



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

**4th Regional Dialogue for Non-State Actors on the SADC RISDP 2020-2030**

14-15 August 2024

**Summary Report**



# Table of Contents

## List of Acronyms

## Executive Summary

<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Context of the Dialogue .....	1
1.2	Objectives of the Dialogue .....	1
<b>2</b>	<b>Day 1 - Key Messages and Proposed Actions.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Welcome Remarks .....	3
2.2	Highlights of Communiqué and Action Plan from the September 2023 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue .....	3
2.3	Update on the Implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030.....	4
2.4	SADC PF Transformation into the SADC Parliament.....	5
2.5	Thematic Reflections on SADC RISDP Recommendations for 2024 – 2025.....	6
2.5.1	Climate change and just transition financing .....	7
2.5.2	Youth and health, focusing on sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) .....	7
2.5.3	Agriculture and agroecology.....	7
2.5.4	Youth unemployment and artificial intelligence .....	8
2.5.5	Accountability and reporting for impact, with a focus on feminist principles .....	8
2.5.6	Education financing and quality .....	8
2.5.7	Harnessing the African Continental Free Trade Area for sustainable development .....	9
2.6	Operationalisation of the SADC Non-State Actors Engagement Mechanism .....	9
2.7	SADC National Committees- Status and Role in monitoring the RISDP .....	9
<b>3</b>	<b>Day 2 - Key Messages and Proposed Actions.....</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	Recap and Opening Discussions .....	11
3.2	The RISDP at National and Regional Levels – Update on Resourcing, Implementation, and Monitoring & Development of 2024-2025 Action Plans.....	11
3.2.1	Malawi.....	11
3.2.2	Mozambique .....	12
3.2.3	Tanzania .....	13
3.2.4	Zambia.....	13
3.2.5	Zimbabwe .....	14
3.2.6	Regional Group Presentation .....	15
<b>4</b>	<b>Closure and Way Forward.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Annexes .....</b>	<b>18</b>
5.1	Annex I - Agenda.....	18
5.2	Annex II - Dialogues Delegates List.....	23

5.3	Annex III - Communique from the September 2024 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue ..	32
5.4	Annex IV – Action Plans .....	38
5.4.1	2024 RISDP NSA Dialogue - Malawi Action Plan .....	38
5.4.2	2024 RISDP NSA Dialogue - Tanzania Action Plan .....	41
5.4.3	2024 RISDP NSA DIALOGUE - Zambia Action Plan .....	43
5.4.4	2024 RISDP NSA DIALOGUE – Zimbabwe’s Action Plan .....	52
5.4.5	2024 RISDP NSA DIALOGUE – Regional Action Plan .....	55
5.5	Annex V – Summary of Event Evaluation Results.....	67

# List of Acronyms

<b>AAI</b>	ActionAid International
<b>AfCFTA</b>	African Continental Free Trade Area
<b>AGYW</b>	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CSTL</b>	Care and Support for Teaching and Learning
<b>EJN</b>	Economic Justice Network
<b>ESAFF</b>	Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' Forum
<b>FOCCISA</b>	Fellowship of Christian Councils in Southern Africa
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GCCA+</b>	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>KPIs</b>	Key Performance Indicators
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MER</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting
<b>NSAs</b>	Non-State Actors
<b>ODL</b>	Open and Distance Learning
<b>PETS</b>	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys
<b>PF</b>	Parliamentary Forum
<b>PFM</b>	Public Financial Management
<b>PSAM</b>	Public Service Accountability Monitor
<b>PSA</b>	Partnership for Social Accountability
<b>RAIP</b>	Regional Agricultural Investment Plan
<b>RISDP</b>	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
<b>RPMLOC</b>	Regional Parliamentary Model Law Oversight Committee
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SADCQF</b>	SADC Qualifications Framework
<b>SAfAIDS</b>	Southern Africa AIDS Dissemination Service
<b>SAfCNGO</b>	Southern African Council of NGOs
<b>SAPSN</b>	Southern African People's Solidarity Network
<b>SATUCC</b>	Southern Africa Coordination Council
<b>SAYoF</b>	SADC Youth Forum
<b>SISR</b>	SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap
<b>SMEs</b>	Small Medium Enterprises
<b>SNC</b>	SADC National Committee
<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# Executive Summary

The 4th Regional Dialogue for Non-State Actors (NSAs) on the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 was held on 14-15 August 2024 as a hybrid meeting, with most people meeting in-person in Harare, Zimbabwe, and parallel meetings also taking place in Lusaka, Zambia and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and other individuals joining online.

The event interrogated the performance of the RISDP 2020-2030 four years into its implementation, and provided insights and recommendations on how and where SADC and its member states can increase investment in human and social development as well as generate and ensure the sound use of financial resources. Additionally, the co-conveners took stock of the achievements of the RISDP NSA Dialogues, reflected on current efforts to engage civil society in SADC processes, and developed action plans to guide future national and regional activities.

The Dialogue, rooted in the broader SADC Vision 2050, focused on social accountability, the role of civil society or non-state actors (NSAs), and the critical importance of aligning national and regional development strategies. Participants from civil society, government, and regional bodies emphasized their collective responsibility in driving the implementation of the RISDP.

## Key Achievements and Challenges

One of the notable milestones raised during the dialogue was the significant movement by SADC Secretariat towards establishing the NSA Engagement Mechanism. The approval by the SADC Council of Ministers of the Mechanism in 2022 and Accreditation Guidelines in March 2024 were crucial steps forward in formalizing the participation of NSAs and ensuring that diverse voices are heard and integrated into regional development processes.

In the area of agricultural development, the review of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) and current drafting of the next RAIP (2025-2030) were recognized as key achievements. This plan is expected to guide member states in enhancing agricultural productivity, addressing food insecurity, and promoting sustainable farming practices.

The dialogue also highlighted significant progress in education, with 80% of SADC member states aligning their national qualifications frameworks with the SADC Qualifications Framework. This alignment is essential for creating a cohesive educational environment across the region, facilitating the mobility of students and professionals, and ensuring that qualifications are recognized and valued throughout Southern Africa.

However, the Dialogue did not shy away from addressing the ongoing challenges that threaten the full realization of the RISDP goals. Financing of agriculture, health services, and education remain critical issues, with many countries falling short of targets in international agreements. The persistent problem of youth unemployment, exacerbated by the industrial employment share remaining below targets, continues to undermine economic growth and social stability.

Climate change adaptation was another area of concern, with limited access to adaptation finance hindering the region's ability to effectively respond to environmental challenges. Additionally, the operationalization of key funds, such as the Regional Development Fund and the Agricultural

Development Fund, remain sluggish, impacting the availability of resources necessary for critical projects.

## Strategic Recommendations and Way Forward

In response to these challenges, the dialogue generated a series of strategic recommendations aimed at strengthening the implementation of the RISDP and ensuring that the region remains on track to achieve its long-term development goals.

### RISDP Implementation

The dialogue underscored the need to address post-pandemic financial constraints, particularly the high borrowing costs and low domestic resource mobilization that are diverting funds from essential public services. Enhancing electoral integrity and strengthening efforts to curb cross-border criminal activities were also identified as priorities to ensure political stability and security.

### Sectoral Focus

In the health sector, participants called for a shift towards preventive care, addressing disease outbreaks, and maintaining the momentum in reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence and improving sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). In agriculture, the development and implementation of the RAIP was emphasized, along with addressing persistent challenges in productivity and infrastructure. Education sector discussions focused on closing financial gaps, improving infrastructure, and addressing gender disparities.

### SADC Parliamentary Forum Transformation

The transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a fully-fledged SADC Parliament was discussed as a critical step towards enhancing regional governance and accountability. The importance of domestication of SADC model laws at the national level and leveraging innovative approaches like virtual public hearings to increase citizen engagement were emphasized.

### Thematic Reflections

Across various thematic areas, the dialogue generated actionable recommendations. These included the establishment of a SADC climate action debt swap mechanism, the creation of a Regional Climate Adaptation Resilience Fund, and the development of a regional disaster risk finance facility. Participants also called for the transformation of education systems to incorporate digitalization and artificial intelligence (AI), the mainstreaming of agroecology in the new RAIP, and the enhancement of NSA involvement in monitoring and evaluation processes, particularly the RISDP mid-term review.

### NSA Engagement Mechanism

The establishment of an SADC NSA Forum, the creation of thematic clusters aligned with SADC departments, and the finalization of an accreditation process for NSAs were identified as critical steps in operationalizing the NSA Engagement Mechanism. The setup and financing of a liaison office within the SADC Secretariat will also further support the coordination and effectiveness of NSA involvement.

## SADC National Committees

The Dialogue also examined the status of SADC National Committees, recognizing the need to increase resource allocation for their operations, strengthen linkages with national planning and budgeting processes, and enhance the involvement of NSAs. The development of peer learning mechanisms and the implementation of robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks were recommended to improve the effectiveness of SNCs in monitoring the RISDP.

## Conclusion

The 4th Regional Dialogue on the SADC RISDP 2020-2030 was a pivotal event in the ongoing efforts to achieve regional integration and sustainable development in Southern Africa. The discussions and recommendations that emerged from this dialogue reflect the collective commitment of stakeholders to address the challenges that lie ahead and to build on the progress made thus far.

