (Angola, Namibia- lobito corridor)</li> <li>Road infrastructure to Angola, DRC</li> </ul>	Ministry of infrastructure Ministry of finance RDA MCTI



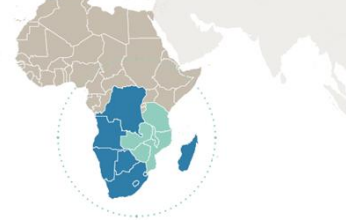
Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
<p>Inadequate trade facilitation arrangement in for cross boarder traders  slow pace of simplified trade regime for small scale traders.  Poor enforcment of regulations relating to revenue collection and expenditure.  Lack of agile systems to avoid trade disruptions during pandemics and health emergencies.  improve tax collection systems at boarder areas  unrealistic rates for small holder traders set by ZRA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve mpulungu port facilities</li> <li>• Kipushi boarder post, sakanya (DRC)</li> <li>• Three entry points to Angola</li> <li>• Improve Mozambique entry point (chanida)</li> <li>• One stop boarder post</li> <li>• Sanitary and phyto sanitary issues to be addressed</li> <li>• Issues of export permit</li> <li>• trade facilitation in line with smale scale traders</li> <li>• speedy implimentation of alignment of SADC regime for small scale traders</li> <li>• Advocate for realistic rate for small holders traders</li> <li>• identify unavailable inputs needed for trade facilitation</li> </ul>	<p>MCTI  Ministry of finance  ZRA  Ministry of infrastructure  Ministry of home affairs  ACC  Ministry of agriculture</p>
<p>Non-tariff barriers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tariff taxes (ZRA issues on import and export)</li> <li>• Import quotas</li> <li>• Restrictions to trade</li> <li>• Unnecessary standards of certain goods imported (harmonizing standards)</li> </ul>	<p>MCTI  ZABS  ZRA</p>
<p>Low availability of capital finance and at a very high rate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance For all trade and industrialization</li> <li>• availability of capital for small scale business</li> <li>• industrialization</li> <li>• monitoring by Bank of Zambia</li> </ul>	<p>DBZ  Ministry of finance  Bank of Zambia</p>





**PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT -SHORT TERM**

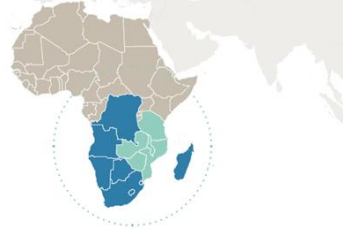
Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
<p>Need to align SADC Model Law with National planning and budgeting act .                      -MEDIUM TERM DEBT STRATEGY.                      Public debt management act                      Statement on SDGs                      Parliament consultation when preparing debt strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take stock of the proposed provisions in the PFM Law and mirror them against what is in place according to National PFM Framework</li> <li>• An analysis of the Model Law and the national legal Framework</li> <li>• Stakeholder engagements on the Model Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• Parliament</li> <li>• Ministry of finance</li> <li>• AAZ lead with CSOs.</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• Media</li> </ul>
<p>Low awareness of the on-PFM Model Law / Frameworks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popularise or disseminate the already adopted provisions and best PFM Practices in the National PFM Frameworks.</li> <li>• Stakeholder engagement with legislators on the provisions</li> <li>• Sensitisation - Raising public awareness on the provisions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliament</li> <li>• Media</li> </ul>
<p>Recommend and advocate for filling in the gaps in PFM framework through advocacy of adoption and domestication of identified provisions in the PFM model Law.                      Lack of awareness on the model Law -</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law Reform -</li> <li>• Sensitisation – civic awareness</li> <li>• Mapping power relations to avoid confusion that may stall the implementation of the process.</li> <li>• Improvement in parliamentary engagement with NSAs</li> <li>• Create effective interface between NSAs and Parliament (relevant Committees)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Finance</li> <li>• National Assembly</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• CSOs – Women</li> <li>• Youth</li> <li>• Councils</li> <li>• SADC Secretariat</li> <li>• Regional Associations/Organisations, COMESA, Great Lakes etc</li> </ul>
<p>Weak or limited participation of NSA in PFM Issues vis-à-vis whistleblowing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law Reform -The role of NSAs will be strengthened regarding the PFM Model Law</li> <li>• Formation of a Committee to advance the participation of NSA in PFM and other relevant areas within the RISDP interfacing with key platforms including Parliament</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>



Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Weak Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law Reforms - review the enforcement mechanisms related to illicit financial flaws.</li> <li>• Harmonisation of the SADC model Law on public finance management with the Zambia PFM Act.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ActionAid, AAAZ, ESAFF Zambia, SAFAIDs, CUTS.SACBTA</li> </ul>

### PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT –LONG TERM

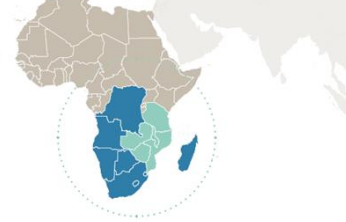
Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Double Taxations Agreement (DTA)does not favour the 16 SADC African states. Engage UNECA for African office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with the members states</li> <li>• Mapping and Analysis of the current agreements</li> <li>• Engage the economic commission for Africa southern Africa office due to finance and economic planning</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	ActionAid, CUT, MoF, MoJ, MoFA, UNECA
SADC to capacitate member state to develop negotiation skills for Debt acquisition and restructuring as well as supporting countries to pass progressive laws on debt acquisition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical capacity to negotiate better and favourable terms.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
Support country to Pass progressive laws for improved accountability in the management of public funds and debt acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	



**AGRICULTURE SECTOR -SHORT TERM**

- POLICY REFORM ON FISP/Comprehensive Agriculture Transformation Support Program
- Recognise farmer managed seed systems including women grown crops.
- Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Promote access to irrigation including water harvesting.

Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low productivity in agriculture.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved extension services and capacity building</li> <li>• Improved access to farming inputs</li> <li>• Improved access to technology.</li> <li>• Accessible and profitable markets</li> <li>• Research and development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmer organisations</li> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Civil societies</li> </ul>
<p>Low mechanisation of agriculture production among small scale farmer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of incentives and or low interest loans for agricultural equipment's for small holder farmer and simple farm equipment's for women.</li> <li>• Lobbying and advocacy.</li> <li>• Prioritise youths and women</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Civil society organisation group and interest group.</p>
<p>Climate Change issues to be made a stand alone agenda by SADC (currently a cross cutting issue) Southern Africa needs to scale up climate change adaptation and mitigation mechanism as it is the part of the continent temperatures are raising faster according to the IPCC 6th report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase climate financing for adaptation.</li> <li>• Technical capacity building to access climate change funds from SADC (state and non-state actors)</li> <li>• Strengthen early warning systems.</li> <li>• Research and document local indigenous knowledge on adaptation and mitigation.</li> <li>• Harmonise the carbon market/trading legislation with the climate change act.</li> <li>• Evaluate the Just/Green Transitio</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Civil society Government (Local &amp;Central) Local authorities (communities) Private sector</p>

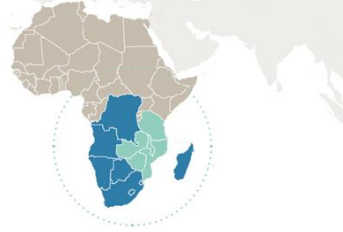


## AGRICULTURE SECTOR - LONG TERM

Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Inadequate design, and planning participation of SHF in the design, planning and budgeting processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved communication strategies on planning and budgeting process with clear feedback mechanism. Taking into account structures within the agricultural sector</li> <li>Increased communication platform from ward level to district level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government</li> <li>Non state actors</li> <li>Interested groups</li> </ul>
Climate change impact on agriculture sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen and re-enforce existing natural resource governance.</li> <li>Adaptation and mitigation actions</li> <li>Crop insurance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government</li> <li>Private sector</li> <li>Farmer organisation</li> <li>Researchers</li> <li>Institutions of higher learning ( Universities and colleges).</li> </ul>
Domestication of regional, continental and international protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobbying and advocacy</li> </ul>	CSOs and other Lobby Organisations
biotechnology and BioSafety policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobbying and advocacy</li> </ul>	CSOs and other Lobby Organisations