As the region moves forward, it will be essential to maintain the momentum generated by this dialogue, ensuring that the strategic recommendations are implemented, and that the voices of all stakeholders, particularly civil society and NSAs, continue to play a central role in shaping the future of Southern Africa. The resolutions adopted in this dialogue will serve as a roadmap for the continued monitoring of the RISDP, guiding the region towards the realization of its ambitious goals outlined in the SADC Vision 2050.





# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Context of the Dialogue

The 4th Regional Dialogue for Non-State Actors (NSAs) on the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 was held on 14-15 August 2024 as a hybrid meeting, with most people meeting in-person in Harare, Zimbabwe, and parallel meetings also taking place in Lusaka, Zambia and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and other individuals joining online.

This year's Dialogue was co-convened by 16 organizations, including 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, GenderLinks, 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).

The dialogue brought together over 200 participants from 10 of SADC's 16 Member States, both in person and virtually, including diverse representation from civil society organizations, smallholder farmers' associations, trade unions, youth organizations, faith-based organizations, media outlets, SADC Secretariat representatives, SADC Parliamentary Forum members, and government officials.

The theme of the Dialogue mirrored that of the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, *Promoting innovation to unlock opportunities for sustained economic growth and development towards an industrialised SADC*, highlighting the need to generate and nurture innovative approaches to advance sustainable growth in the region. Accountable public resource management is critical to ensuring consistent support for research and development in all industries, including the social sectors. Accessible, inclusive, and high-quality education, healthcare, and agricultural services support the creation and growth of livelihoods and entrepreneurial activities among the people of the SADC region, reducing poverty and uplifting communities and nations.

The event was informed by the recognition that the ability of SADC and its member states to generate sufficient financial resources, as well as the socially accountable management and use of available resources, is critical to meeting these development goals. Such resource generation, however, continues to be undermined by deepening public debt triggered by repeated climate-change induced disasters, and sustained inflation in fuel, fertiliser, and food prices following the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing war in Ukraine, which have led states to reprioritise budgets away from vital social services and exposed their overdependence on external credit.

## 1.2 Objectives of the Dialogue

The 2024 Dialogue was structured around four primary objectives. First, it aimed to assess the regional and national progress in implementing the SADC RISDP 2020-2030, taking stock of both





achievements and challenges. Second, the Dialogue sought to develop recommendations for advancing socially accountable public resource management, with the ultimate goal of facilitating the realization of RISDP goals. Third, it focused on strengthening SADC-led NSA engagement mechanisms to ensure social accountability in RISDP implementation. Finally, the Dialogue aimed to reflect on the achievements of the RISDP NSA Dialogue series over the last four years and develop plans for collective future initiatives, including participants' involvement in the upcoming mid-term review of the RISDP 2020-2030.

The 2024 Dialogue follows three others held in 2021, 2022, and 2023. The first virtual event in June 2021<sup>1</sup> raised awareness about the RISDP 2020-2030 and provided an opportunity for NSAs to exchange ideas and formulate recommendations. In 2022<sup>2</sup> and 2023,<sup>3</sup> a growing number of co-conveners held hybrid (in person and virtual) events to highlight the importance of socially accountable public resource generation and management in SADC's development, contributing to increased NSA consultation by SADC structures in participating countries, the approval of the SADC Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism, and development of a SADC PF Scorecard to assess alignment of legislation with the PFM Model Law.

<sup>1</sup> The 2021 final summary and recommendations: <http://copsam.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/RISDP-NSA-Dialogue-Report-Final-16.07.2021.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> The 2022 final summary and recommendations: <https://psa.copsam.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/RISDP-NSA-Dialogue-Report-2022.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> The 2023 final summary and recommendations: <https://psa.copsam.com/2023/10/09/report-from-the-3rd-regional-dialogue-for-non-state-actors-on-the-sadc-risdp-2020-2030/>



## 2 Day 1 - Key Messages and Proposed Actions

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

### 2.1 Welcome Remarks

The Dialogue commenced with welcome remarks from two key speakers. On behalf of the co-conveners, Mr. Joy Mabenge of ActionAid Zimbabwe welcomed participants and highlighted the increasing diversity of civil society engagement since the dialogue's inception in 2021. He emphasised the event's alignment with SADC Vision 2050 and its focus on social accountability in public resource management. Notably, the Partnership for Social Accountability (PSA) Alliance's phasing out at the end of 2024 was mentioned, stressing the need for other conveners to take the lead in future dialogues.

A representative from the SADC Secretariat, Ms. Lerato Moleko, followed with congratulatory remarks to the 16 conveners for their collaborative efforts in raising awareness about the RISDP. Key achievements since the last dialogue were highlighted, including the approval of the NSA Engagement Mechanism, progress in agricultural development, advancements in education alignment with the SADC Qualifications Framework, and the establishment of SADC National Committees or national coordination structures in 12 member states. However, ongoing challenges in areas such as health financing, youth unemployment, and climate change adaptation were also acknowledged. Ms. Moleko stressed the urgent need to operationalize the Regional Development Fund and Agricultural Development Fund to support RISDP implementation.

### 2.2 Highlights of Communiqué and Action Plan from the September 2023 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue

A comprehensive overview of the outcomes from the 2023 dialogue was provided by Ms. Julie Middleton of ActionAid International and the PSA Alliance. The presentation noted significant progress in several areas, including the approval of the NSA Engagement Mechanism, adoption of the SADC model law on public financial management, and steps toward establishing a SADC Parliament. The development of a SADC Youth Forum Framework and the regular state reporting on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) Strategy using the associated scorecard were also highlighted as key achievements.

However, the overview also pointed out persistent challenges, such as the lack of reporting by member states to the SADC Secretariat, low public awareness of SADC planning and reporting processes, and varying functionality of SADC National Committees across member states. The slow progress on operationalizing the Regional Development Fund and the increasing food insecurity in the region were emphasized as areas of particular concern.

Key recommendations from the 2023 Dialogue were reiterated, including the need to create inclusive SADC National Committees, operationalise the NSA engagement mechanism, and consult NSAs in



developing protocol compliance monitoring tools. The importance of improving timely access to public information on the SADC agenda and aligning national laws with SADC model laws was stressed.

## 2.3 Update on the Implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030

A comprehensive overview of the implementation progress of the RISDP was provided by Mr. Rangarirai Machedze of Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute (SEATINI), highlighting the complex and challenging context in the region. The presentation emphasised that RISDP implementation is taking place in a post-pandemic environment fraught with financial difficulties. Countries are grappling with severe financial shortages, exacerbated by high borrowing costs and insufficient domestic resource mobilisation.

These economic constraints are compounded by significant debt repayments, which are diverting much-needed funds away from essential public services. Moreover, the situation is further strained by a decline in official development assistance, prompting many countries to seek alternative financing mechanisms to sustain their development efforts. Despite these challenges, the implementation of the RISDP continues, though it is clear that the journey is fraught with hurdles.

The presentation then shifted focus to several key areas critical to the implementation of the RISDP. It began by discussing **peace and security** in the region, noting that despite the overall relative stability attributed to existing frameworks and institutions, there are ongoing challenges, particularly in Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Concerns regarding voter participation and the conduct of free and fair elections in some member states were also highlighted.

Moving on to **health**, it was observed that while countries have made significant progress in combating diseases like HIV/AIDS, with a notable reduction in prevalence, gaps in healthcare financing persist. The presentation pointed out that most countries are allocating more resources to curative rather than preventive care and are struggling to meet the Abuja Declaration's target for healthcare spending.

In the **agricultural sector**, the success in implementing the first Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) was emphasized, but it was acknowledged that challenges remain in productivity, research and development, and infrastructure, with food insecurity continuing to be a significant issue.

Turning to **education**, progress in aligning national qualifications frameworks with the SADC framework was noted. However, ongoing challenges in infrastructure, shortages of qualified teachers, and gender disparities in educational progression rates were identified.

Finally, **crosscutting issues** were addressed, focusing on youth employment, gender equality, and climate change. The persistent challenge of youth employment was underscored, with the industrial employment share falling short of targets. While there has been progress on gender frameworks, implementation and compliance issues remain, and financing for climate change adaptation was highlighted as a critical and ongoing challenge.

A respondent followed the presentation with a critical response that urged the participants to broaden their perspective on peace and security by considering it more holistically, including aspects such as emotional and economic security. The respondent emphasised the importance of recognizing the



interconnectedness of the various RISDP pillars, advocating for a more nuanced, gender-sensitive approach to resource allocation. There was also a call for an acceleration in the pace of implementation, especially concerning long-standing commitments, and encouragement to leverage opportunities for alignment with both continental and global agendas.

The respondent stressed that moving beyond merely creating tools and frameworks, there must be a focus on effecting real, tangible improvements in the quality of life for citizens. The necessity of enhancing citizen ownership and their identification with SADC goals was also highlighted, emphasizing its crucial role in the success of regional integration.

During the discussion, several key points were raised. The importance of aligning national development plans with regional and global commitments was underscored, as was the need for a balanced scorecard approach to effectively monitor RISDP implementation. Participants also explored the challenges and opportunities presented by public-private partnerships as a means of funding, with caution advised regarding the potential exclusion of vulnerable populations.

Moreover, the discussion highlighted the critical role that NSA engagement plays in regional integration programs and the significance of addressing primary healthcare in tandem with tertiary care to ensure comprehensive health coverage in the region. A representative from a Zambian youth organization emphasized the need for more targeted interventions to address youth unemployment, suggesting closer collaboration between educational institutions and industry. A delegate from a Mozambican agricultural cooperative highlighted the need for more support in climate-smart agriculture techniques to address both food security and climate change challenges.

## 2.4 SADC PF Transformation into the SADC Parliament

A panel discussion, in the format of a 'fireside chat', was held to reflect on the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum (SADC-PF) into a SADC Parliament. The session was moderated by Ms. Rachel Gondo of Public Service Accountability Monitor (PSAM), and featured panelists including SADC PF desk officers from various national parliaments and representatives from civil society organizations, in particular:

Mr. Chrispin Chomba (SAfAIDS)  
Ms. Diana Mochoge (AFRODAD- virtual)  
Ms. Betty Zulu (Parliament of Zambia)  
Mr. Dennis Gondwe (Parliament of Malawi)  
Ms. Idda Kombe (Parliament of Tanzania)  
Mr. Luis Dava (Parliament of Mozambique)

Key points from the fireside chat included:

- **Progress update:** 12 member states have now signed the agreement to amend the SADC Treaty, allowing for the establishment of the SADC Parliament. Work will now begin on the development of a Protocol to define the roles and functioning of the SADC Parliament, which will then require approval and ratification by member states.



- **Role of NSAs:** Discussions highlighted the importance of NSA involvement in supporting and monitoring SADC PF's work, including providing technical expertise and capacity building.
- **Collaboration examples:** Panelists shared experiences of collaboration between SADC PF and civil society on issues such as sexual and reproductive health rights, public financial management, and gender-based violence.
- **Model laws:** Emphasis was placed on the significance of model laws developed by SADC PF and the need for their domestication at national levels.
- **Inclusivity:** Discussions addressed how to ensure representation for women and youth in the new SADC Parliament structure.
- **Virtual public hearings:** The introduction of virtual public hearings was highlighted as an important mechanism for increasing citizen participation and engagement with regional parliamentarians.

### Key takeaways:

- a) The transformation to a SADC Parliament presents opportunities for strengthened regional integration and accountability.
- b) NSAs play a crucial role in providing expertise, monitoring, and advocacy in the parliamentary process.
- c) There is a need for increased efforts to domesticate model laws at the national level.
- d) Ensuring inclusive representation, particularly for women and youth, is critical in the new parliamentary structure.
- e) Innovative approaches like virtual public hearings can enhance citizen participation in regional governance.

## 2.5 Thematic Reflections on SADC RISDP Recommendations for 2024 – 2025

The session was structured as a world café, and participants broke into thematic groups in sessions that delved into specific areas of the RISDP, fostering a cross-pollination of ideas among the diverse participants and generating actionable recommendations for each thematic area. Each group was hosted by experts and organizations involved in those specific areas.

The thematic areas and their hosts included:

- **Climate Change** led by Mr. Justice Zvaita, Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition & Mr. Tayiona Sanangurai, ActionAid;
- **Youth and Health** facilitated by Mr. Lloyd Dembure & Mr. Chrispin Chomba, SAFAIDS;
- **Agriculture** led by Ms. Irene Liborious & Mr. Joe Mzinga, ESAFF;



- **Youth Employment and AI** guided by the Hon. Daniel Haule, Southern Africa Youth Parliament, member representing Tanzania & Ms. Emelda Vhiriri, SAYoF;
- **Gender** led by Ms. Susan Tolmay, GenderLinks;
- **Education** facilitated by Ms. Julie Juma of the Global Campaign for Education; and
- **Harnessing AfCFTA in Cross-Border Trade** led by Mr. Jacob Makambwe, Southern Africa Cross Border Traders Association.

Participants engaged in discussions centered around advancing the climate just transition in SADC, amplifying youth voices for a healthy demographic future, expanding public investment in agroecology, addressing youth unemployment in the context of artificial intelligence (AI), ensuring accountability with feminist principles, improving education financing, and harnessing African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) for sustainable development.

Here are the key themes and summaries of their recommendations:

### 2.5.1 Climate change and just transition financing

- A recommendation was made to establish a SADC climate action debt swap mechanism, allowing countries to exchange debt relief for climate action commitments.
- Participants proposed the creation of a Regional Climate Adaptation Resilience Fund, to be managed by the Development Bank of Southern Africa, to support resilience-building across the region.
- There was a call for a regional disaster risk finance facility to enhance the response capabilities of member states.
- Emphasis was placed on community-led early warning and preparedness systems, particularly those that leverage traditional resilience methods.
- The need for effective monitoring of climate initiatives at the community level, especially by young women, was highlighted.

### 2.5.2 Youth and health, focusing on sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR)

- A proposal was made to increase the use of digital health monitoring tools and to explore online social accountability monitoring.
- There was a recommendation to build a social movement centered on social accountability monitoring for SRHR, integrating issues related to gender-based violence.
- Participants called for capacity building among young people to ensure their understanding and inclusion in the budget lifecycle process.
- It was suggested that national strategies and commitments be simplified to make them more accessible to young people.
- A proposal was made to strengthen the SADC-PF special committee responsible for youth and to cascade this structure to national and sub-national levels

### 2.5.3 Agriculture and agroecology

- A call was made for the implementation of agriculture-related policies and instruments, such as the Agricultural Development Fund and Irrigation Strategy.





- ii. Participants recommended mainstreaming agroecology into the new SADC RAIP (2025-2030), including a commitment for at least 50% of the agriculture budget to be allocated to agroecology.
- iii. Emphasis was placed on food sovereignty and the importance of farmer-managed seed systems.
- iv. There was a proposal to further support rural transformation, focusing on infrastructure (electricity, irrigation, rural roads) and services (education, health).
- v. A call for gender-responsive governance in the agricultural sector was made

#### 2.5.4 Youth unemployment and artificial intelligence

- i. Participants recommended transforming education systems to incorporate digitalization and AI into curricula.
- ii. There was a call for policy reforms to support young entrepreneurs and to ensure cyber protection.
- iii. Emphasis was placed on capacity building and skills development to address the mismatch between youth skills and employer needs.
- iv. A proposal was made to balance African cultural roots with the emerging influence of AI in the future of work.
- v. There was a call for the protection of youth innovations and creations through intellectual property rights.

#### 2.5.5 Accountability and reporting for impact, with a focus on feminist principles

- i. Emphasis was placed on transparency, including raising awareness of instruments and budget tracking with a gender-based analysis.
- ii. Participants called for inclusivity in monitoring and evaluation processes, involving communities and women's rights organizations.
- iii. There was a recommendation for empowerment through campaigning and capacity building on the roles of elected leaders.
- iv. A proposal was made for intersectional approaches in reporting to collect better data for decision-making.
- v. There was an emphasis on responsiveness to the specific needs of women in different country contexts.
- vi. A call was made for the legal empowerment of communities and for training law enforcement agencies to be gender-sensitive.

#### 2.5.6 Education financing and quality

- i. Participants called for governments to meet international benchmarks for education spending, recommending that 15-20% of national budgets or 4-6% of GDP be allocated to education.
- ii. There was a recommendation for civil society to track and scrutinize education budgets.
- iii. A proposal was made to develop a monitoring model for education financing.
- iv. Participants called for action against capital flight, corruption, and illicit financial flows to increase funds available for education.





- i. Emphasis was placed on developing curricula responsive to 21st-century needs and on teacher capacity building.
- ii. There was a recommendation for a strong, digitalized education management information system accessible to all citizens.

### 2.5.7 Harnessing the African Continental Free Trade Area for sustainable development

- i. Participants called for the scaling up of skills and technology for value addition to diversify products and increase market access.
- ii. There was a recommendation to raise awareness about AfCFTA protocols and benefits for cross-border trade.
- iii. Emphasis was placed on implementing trade in services across borders, including financial, insurance, and education services.
- iv. Participants called for addressing cross-border and transnational crime to enhance border security and facilitate trade.
- v. A proposal was made to develop simplified trade rules for cross-border traders and medium/small-scale enterprises.

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

A detailed presentation on the operationalization of the SADC Non-State Actors (NSAs) Engagement Mechanism was delivered by Mr. Monametsi Sokwe of Southern African Council of NGOs (SAfCNGO). The presentation began with background information on the Mechanism, which is grounded in the SADC Treaty and emphasizes the importance of cooperation with and support for stakeholder initiatives. NSAs were defined as encompassing a broad range of formal and informal organizations, including NGOs, business associations, and trade unions.

The key objectives of the Mechanism were outlined: to enhance engagement between SADC and NSAs, strengthen partnerships, and establish a structured framework for consultation. The proposed structure was detailed, which includes the establishment of an annual NSA Forum, the creation of thematic clusters aligned with SADC departments, and the setup of a liaison office within the SADC Secretariat.

Progress in developing an accreditation process to ensure the effective participation of NSAs in SADC processes was highlighted. It was noted that resources have been allocated for establishing the liaison office, and a comprehensive mapping of NSAs in the region is planned.

The next steps outlined include finalising the accreditation process, establishing thematic clusters, and holding regular virtual meetings with NSAs to enhance coordination and collaboration.

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



The session on SADC National Committees (SNCs) provided a thorough examination of their current status and functioning, framed within a panel discussion. The session, moderated by Ms. Alice Kanengoni of Southern Africa Trust, featured presentations from Mr. Marlon Zakeyo of GIZ's Strengthening National Regional Linkages programme, Mr. Buumba Hibusenga of Zambia's Ministry of Finance and National Planning, and Mr. Paul Nda Lupiya of Malawi's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The discussion began with an overview of the legal basis for SNCs, mandated by Article 16A of the SADC Treaty, which obligates each member state to establish an SNC. The composition of SNCs should include representatives from the government, private sector, civil society, NGOs, and worker/employer organizations, ensuring a broad spectrum of contributions.