## HEALTH SECTOR - LONG TERM

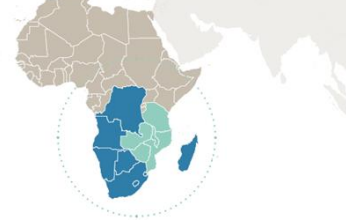
Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
<b>Inadequate participation of small scale farmer in planning and budgeting processes.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved communication strategies with clear feedback mechanism.</li> <li>Increased communication platform from ward level to district level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government</li> <li>Non state actors</li> <li>Interested groups</li> </ul>



Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
<b>Climate change impact on agriculture sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen and re-enforce existing natural resource governance.</li> <li>Adaptation and mitigation actions</li> <li>Crop insurance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government</li> <li>Private sector</li> <li>Farmer organisation</li> <li>Researchers</li> <li>Institutions of higher learning ( Universities and colleges).</li> </ul>
<b>Lack of adequate research and development in the health sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>allow for home grown human vaccine (covid-19, malaria, yellow fever etc.)</li> </ul>	
<b>Domestication of regional, continental and international protocols</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobbying and advocacy</li> </ul>	<b>CSOs and other Lobby Organisations</b>
<b>biotechnology and BioSafety policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lobbying and advocacy</li> </ul>	<b>CSOs and other Lobby Organisations</b>

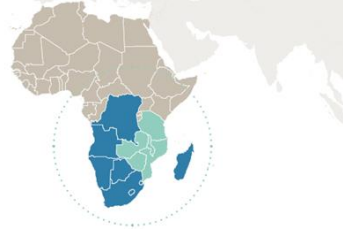
**HEALTH SECTOR -SHORT TERM**

Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Commodities and equipment Stockouts of medicines and supplies Availability of equipment and maintenance (skilled personnel to maintain equipment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Track last mile distribution</li> <li>Invest in telecommunication facilities and road networks i.e for accessibility of e-LMIS for every facilities in rural settings</li> <li>Gather accurate and real-time data on stock levels, consumption rates, and equipment status. e.g Pregnancy testing Kits and HIV kits</li> <li>Conduct regular audits of procurement and supply chain processes to identify bottlenecks and inefficiencies. (strengthen systems to mitigate those bottlenecks and inefficiencies).</li> </ul>	CSOs in health (Actionaid, SAIFAIDS, NZP+ Mongu and Chpata, YDF) Media Institution (5FM, Breeze FM, Mongu FM, Diamond TV. Prime TV MoH, Ministry of Housing and Infrastructure development



Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold stakeholders accountable for performance through key performance indicators (KPIs) and performance reviews.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
Inability of data systems to collect and track some data items- Comprehensive Information systems e.g various age disaggregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revise HMIS to capture comprehensive data across ages/age groups for all thematic areas including nutrition, mental health indicators</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health, National food and nutrition commission
Financing for health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adhere to 15% of national budget to health (Report and Track funds allocated towards SRH Services )</li> <li>• Local resource Mobilization for health by government</li> <li>• Continued Budget tracking and monitoring for health allocation</li> <li>• Put in place mechanisms for clear participation of NSA in planning and resource allocation for health</li> </ul>	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance, MOH CSOs in health (Actionaid, SAIFAIDS, NZP+ Mongu and Chpata, YDF) Media Institution (5FM, Breeze FM, Mongu FM, Diamond TV. Prime TV
Low participation of NSA in Public Finance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthening the Committee that will advance the Participation of NSA in PFM ( Establish similar committees at Provincial and District Level)</li> </ul>	