SNCs have several critical functions, including providing input on SADC policies and strategies, coordinating the implementation of programs, and initiating relevant projects. As of 2024, 12 member states have active SNC structures or coordination mechanisms in place, though the level of activity and effectiveness varies.

The session highlighted case studies from Zambia and Malawi. In Zambia, the SNC has been aligned with the National Development Coordinating structure to avoid duplication and ensure efficiency. Meanwhile, Malawi, which established its SNC in 2016, has made recent progress in orienting subcommittee heads and conducting awareness exercises.

Several challenges were identified, including resource constraints that limit SNC activities, weak coordination between national and regional levels, limited participation from key stakeholders, and a lack of effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The panel discussion also generated several key recommendations for improving the effectiveness of SNCs, which were presented to the participants for further consideration and potential implementation.:

- Increase resource allocation to support the operations of SNCs.
- Strengthen the linkages between SNCs and national planning and budgeting processes.
- Enhance the involvement of NSAs in SNC activities to ensure broader participation.
- Develop peer learning and review mechanisms among SNCs to share best practices and strategies.
- Implement robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks to track the progress and impact of SNC activities.



## 3 Day 2 - Key Messages and Proposed Actions

### 3.1 Recap and Opening Discussions

The second day of the Dialogue commenced with a comprehensive recap of the first day's key discussions and outcomes. Participants reflected on major themes that had emerged, particularly the importance of inclusive participation in SADC processes and RISDP implementation. The need for improved coordination between NSAs and government stakeholders was emphasised, along with calls for increased domestic resource mobilisation to support RISDP implementation.

The SADC Secretariat provided clarifications on several issues, including the upcoming mid-term review of the RISDP, absorption rates of SADC funding, and efforts to address conflicts in member states. These clarifications set the stage for more informed discussions throughout the day.

### 3.2 The RISDP at National and Regional Levels – Update on Resourcing, Implementation, and Monitoring & Development of 2024-2025 Action Plans

Following the opening discussions, participants broke into five country groups and one regional group to discuss RISDP implementation, review progress on 2023 Dialogue action plans, and develop new action plans for 2024-2025. Each group then presented their findings and plans in plenary. The following are detailed accounts of each country's presentation:

#### 3.2.1 Malawi

Malawi's presentation focused on several key areas for improvement in RISDP implementation:

**Coordination:** The group highlighted the need to strengthen coordination both among NSAs and between NSAs and the government. They proposed developing a well-defined coordination mechanism for NSAs within the country and advocating for the operationalisation of NSA representation within National Development Strategy thematic clusters.

**Monitoring and Evaluation:** Malawi emphasised the importance of developing a robust M&E framework to track RISDP-aligned activities. They proposed conducting an orientation on this tool for NSAs and strengthening tracking mechanisms for implementation.

**Communication and Visibility:** The group stressed the need to improve communication and visibility of RISDP implementation. They suggested producing communication products to be implemented by the Ministry of Information and other stakeholders, and advocating for the establishment of a national media committee.

**Financing and Resourcing:** Malawi proposed developing a resource mobilisation strategy and continuing to lobby for increased financing of RISDP activities. They also suggested developing a tracking and monitoring framework for budget allocations related to RISDP implementation.



**Public Finance Management:** The group highlighted the need to continue popularising and mainstreaming the SADC Model on Public Financial Management, aligning it with Malawi's recently updated Public Finance Management Act.

### Malawi's action plan for 2024-2025 focuses on:

#### Short-term actions (2024):

1. Develop a well-defined coordination mechanism for NSAs within the country.
2. Conduct a follow-up presentation of technical subcommittees, both virtually and physically.
3. Develop and implement joint work plans for NSAs working on RISDP.
4. Develop a resource mobilisation strategy.
5. Undertake a mapping exercise to understand which NSAs are working on RISDP implementation.
6. Strengthen local SADC youth forums to champion the SADC agenda on SRHR, conflicts, agriculture, and gender mainstreaming.
7. Conduct awareness campaigns on SADC NSAs.
8. Develop an M&E framework for RISDP implementation.

#### Long-term actions (2025):

1. Develop a resource mobilisation strategy for RISDP financing.
2. Continue lobbying for financing of RISDP activities.
3. Develop a tracking and monitoring framework for budget allocations.
4. Conduct progressive reviews of RISDP implementation.
5. Enhance quarterly media networking meetings and briefings.
6. Support and professionalise media awards for Malawi.
7. Develop a media communication strategy and joint media action plan.
8. Continue popularisation and mainstreaming of the SADC Model Law on Public Financial Management.

### 3.2.2 Mozambique

Mozambique's presentation highlighted progress made in regional integration initiatives while acknowledging ongoing challenges:

**Regional Integration:** The group reported on enhanced integration with neighbouring countries, citing examples such as the Maputo Development Corridor linking Mozambique with South Africa and other southern countries, and the Beira Development Corridor serving countries like Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Agricultural Production:** Mozambique highlighted improvements in agricultural production, particularly in cashew nut production. The country ranks ninth globally in cashew nut production and fifth in processing, with 17 processing plants installed, resulting in 665,000 tons per year and creating 16,700 jobs.



**Infrastructure Development:** The presentation highlighted major infrastructure projects, including the Cahora Bassa Dam, which exports electricity to Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. They also mentioned significant investments in the coal and natural gas sectors.

**Economic Growth:** The group reported economic growth rates of 4.2% in 2021-2022 and 5% in 2022-2023, with a forecast of 4.8% for the current year, driven primarily by the extractive industry.

**Social Development:** Mozambique reported progress in the education sector, including an increase in compulsory education from grade 7 to grade 9, and the implementation of a multisectoral mechanism for preventing violence against children in schools. They also noted challenges, such as the high proportion of untrained teachers, particularly in secondary education.

**Peace and Security:** The group acknowledged ongoing security challenges in some regions and highlighted government efforts to address these, including the creation of the Agency for Integrated Development of the North.

### 3.2.3 Tanzania

Tanzania's presentation focused on major infrastructure projects supporting regional integration:

**Energy:** The group reported on the Julius Nyerere Hydroelectric Power project, with three of nine power plants now operational, producing 705 megawatts of electricity. Once fully operational, the project is anticipated to reach a capacity of 2,115 megawatts. They also highlighted progress on the Tanzania-Zambia interconnector project.

**Transport:** Tanzania reported on the ongoing construction of railway lines connecting Dar es Salaam to neighbouring countries, with the passenger train from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma now operational. They also mentioned road construction to improve connectivity with Zambia, including a new border crossing at Kasesya.

**Regional Projects:** The group highlighted Tanzania's involvement in the Songwe River Basin project shared with Malawi, which includes natural resource management and flood warning systems, as well as plans for a shared hydropower project.

**Value Chains:** Tanzania reported on projects implemented through SADC funding to support priority value chains, including initiatives in the leather sector and a fellowship programme for industrial pharmacists.

### 3.2.4 Zambia

Zambia's presentation covered a range of issues related to RISDP implementation:

**Public Finance Management:** The group emphasised the need to align policy and legislative frameworks on planning and budgeting processes with the SADC PFM Model Law. They also stressed the importance of improving reporting on public debt terms and conditions.

**Accountability:** Zambia highlighted the need to strengthen accountability mechanisms, particularly in responding to disasters and crises. They proposed consultative engagements to identify additional mechanisms to curb resource mismanagement during times of crisis.



**National Development Plan:** The group emphasised the importance of increased participation in the mid-term review of Zambia's National Development Plan, aligning it with the RISDP review process.

**Sectoral Issues:** Zambia's presentation covered challenges and proposed actions in various sectors:

- Health: Addressing stockouts of medicines and improving equipment maintenance in health facilities.
- Agriculture: Improving targeting of beneficiaries for agricultural interventions and promoting agroecology approaches.
- Trade: Enhancing border infrastructure and improving internet connectivity to support trade.
- Youth: Addressing drug and substance abuse, depoliticising youth empowerment programmes, and increasing youth representation in decision-making bodies.

**Zambia's action plan for 2024-2025 includes:**

#### **Short-term actions**

9. Review policy and legislative framework on planning and budgeting to align with the SADC PFM Model Law.
10. Improve reporting on public debt terms and conditions.
11. Enhance capacity building activities on public debt management.
12. Expand participation in the development and pre-testing of the SADC PFM Model Law scorecard.
13. Fully roll out sector budget analysis to strengthen parliamentary scrutiny of the national budget.
14. Increase participation in the mid-term review of the national development plan.

#### **Long-term actions**

15. Advocate for increased budget allocation to the health sector to meet the Abuja Declaration target.
16. Improve targeting of beneficiaries for agricultural interventions.
17. Develop robust M&E mechanisms in the agricultural sector.
18. Promote agroecology approaches and improve early warning systems for climate change and disasters.
19. Improve border infrastructure and internet connectivity to support trade.
20. Develop legislation on drug and illicit substance control.
21. Reform tax policy to support SMEs and youth participation in business.
22. Review mental health legislation and implement innovative awareness campaigns.
23. Advocate for a constitutional amendment to implement a quota system for youth, women, and people with disabilities in decision-making bodies.

### 3.2.5 Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's presentation focused on strengthening NSA engagement and addressing key development challenges:

**NSA Coordination:** The group highlighted the need to develop well-defined coordination mechanisms for NSAs within the country and advocated for the resuscitation of the NSA Apex Alliance.





**National Development Planning:** Zimbabwe emphasised the importance of wider consultation with NSAs in the development of national plans, particularly in the upcoming process for the National Development Strategy 2.

**Regional Model Laws:** The group called for deliberate efforts towards the ratification and adoption of regional model laws, particularly in areas such as sexual and reproductive health and public finance management.

**Information Dissemination:** Zimbabwe stressed the need for improved information sharing on NSA engagement opportunities, proposing the development of an e-portal to facilitate this.

**Climate Change and Disaster Management:** The group highlighted the need to intensify climate change responses through resilience-building initiatives and advocated for a disaster management legislative framework.

**SADC National Committee:** Zimbabwe emphasised the need to engage with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs towards the establishment of a functional SADC desk and proactively organise for structured participation in establishing the SADC National Committee.

### Zimbabwe's action plan for 2024-2025 includes:

#### **Short-term actions:**

1. Develop well-defined coordination mechanisms for NSAs within the country.
2. Advocate for NSA representation within National Development Strategy thematic clusters.
3. Ensure wider consultation with NSAs in the development of National Development Strategy 2.
4. Disseminate information on NSA engagement guidelines.
5. Develop an e-portal to facilitate information sharing among NSAs.
6. Capacitate NSAs on internal governance processes and regulatory compliance.

#### **Long-term actions:**

1. Establish a functional SADC National Committee.
2. Engage with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to establish a functional SADC desk.
3. Intensify climate change response through resilience-building initiatives.
4. Advocate for a disaster management legislative framework.
5. Integrate RISDP pillars into ongoing monitoring and review processes.

### 3.2.6 Regional Group Presentation

The regional group's presentation covered cross-cutting issues relevant to RISDP implementation across the SADC region:

**NSA Engagement Mechanism:** The group reported on progress in operationalising the SADC NSA engagement mechanism, including the development of a constitution for the NSA Forum.





**SADC Parliament:** The presentation highlighted progress towards the establishment of the SADC Parliament, noting that 12 member states have signed the agreement to amend the SADC Treaty to recognise a SADC Parliament.

**Access to Information:** The group emphasised the need for improved access to SADC information for NSAs and the public, recommending the wide dissemination of a SADC calendar of events and the timely online publication of SADC reports and plans.

**Regional Development Fund:** The regional group stressed the importance of advocating for member states to ratify the Regional Development Fund, noting that while nine member states have signed up, only one has ratified the agreement.

The presentation also covered various thematic areas including health, agriculture, climate change, and women's rights, highlighting ongoing initiatives and areas for further action.

### The regional group's plan for 2024-2025 includes:

1. Operationalise the SADC NSA Engagement Mechanism, including finalising the constitution for the NSA Forum.
2. Support the establishment of the SADC Parliament.
3. Improve access to SADC information for NSAs and the public, including disseminating a SADC calendar of events.
4. Advocate for member states to ratify the Regional Development Fund.
5. Hold a discussion with the SADC Secretariat on revised gender key performance indicators on 30 August 2024.
6. Produce regional and national policy briefs on SRHR by December 2024.
7. Conduct a baseline survey in all 16 member countries to compare national PFM Acts to the SADC PFM Model Law.
8. Support the development of a compliance mechanism for SADC protocols and commitments.
9. Organise awareness-raising workshops on linkages between the SADC Trade Protocol, TFTA, and AfCFTA.
10. Continue advocacy for the domestication of the SADC Model Laws on GBV and Child Marriage.

These plans demonstrate a commitment to strengthening NSA engagement, improving regional integration, and addressing key development challenges across the SADC region.



## 4 Closure and Way Forward

The day concluded with the presentation and discussion of a draft communiqué summarising the key outcomes and recommendations from the dialogue. Participants provided input to strengthen the language and ensure that key priorities were reflected accurately. The final communiqué, which was adopted, is included in Annex III.

In the closing session, Mr. Israel Laizer of the SADC Secretariat expressed sincere gratitude to all participants for their contributions to the success of the 4th Regional Dialogue for Non-State Actors on the SADC RISDP 2020-30. He emphasised that the insights and recommendations generated during this dialogue would be invaluable in shaping the implementation of SADC's regional integration agenda. Key points highlighted in the closing remarks included:

1. The importance of operationalising the NSA Engagement Mechanism, including the establishment of the NSA Forum and Liaison Office.
2. The critical role of SADC National Committees in coordinating and monitoring regional commitments at the national level.
3. The need for improved monitoring and evaluation of the RISDP, with a focus on the upcoming mid-term review and the vital role NSAs can play in this process.
4. The urgency of addressing climate change, acknowledging its disproportionate impact on SADC communities and the need for increased climate finance.
5. The transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC Parliament, presenting a significant opportunity for strengthened regional integration and accountability.

The Secretariat stressed that non-state actors are not only watchdogs of the implementation of RISDP 2020 or Vision 2050 but are also implementers and advisors with a crucial role to play in achieving these goals.

Ms. Julie Middleton of PSA Alliance and ActionAid, representing the co-conveners, expressed gratitude to all partners who have worked together over the past four years to organise the RISDP NSA dialogues. She noted the unexpected growth of the initiative and thanked everyone for embracing ambitious ideas, such as hosting hybrid events across five countries. They thanked Southern African Trust and the Southern African Council of NGOs (SAfCNGO) for accepting the responsibility of taking forward the work that the PSA Alliance has been leading. They expressed confidence that these organisations would continue to build on the foundation laid by the PSA Alliance.

Both speakers urged participants to take the discussions back to their respective member states and organisations, emphasising the importance of translating dialogue into action. The session concluded with a call for continued communication and engagement among all stakeholders. Participants were reminded of their responsibility to the citizens of Southern Africa who are looking to them for solutions. The overarching message was clear: while dialogue is important, action is crucial in making SADC a truly people-centred community.

The dialogue ended with a networking session and cocktail, celebrating the work of the PSA Alliance, and providing an opportunity for informal discussions and relationship-building among participants from across the region, reinforcing the collaborative spirit of the event.



## 5 Annexes

### 5.1 Annex I - Agenda

*Strengthening social accountability in public resource management for sustained economic growth and development in Southern Africa*

#### 4th Regional Dialogue for Non-State Actors on the SADC RISDP 2020-2030

**Date:** 14 – 15 August 2024

**Main Facilitator:** Daniel Chiwandamira

**Venue:** Cresta Lodge Harare, Zimbabwe, with virtual link (Zoom)

**Zoom registration link:** <https://us06web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZwucu2vqTksGtWvaYzZPIrINxyQCYXZTfq5>

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

#### Programme

##### DAY 1 – Wednesday, 14 August

Nr.	Time	Content / Topic	Speakers
1.	08:00-08:30	Arrival and Registration	Dialogue staff
2.	08:30 – 09:10	Welcome & Introduction	<p><i>Facilitator:</i> Daniel Chiwandamira</p> <p><i>Welcoming remarks:</i> Joy Mabenge, ActionAid Zimbabwe</p> <p>Lerato Moleko, SADC Secretariat</p>
3.	09:10 – 09:30	Highlights of communiqué and action plan from the 2023 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue	<p><i>Presenter:</i> Julie Middleton, ActionAid International</p>



Nr.	Time	Content / Topic	Speakers			
4.	09:30 – 10:30	<p><b>Update on the implementation of the SADC RISDP 2020-2030 – Focus on social sectors of health, agriculture, and education; and cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, climate change, peace and security; resource generation and strategic management</b></p> <p><i>Presentation – Achievements, Challenges &amp; Opportunities</i></p> <p><i>Respondents – What can NSAs do?</i></p> <p>Q&amp;A</p>	<p><i>Presenter:</i> Rangairai Machededze, SEATINI</p> <p><i>Respondents:</i> Alice Kanengoni, Southern Africa Trust</p>			
10:30 – 10:45		<b>TEA BREAK</b>				
5.	10:45 – 11:45	<b>SADC PF Transformation into SADC Parliament – From promise to protocol</b>	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Rachel Gondo (PSAM)</p> <p><i>Panellists:</i> Chrispin Chomba (SAfAIDS) Diana Mochoge (AFRODAD- virtual) Betty Zulu (Parliament of Zambia) Dennis Gondwe (Parliament of Malawi) Idda Kombe (Parliament of Tanzania) Luis Dava (Parliament of Mozambique)</p>			
6.	11:45 – 13:15	<b>Thematic Reflections on SADC RISDP Recommendations for 2024 – 2025 – World café format</b>				
Advancing the climate just transition in SADC: The impact of debt and	Amplifying youth voices for a healthy demographic future:	Expanding public investment in agroecology towards the agriculture we	Addressing youth unemployment and the impact of artificial	Accountability and reporting for impact - Feminist principles of monitoring,	Education financing in SADC and progress on the Transforming Education Summit	Harnessing AfCFTA for sustainable development - Perspectives on