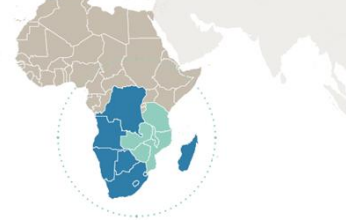


**HEALTH SECTOR -LONG TERM**

Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Invest in telecommunication facilities, road networks and housing.</li> <li>Put in place National Rehabilitation centres for people with Substance abuse challenges/ Mental health challenges other than Psychiatric matters (one at Provincial sector)</li> <li>Infrastructure for Maternity and Adolescent health services within 5 Kilometres radius (Consindering fewer Kilometers per population) i.e the need for maternity wings, water, and Children wards</li> </ul>	<p>MoH, Ministry of housing and Infrastructure development, Ministry of transport and communications</p>	<p>MoF , MoIF</p>

**YOUTH AGENDA -SHORT TERM**

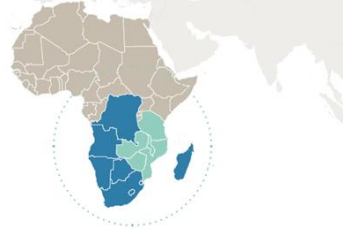
e To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
<p>Drag and substance Abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating awareness among the youths on drug and substance abuse (leveraging on existing technology – social media innovations; Tik Tok, FB)</li> <li>Advocacy for re-enforcement of the laws pertaining to Drug and substance abuse.</li> </ul>	<p>Local authorities, church, youths organization, learning institutions, using champions (artists), Health centres.</p>
<p>Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture</li> </ul>	<p>Government (DMMU, Min. Agriculture, Min. of Information, Min. of GEE), Non-State Actors, learning institutions.</p>



Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need to intensify climate smart agriculture among young people, agro-ecology. Increase extension services (train youths on sustainable production). Increase resource allocation for youths in the agriculture sector.</li> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Planting trees not just fruit trees.</li> <li>• ZEMA to effectively enforce the environmental law.</li> <li>• *Awareness campaigns around sustainable production (creative storytelling – animations)</li> </ul>	
Mental Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing and strengthening counselling centre.</li> <li>• Creating awareness around mental health issues. (leveraging on existing technologies)</li> </ul>	Government (Min. Health, Min. of youth), learning institutions, Champion (Artists), Religious institutions, youth-led organizations.

**YOUTH AGENDA -LONG - TERM**

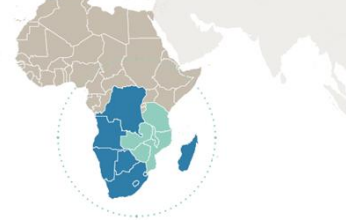
Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
HIV/AIDS and STIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder engagement with Government, Non-State Actors on how we can strengthen the already existing awareness programs.</li> <li>• Implement strict measure in the procurement process of buying quality and safe contraceptives (condoms, birth control piles) and drags.</li> </ul>	Government, Non-State Actors (CSOs, media, church)



Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Meaningful Youth engagement/Participation in decision making matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating opportunities in decision making platforms (Youth taking up decision making positions, involved in the entire public management cycle....planning, resource allocation, reporting). E.g. 30 percent guarantee slots for political party nominations for members of parliament)</li> <li>• Reviewing impact of the intervention in the plan.</li> </ul>	Government (All line ministries), Non-State Actors such as political parties.
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance investments in vocational training and skills development.</li> <li>• Increase Invest in the value chain of sustainable agriculture products (value addition).</li> </ul>	Government (central and Local), private sector