Nr.	Time	Content / Topic			Speakers			
		disasters, and role of community-based protection  <i>Justice Zvaita, Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition &amp; Tayiona Sanangurai, ActionAid</i>	Championing youth-led social accountability monitoring for domestication of SADC SRHR commitments  <i>Lloyd Dembure &amp; Chrispin Chomba, SFAIDS</i>	want in SADC, with a focus on CAADP and RAIP  <i>Irene Liborious &amp; Joe Mzinga, ESAFF</i>	intelligence on the future of work  <i>Hon. Daniel Haule, Southern Africa Youth Parliament, member representing Tanzania &amp; Emelda Vhiriri, SAYoF</i>	evaluation, learning and accountability  <i>Susan Tolmay, GenderLinks</i>	(TES) commitments  <i>Julie Juma, Global Campaign for Education</i>	cross-border and intra-Africa trade  <i>Jacob Makambwe, Southern Africa Cross Border Traders Association (SACBTA) &amp; Beatrice Makwenda, Trust Africa</i>
<b>13:15 – 14:15</b>		<b>LUNCH</b>						
<b>7.</b>	<b>14:15 – 15:30</b>	<b>Operationalisation of the SADC Non-State Actors Engagement Mechanism</b>  Questions / comments			<i>Presenters:</i> Monamesti Sokwe, SAFCNGO			
<b>15:30 – 15:45</b>		<b>TEA BREAK</b>						
<b>8.</b>	<b>15:45 – 17:00</b>	<b>SADC National Committees: Facilitating NSA involvement in monitoring the RISDP</b>  Presentation: Status of SNCs across SADC  Panel Discussion: Strategies to involve NSAs in the SNCs  Questions / comments			<i>Moderator:</i> Alice Kanengoni, Southern Africa Trust  <i>Presenters:</i> Marlon Zakeyo, GIZ-SNRL (virtual) Buumba Hibusenga (Zambia, Ministry of Finance and National Planning) Paul Ndau Lupiya (Malawi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs)			
<b>CLOSE OF DAY 1</b>								



## DAY 2 – Thursday, 15 August

Nr.	Time	Content / Topic	Speakers		
<b>PLENARY SESSION</b>					
1.	08:30 – 09:30	Recap of Day 1	Facilitator: Daniel Chiwandamira		
<b>BREAKAWAY SESSIONS</b>					
2.	09:30 – 13:00	<p><b>The RISDP at national and regional levels – update on resourcing, implementation, and monitoring</b></p> <p><b>Breakaway sessions - Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Regional</b></p>			
<p><b>Malawi</b> Facilitator: <i>Wales Chigwenembe, ActionAid Malawi</i></p> <p><u>Presenters/Resource persons</u> -Adwell Zembele, Director of Economic Planning, Ministry of Finance - National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP -Mike M. Banda, Program Manager, Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN) (Review and</p>	<p><b>Mozambique</b> Facilitator: <i>Antonio Palate, ActionAid Mozambique</i></p> <p><u>Presenters/Resource persons</u> -Prof Pedro Cossa TBC – CONSADC - (National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP) -Facilitator (Review and updating national action plans for NSAs) - Simao Francisco Tila, JOINT (Review of progress since</p>	<p><b>Tanzania</b> Facilitator: <i>Irene Liborious, ESAFF</i></p> <p><u>Presenters/Resource persons</u> -Likwelile Augustino Killian, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP) - Elias Mtinda, ActionAid Tanzania (Review and updating national action plans for NSAs) - Justine Emmanuel, ESAFF (Review of</p>	<p><b>Zambia</b> Facilitator: <i>Nyambe Mwiymbango, ActionAid Zambia</i></p> <p><u>Presenters/Resource persons</u> -Buumba Hibusenga, MOFNP &amp; Tresford Musona, MOFNP (National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP) -Dr. Shadreck Saili (Review and updating national action plans for NSAs) -Mando Chiundaponde,</p>	<p><b>Zimbabwe</b> Facilitator: <i>Delight Moyo, ActionAid Zimbabwe</i></p> <p><u>Presenters/Resource persons</u> -TBC – SADC NCP (National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP) -TBC (Review and updating national action plans for NSAs) - Ernest Nyimai, NANGO (Review of progress since 2021 RISDP NSA Dialogue</p>	<p><b>Regional</b> Facilitators: <i>Rachel Gondo &amp; Lebogang Mabotho</i></p> <p><u>Presenters/Resource persons</u> - Lerato Moleko &amp; Israel Laizer, SADC Secretariat (National resourcing, implementation and monitoring of RISDP) - Rachel Gondo &amp; Lebogang Mabotho (Review and updating regional action plan for NSAs)</p>



Nr.	Time	Content / Topic			Speakers	
		updating national action plans for NSAs) <i>-Paul Nda Lupiya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs &amp; Adil Chilungo, CONGOMA (Review of progress since 2021 RISDP NSA Dialogue - discussion on the future)</i>	2021 RISDP NSA Dialogue - discussion on the future)	progress since 2021 RISDP NSA Dialogue & discussion on the future)	PSAM (Review of progress since 2021 RISDP NSA Dialogue & discussion on the future)	& discussion on the future)  - Julie Middleton, AAI (Review of progress since 2021 RISDP NSA Dialogue & discussion on the future)
13:00 – 14:00		LUNCH				
Nr.	Time	Content / Topic				
<b>PLENARY SESSION</b>						
3.	14:00 – 15:00	<b>Plenary – Presentation of Action Plans</b>			<i>Presenters:</i> Nominated representatives from each breakaway	
4.	15:00 – 15:45	<b>Presentation of communiqué</b>			<i>Presenter:</i> Facilitator	
5.	15:45 – 16:30	<b>Closure and Way Forward</b>			<i>Presenters:</i> Each co-convener SADC Secretariat	
<b>CLOSE OF DAY 2</b>						
	18:30 – 20:30	<b>Cocktail @ Cresta Lodge</b> <i>Celebrating the PSA Alliance – Learning and maintaining momentum</i>				





## 5.2 Annex II - Dialogues Delegates List

Name	Organisation
Wales Chigwenembe	AA Malawi
Dinno Celestin	AA Tanzania
Michael Mwansa	AA Zambia
Miekle .	AA Zambia
Nyambe Mwiyaambo	AA Zambia
Delight Moyo	AA Zimbabwe
Joy Mabenge	AA Zimbabwe
Mary Makuku	AA Zimbabwe
Atlegang Matlala	AAI
Charity Mlotshwa	AAI
Emillia Nhorido	AAI
Antonio Palate	Action Aid Mozambique
Emmanuel Wafula	ActionAid
Marvelous Matewa	ActionAid
Tafadzwa Muropa	ActionAid
Stevie Benton	ActionAid International
Elias Mtinda	ActionAid Tanzania
Emmanuel Mabodo	ACTIONAID TANZANIA
Elias Banda	ActionAid Zambia
Geofrey Sizala	ActionAid Zambia
Faides Temba	ActionAid Zambia
Stella Chisupa	ActionAid Zambia
Nyashadzashe Dube	ActionAid Zimbabwe
Tanyaradzwa Nhari	ActionAid Zimbabwe
Winston Mwale	AfricaBrief
Diana Mochoge	African Forum and Network on Debt and Development (AFRODAD)
James Collins	Afrobam



Name	Organisation
Diana Mochoge	AFRODAD
Henrique Masasu	AFRODAD
Byron Adonis Mutingwende	Agenda 2063 Media Network
Keikantse Lesemela	Agenda 2063 Media Network
Elisa Alberto	ALDA
Boaz Waruku	ANCEFA
Eliseu Manuel	Angola
Honest Mseri	ANSAF
Irene Monyo	ANSAF
Irene Nelson	ANSAF
Silvana Cláudia Nhaca	ASCUT
Ernesto Cumba	Associação de Paralegais para Assistência no Apoio do Desenvolvimento Sustentável da Comunidade
Amilton Ernesto Souzinho	Associação Tiwassamale Atenda
Danisa Mudhimba	Basilwizi
Annie Ncube	Binga Community member
Zaa John	Capaity Building Tanzania Organisation
Tadala Chizimba	CARE
Chikondi Chabvuta	Care International
Tapiwa Munthali	CARE Malawi
Cendel Global	Cendel Global
Eliseu Manuel	Cendel Global
Malambo Virgil	Chipata District Farmers Association
Ilídio de Sagres	CODES
Palace Mwinde	Community Member Zambia
Connie Miller	Company
Adil Chilungo	CONGOMA SAfCNGO member (Malawi)
Sajeev Nair	CUTS Zambia
Doreen Newa	Daily Mail / Agenda 2063 Media Network
Boitshoko Metlhaleng	Delegation of the European Union to Botswana and SADC



Name	Organisation
Chengeto Muzira	Disaster and Environment Management Trust
Romeo Chingezi	Disaster and Environment Management Trust
Daniel Chiwandamira	DPC & Associates
Moureen Mudenda	DPC & Associates
Tatenda Tafa	DPC & Associates
Emma Justine	ESAFF
Martha Mathias	ESAFF
Stella Henry	ESAFF
Irene Liborious	ESAFF Regional Office
Joseph Mzinga	ESAFF Regional Office
Henry Singili	ESAFF Zambia
Phelelani Sibiya	FANRPAN
Sithembile Mwamakamba	FANRPAN
Sandra Zenda	Feminist Humanitarian Network
Mandla Mbongeni Hadebe	FOCCISA/EJN member/staff - Regional
Busisiwe Basiamang	Food Bank Botswana Trust
Bubelwa Kaiza	ForDIA
Andrew Maramwidze	Freelance Journalist
Colleen Lowe Morna	GenderLinks
Priscilla Maposa	GenderLinks
Marlon Zakeyo	GIZ SNRL
Ishmael Ahamadu Chiposyo	GIZ-SNRL
Grant Kasowanjete	Global Campaign for Education
Julie Juma	Global Campaign for Education
Limbani Nsapato	Global Campaign for Education
Robert Mkwezalamba	Human Rights Consultative Committee HRCC
Memory Chakaodza	Institute for Young Women Development
Kudakwashe Munemo	Institute for Young Women's Development
Shamiso Gotami	IYWD