**GENDER ISSUES – SHORT TERM**

Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Low Political participation and representation; low decision-making power; Inadequate community participation in programme design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide feminist leadership to break the gender barriers and dismantle unequal power relations that exist within men and women</li> <li>• Create platforms for engagement to ensure government decision-making processes allow all citizens to participate.</li> <li>• Advocate for spaces for women to be able to participate in decision making processes</li> <li>• Advocate for increased gender mainstreaming to ensure increased participation of women and girls development programs reinforcing the SDGs mantra of leaving no one behind</li> </ul>	CSOs and Government



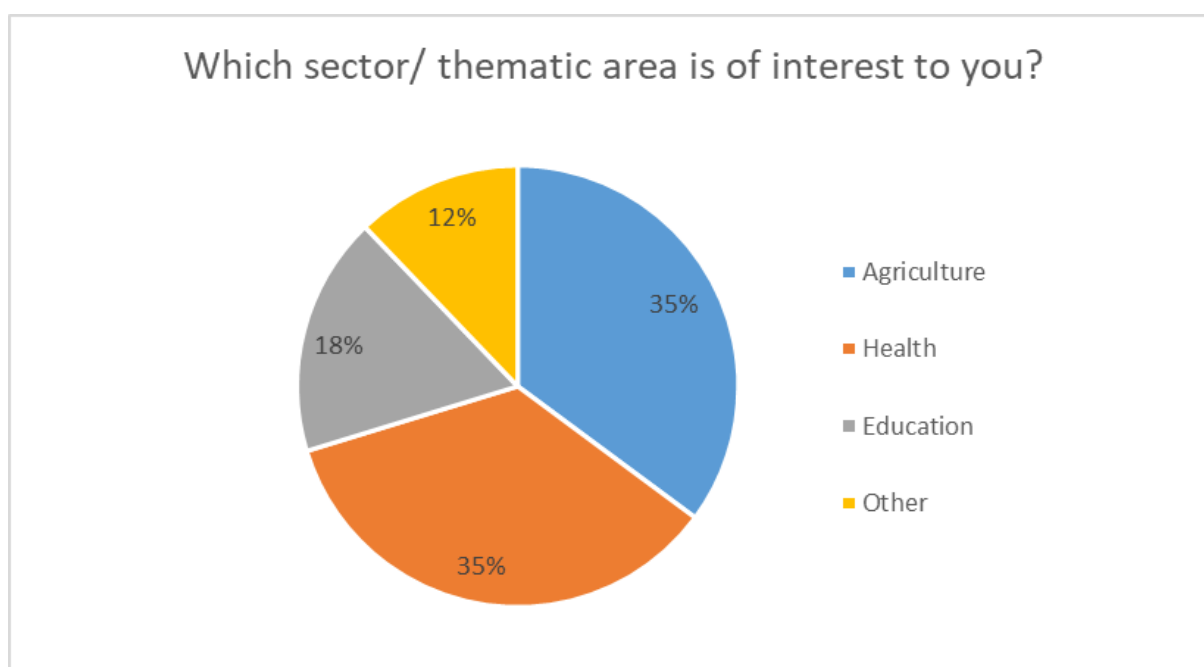
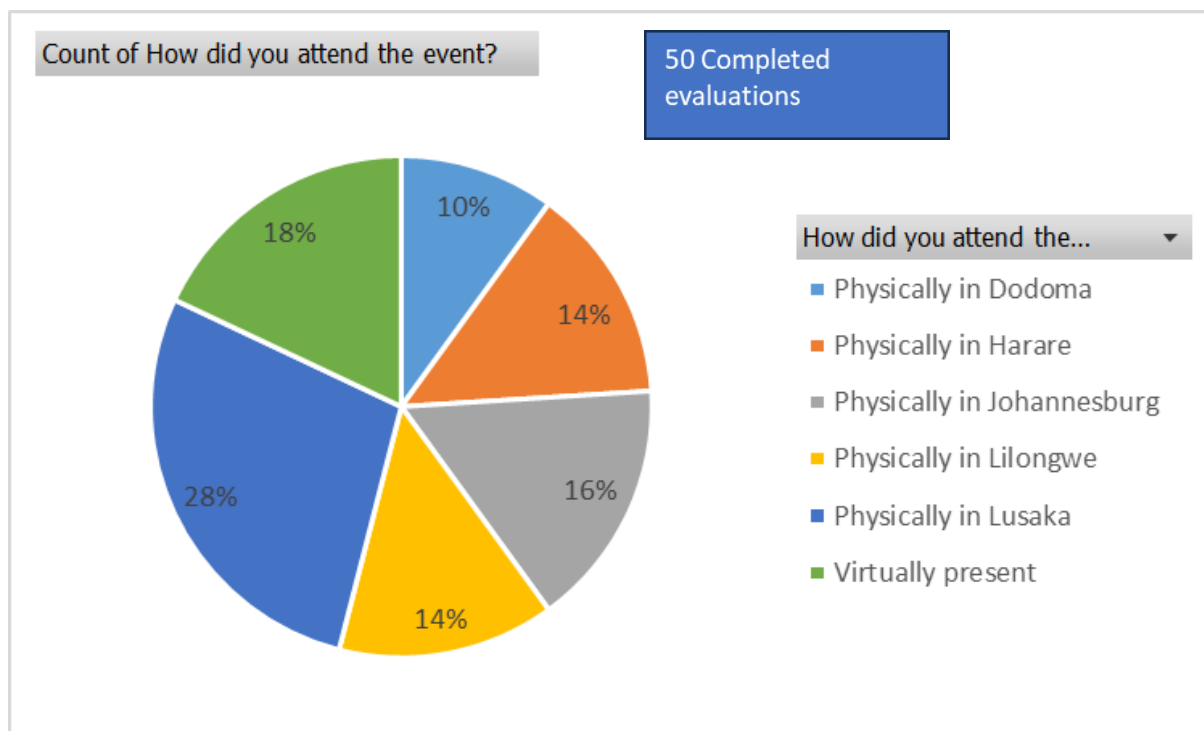
Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
Unsustainable income generating activities due to inadequate entrepreneurship skills and limited access to micro finance credit schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training for women on entrepreneurship skills</li> <li>• Improve financial inclusion and provide access to credit, including for self-employed women and link women to micro finance credit schemes</li> <li>• Build capacity (of women and girls in the management of CDF) and utilise the CDF women empowerment fund</li> </ul>	CSOs, Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Agriculture