Name	Organisation
Simao Francisco Tila	JOINT - SAfCNGO member (Mozambique)
McDonald Chiwayula	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation
Mike Marvin Banda	Malawi Economic Justice Network (MEJN)
George Jobe	Malawi Health Equity Network (MHEN) - Malawi
Austin Kayanda	Media Institute of Southern Africa ( MISA Zambia)
Adwell Zembele	Ministry of Finance
Bupe Chitumbo	Ministry of Finance
Tresford Musonda	Ministry of Finance
Buumba Hibusenga	Ministry of Finance and National Planning
Likwelile Augustine	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Paul Ndau Lupiya	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Malawi SADC Contact Point
Talha Waziri (TBC)	Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Tanzania - SADC Contact Point
Salome Kitomari	MISA TANZANIA
Arnold Muyunda	Mongu District Farmers Association
Danilson Lopes	MOSAICO
Lucas Mwakalobo	MTV
Asela Kavishe	MVIWATA
Theodora Pius	MVIWATA
Ernest Nyimai	NANGO
Rejoice Chikakuda	NASFAM
Ebony Lolozhi	NUSFAZ
Cecelia Sakala	NZP+ Chipata
Namakau Muketoi	NZP+ Mongu
Sidónio Tembe	Observatory for Health
Romao Xavier	OXFAM
Zvidzai Maburutse	Oxfam
Tapiwa Gumbo	Parliament Budget Office - Zimbabwe
Dennis Gondwe	Parliament of Malawi - SADC PF Desk Officer
Manuel Filimone Mabuza	Parliament of Mozambique



Name	Organisation
Cleophas Gwakwara	Parliament of Zimbabwe
Edna Kanguya	Parliamentary Budget Office
Sikopo Mumba	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs - SADC National Contact Point
Jay Kruuse	PSAM
Mando Chiundaponde	PSAM
Rachel Gondo	PSAM
Doreen Elisaph	Qipads
Charles Mangwiro	Radio Mozambique / Agenda 2063 Media Network
Elisa Paulo	REMAC
Laura Lambo	REMAC
Sydney Katunga Phiri	SABC / PODIEWORLD
Josep William	SADC
Stanley Nyamanhindi	SADC Lawyers Association
Ronald Windwaai	SADC Parliamentary Forum
Samuel Bokosi	SADC Parliamentary Forum
Agnes Lilungwe	SADC PF
Boemo Sekgoma	SADC PF
Luis Dava	SADC PF Desk Officer
Betty Zulu	SADC PF Desk Officer - Parliament
Idda Kombe	SADC PF Desk Officer - Tanzania Parliament
Israel Laizer	SADC Secretariat
Lerato Moleko	SADC Secretariat
Wazha Omphile	SADC Secretariat
Gomezgani Ngwira	SADC-PF Parliament of Malawi
Chrispin Chomba	SAfAIDS Regional
Lloyd Dembure	SAfAIDS Regional
Susan Kamuti	SAfAIDS Zambia
Sazilinah Makumbe	SAfAIDS Zimbabwe
Lebogang Mabothe	SAfCNGO



Name	Organisation
Monametsi Sokwe	SAfCNGO
Martina Kabisama	SAHRINGONI
Ellen Chipunza	SAPSN
Janet Zhou	SAPSN - Regional
Zingiswa Losi	SATUCC - Regional
Jamilo Ticane	SoldMoz-ADs
Lynet Tinoza	South Speak Out fellows
Rita Tiriboyi	South Speak Out fellows
Ulemu Hannah Kanyongolo	South Speak Out fellows
Justice Zvaita	Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition
Jacob Makambwe	Southern Africa Cross Border Traders Association(SACBTA)
Basetsane Mosia	Southern Africa Migration Network
Alice D. Kanengoni	Southern Africa Trust - Regional
Daniel Haule	Southern Africa Youth Parliament - Member representing Tanzania
Emelda Vhiriri	Southern African Youth Forum (SAYoF)
Leena Boodho	Southern African Youth Forum (SAYoF)
Lisa Tsitsi Mawuwa	Southern African Youth Forum (SAYoF)
Misheck Gondo	Southern African Youth Forum (SAYoF)
Rosilin Mache	Springwell Global Foundation Trust
Adamson Nsimba	TANGO - SAfCNGO member (Tanzania)
Ernest Renatus	Tanzania Youth Coalition
Rahim Nasser	TAYAH
Angel Navuri	The Citizen / Agenda 2063 Media Network
Emma Kalea	The Gender and Justice Unit
James Kandoya	the Guardian
Thato Thinyane	The People's Matrix Association
Peter Phiri	Tma
Victoria Michael	TPSF
Beatrice Makwenda	Trust Africa



Name	Organisation
Dia Gupta-Lemus	United World College Costa Rica
Onai Mvingi	University of Zimbabwe
Fiona Ruzha	Voluntary Media Council of Zimbabwe
Fides Sangwa	WWF
Dr Chikondi Mpokosa	Youth Action for Sustainable Development
Felistas Hambelele	Youth Life Project
Leah Mitaba	Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD) - SAfCNGO member
Vimbai Eva Mushongera	ZCTU
Bishop Kenneth Sibanda	Zimbabwe Council of Churches
Romeo Gowa	Zimbabwe Council of Churches
Delmah Ndhlovu	ZIMSOFF
Ngoni Chikowe	ZIMSOFF
Patience Shumba	ZIMSOFF
Annie Phiri	
C. Kalila	
Chilambwe Aubrey	
Chipo Namwanga	
Chonde G. Saka	
Christabel Chikonde	
Cynthia Kaichole	
Dalisto Lungu	
David Nkhoma	
Deocreatious Chileshe	
Doroth Zulu	
Douglas Kishishi	
Dr. Lukas Nkhoma	
Dr. Ndemena Peter	
Elias Zulu	
Elijah Mumba	





Name	Organisation
Fabian Banda	
Ferdinand Chikumbwi	
Fgamara Tbualulw	
Fumbe Chanda	
Grace S. Silume	
Hachanza Silvester	
Hon. Kalalwe Mukosa	
Hon. Mutinta	
Humprey Ndhlovu	
Imanga Wamunyima	
Isaac Chanda	
James Kunda	
James Sebente	
Jeff Chanda	
John Bwalya	
Joseph.J.Mwansa	
Kelvin Kalaluka	
Leevan Chibombwe	
Lucy.P. Mwansa	
Ludia Phiri	
Lusekelo.M.Chinyama	
Maggie Mainza	
Maimbo Chilima	
Malangata Chiwala	
Michelo Chibbabbuka	
Modesto Mbewe	
Mputa Ngalande	
Muketoi Wamunyima	
Mukwasa Faith	



Name	Organisation
Musonda Kabinga	
Mwape Ng'andwe	
Mwendabai Ndumba	
Mwiinga Peggy	
Nawa Joe Silishebo	
Nelly Dube	
Nkambo.M.Lungu	
Nyewani Soko	
Patricia Musupelo	
Patrick Chibbabbuka	
Precious Nawa	
Ricardo Phiri	
Richard Mpundu	
Robinson Mfula	
Romie Zulu	
Ruth Mbewe	
Samson Phiri	
Silomba Mkisi	
Sitwala. C. Lupalile	
Susan Lungu	
Susan. M. Simwana	
Towela Prospelina Nkata	
Tryness Mbale	
Tyson Francisco	
Ucizi Ngulube	
Wiza Zimba	



## 5.3 Annex III - Communique from the September 2024 Regional RISDP NSA Dialogue



### COMMUNIQUÉ

#### Strengthening social accountability in public resource management for sustained economic growth and development in Southern Africa

#### 4th REGIONAL DIALOGUE FOR NON-STATE ACTORS ON THE SADC RISDP 2020-2030

14-15 August 2024

### 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 14 and 15 August 2024, under the theme **Strengthening social accountability in public resource management for sustained economic growth and development in Southern Africa**, 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), Southern African Council of NGOs, CARE International, Global Campaign for Education, Trust Africa, SADC Youth Forum (SAYoF), Agenda 2063 Media Network, GenderLinks, 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 ten<sup>4</sup> of SADC's 16 Member States, joined the dialogue virtually and from meetings in three locations (Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Lusaka, Zambia; and Harare, Zimbabwe), 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 (hereafter 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, reprioritised, regional implementation plan in March 2023 and the regional investment plan in August 2023. The 10-year

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





regional strategy envisions “a peaceful, inclusive, middle to high income industrialised region, where all citizens enjoy sustainable economic well-being, justice and freedom”. At almost its halfway point, the RISDP will undergo an independent mid-term review in 2024-2025.

**1.5 Emphasising** the importance of effective multi-stakeholder accountability mechanisms in realising regional development commitments through equitable, gender-responsive, and people-centred public service delivery systems.