## GENDER ISSUES – LONG TERM

Issue To Be Addressed/ Monitred	Action/Activities To Be Taken	Responsible Organisation/ Preson
1.High illiteracy levels among women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize women to utilise the re-entry policy and free education to enrol in schools</li> <li>• Provide tertiary bursaries under CDF for women</li> </ul>	MPs, CSOs Ministry of education and Ministry of Local Government
Inadequate community participation in programme design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for spaces for women to be able to participate in decision making processes</li> </ul>	CSOs
Negative gender and social norms related to decision making and changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes at household and community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community sensitization on hazardous traditional gender practices.</li> <li>• Awareness raising</li> </ul>	Traditional leaders

Drafting note – Zimbabwe's action plan is missing

### 3.4. Annex V – Summary of event evaluation results



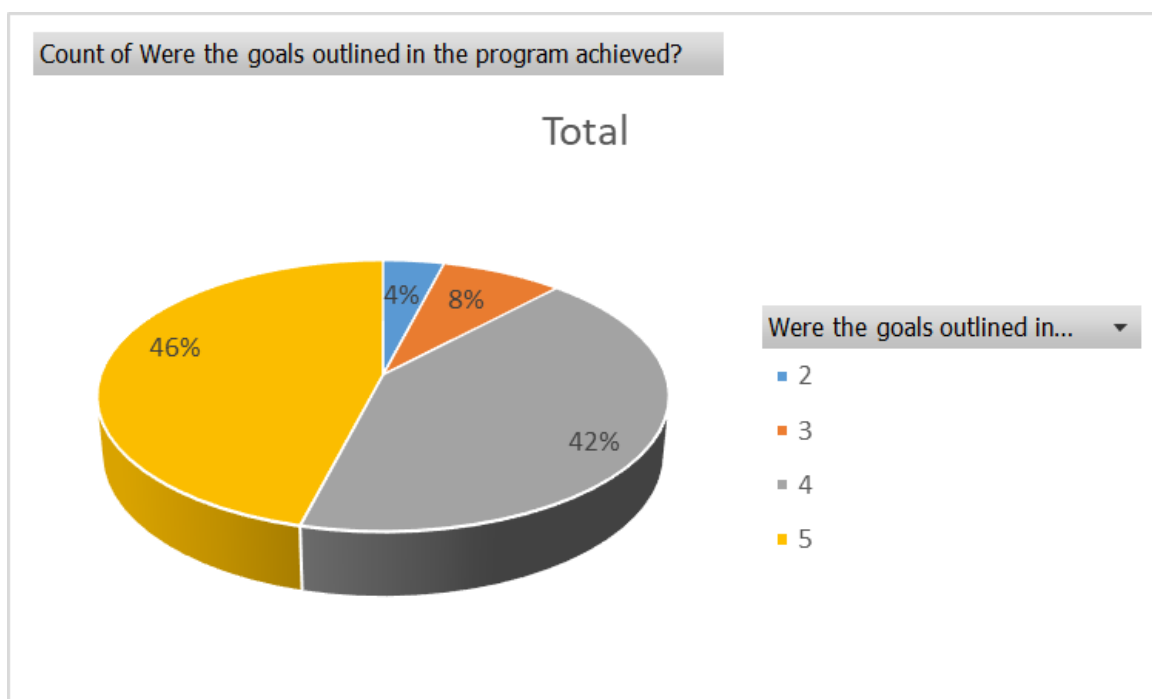
Other sectors present comprised of Media, Public Finance Management, Youth and Gender and those with a specific interest on the RISDP itself.



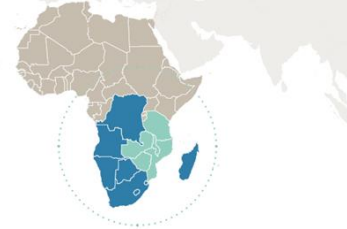
Rating	How do you rate the quality of presentations made?
3	6%
4	42%
5	52%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Average rating</b>	<b>4.46</b>

Rating	How knowledgeable were the co-conveners on the subject matter?
4	1%
6	3%
7	11%
8	22%
9	19%
10	44%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Average Rating</b>	<b>8.64</b>

Rating	Count of Was the event convened at an appropriate venue?
2	4%
3	2%
4	24%
5	70%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>







Rating	Did the discussions give clearly stated and executable action items?
2	2%
3	12%
4	38%
5	48%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Suggestions for next year's dialogue

The following is a summary of the suggestions received:

- Create a solutioning room for regional challenges.
- Convert to a physical meeting to have all countries together to enhance learning and networking.
- Allow more time for country plenaries, loosen the schedule to account for those following virtually, and increase the number of days to 3.
- Invite a more diverse group of speakers to bring different perspectives to the discussions – including rural women, youth, smallholder farmers, etc.
- Include post-event activities / activities between dialogues to keep the momentum – for example, social media, newsletters, partnerships, etc.
- Include institutions of higher learning such as universities and colleges – to promote research work on RISDP.
- Look at best practices of regional programming, beyond those implemented by co-conveners.
- Approach additional donors to contribute to funding the dialogue.
- Reduce the number of co-conveners to 3 or 4, and the rest will be project partners.
- Include additional countries.
- Develop a policy brief for the dialogue.
- Include rural participants and local community based organisations in the discussions, not just national organisations in the capital city.