**1.6 Cognisant** that SADC Member States also share common development and governance challenges, exacerbated by the growing burdens of public debt and climate change. The impact of multiple natural and man-made disasters, including the ongoing El Nino-induced food crisis, is further amplified by pervasive poverty and inequalities, including gender disparities.

**1.8 Appreciating** that the SADC Council of Ministers approved the NSA Accreditation Guidelines in March 2024 and directed the SADC Secretariat to establish the NSA Liaison Office in SADC Secretariat, as well as the NSA Forum, which it has initiated together with a Technical Working Group of regional NSAs.

**1.9 Applauding** that the required two-thirds of SADC Member States have signed the Agreement Amending the SADC Treaty, setting the scene for the development of a Protocol defining the operations and functions of the SADC Parliament.

**1.10 Recalling** the importance of the African Union (AU) and SADC regional instruments, particularly the SADC Vision 2050 and AU Agenda 2063.<sup>5</sup>

**1.11 Acknowledging** the theme of the 44th SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government (2024) *Promoting innovation to unlock opportunities for sustained economic growth and development towards an industrialised SADC.*

**1.12 Recognised** the achievements realised by SADC and its Member States in implementing the RISDP 2020-2030, as reflected in official SADC reports and other external sources, while also raising concerns on persistent challenges and impediments.

**1.12.1 In health:** Marked progress was **noted** in reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence, with cases dropping from 868,000 in 2010 to 413,600 in 2022, and all Member States developing national strategies for HIV prevention among key populations and adolescent girls and young women (AGYW). The SADC HIV Fund continues to aid the regional response, and SADC succeeded in establishing the SADC Regional Health Financing Hub. **Concern** was raised, however, that despite SADC member states' commitments to the Abuja Declaration to allocate at least 15% of the budget to the health sector, there are still gaps in healthcare financing, worsened by low expenditure due to persistent public finance system inefficiencies.

<sup>5</sup> Other instruments include: (i) African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1996), and its Protocol on the Rights of Women (2003); (ii) African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2007); (iii) African Youth Charter (2006); (iv) AU Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (2014); (v) AU Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases (2001); (vi) SADC Protocol on Gender and Development; (vii) Dar es Salaam Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security (2004); (viii) SADC Strategy for SRHR in the SADC Region (2019 – 2030); (ix) SADC Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP) (2013) and Investment Plan (RAIP) (2017 – 2022); (x) SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (FNSS) (2015-2025); (xi) SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2015-2063; (xii) SADC Model Law on Elections; (xiii) SADC Model Law on Gender-Based Violence; (xiv) SADC Model Law on PFM; and (xv) SADC Model Law on HIV in Southern Africa; and (xvi) SADC Model Law on Eradicating Children Marriage and Protecting Children Already in Marriage.



**1.12.2 In agriculture:** Set against the CAADP and Malabo Declaration target of 6% annual growth rate of agriculture value addition to gross domestic product (GDP), it was **recognised** that the implementation of the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) surpassed targets. Additionally, agricultural investment grew by 2% by 2024. The 2023 Regional Synthesis Report, however, estimated that, **alarmingly**, regional food insecurity had worsened by 3%, rising from 15% in 2022 to 18% in 2023.

**1.12.3 In education:** Progress in more than 80% of Member States aligning their national qualifications frameworks with the SADC Qualifications Framework was **applauded**, although challenges in infrastructure and qualified teacher shortages persist. Budgetary allocations towards education also, **concerningly**, remain below the international benchmark target of 15-20%, and there is inadequate commitment to regional norms and standards for education information management systems.

**1.12.4 In employment and youth:** The drafting of the SADC Youth Empowerment Policy Framework was **recognised**. **Concern** was noted about continued youth unemployment, with the industrial employment share far below targets. SADC is not on track to meet the employment-related targets set in the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (SISR) (2015-2063). The industrial employment share has stagnated at around 11%, far below the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap 2030 target of 40%.

**1.12.5 In climate change:** SADC Secretariat's efforts to enhance Member States' capacity on climate change resilience under the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) were **recognised**. However, it was also noted with **concern** that SADC and Member States continue to face challenges in accessing fair climate change adaptation financing. It was further noted that climate-induced disasters have become more prevalent, exceeding states' capacity to respond and disproportionately affecting marginalised communities especially young women and girls, exacerbating existing inequalities.

**1.12.6 In gender:** Member States efforts to address gender-based violence by implementing multi-sectoral approaches, and legislative and criminal justice responses, including the existence of gender-based violence laws in 14 countries<sup>6</sup> was **recognised**. Despite the laudable publishing of progress reports on the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development and women's representation in decision-making, **concerns** were raised about gaps in implementation and compliance.

**1.12.7 In trade:** **Recognised progress** in regional trade initiatives, including the introduction of a simplified trade regime between Malawi, Mozambique, and Tanzania, while emphasising the need for SADC countries to better prepare for African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) implementation through capacity building, policy harmonisation, and infrastructure development to ensure widespread benefits across the region.

**1.13 Raised concern** with the persistent lack of progress 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, implementation, and reporting processes at both the regional and national levels,

<sup>6</sup> GBV laws are not yet in place in DRC and Tanzania.



while **recognising** the ongoing efforts of SADC Secretariat to provide timeous and full access to public information, and the potential of the SADC NSA Liaison Office to facilitate effective communication with NSAs.

**1.15** While **recognising** that 12 SADC Member States have established SADC national coordination structures, only eight of these are functional SADC National Committees as required by the SADC Treaty. It was **noted** that SNCs are yet to be established in Madagascar, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.<sup>7</sup>

**1.16 Expressed alarm** at the slow progress towards the operationalisation of the Regional Development Fund, which includes the Agricultural Development Fund, with only nine Member States having signed the Agreement (only Angola has deposited an instrument of ratification), despite the urgent need for development finance across the region.

**1.17 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 and that each of these issues intersect in how they are experienced by the people of the region.

## 2. RECOMMENDATIONS

### 2.1 THEMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

The Dialogue, therefore, makes the following overall recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the RISDP in key thematic areas. We:

#### Health

**2.1.1 Encourage** Member States to implement comprehensive digital health monitoring tools and explore online social accountability mechanisms, particularly for sexual and reproductive health and rights, as well as increase national health spending (to at least 15% of national budgets as per the Abuja Declaration).

**2.1.2 Call** for strengthening of SADC Special Committees for young people at regional level and national level to allow them to track national domestic budget allocation for health and SRHR.

**2.1.3 Remind** Member States to implement the commitments on SRHR for adolescents and young people as per the SADC SRHR Strategy (2019 - 2030) and strengthen reporting on the SADC SRHR Scorecard.

#### Agriculture

**2.1.4 Remind** SADC to prioritise the integration of agroecology and farmer-managed seed systems in the new SADC Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) 2025-2030, with a focus on financing (allocating at least 50% of agriculture budget for agroecology), as well as increased support for rural transformation focusing on climate proofed infrastructure (ICT, electricity, irrigation, rural roads) and services (education, health). Additional instruments, as committed to in the RISDP implementation plan, must also be implemented, including the Agricultural Development Fund, Irrigation Strategy,

<sup>7</sup> Efforts are underway to support the establishment of SNCs in Madagascar, United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa and Zimbabwe.





and Crop Value Chain, as well as the development of the Agricultural Extension Services Strategy, Rural Clustering, and Repository of Indigenous Seeds.

### Education

**2.1.5 Urge** SADC Member States to increase the share of budgets spent on education to meet the higher end of recommended international benchmarks (20% of national budgets, 6% of GDP), and for these resources to be raised and utilised in ways that equitably address education inequalities.

**2.1.6 Remind** SADC Member states to take progressive policy legislative and financing measures to end the teacher shortage at all levels (from preschool to tertiary) and ensure that every child in the region is taught by qualified, motivated teachers with decent salaries and working conditions.

**2.1.7 Encourage** all member states to operationalise the SADC Qualification Framework (SADCQF), which benefits the youth in educational exchange and finding hassle-free employment.

### Employment and youth:

**2.1.8 Call** for the development of a SADC-wide strategy on harnessing artificial intelligence and digital technologies for sustainable development, while addressing associated challenges such as youth unemployment.

**2.1.9 Call** for Member States to develop and implement policies that support young entrepreneurs and ensure cyber protection in the context of growing digital economies.

### Climate change

**2.1.10 Call** for the establishment of a SADC climate action debt swap mechanism and a Regional Climate Adaptation Resilience Fund to address climate change challenges in the region.

**2.1.11 Encourage** SADC PF to develop a model law that will propel Member States to align their climate and environmental laws to best practices.

**2.1.12 Urge** Member States to take a proactive approach to disaster response, ensuring early warning and response mechanisms anchored in supporting community-led initiatives that prevent protection risks for vulnerable communities.

### Gender

**2.1.13 Promote** transparency, inclusivity, and transformative change by increasing awareness of official regional and national monitoring tools, ensuring effective gender-responsive policy implementation, and involving communities and women's rights organisations in the monitoring and gathering of qualitative data to measure transformation in systems, structures, and power dynamics.

**2.1.14 Operationalise** gender-based violence (GBV) laws by **providing** mechanisms for redress of GBV and empower communities through legal assistance, ensuring affordable access to justice, and improving the quality of legal outcomes.

### Trade

**2.1.15 Encourage** Member States to simplify trade rules for cross-border traders and medium/small-scale enterprises to harness the benefits of the AfCFTA.

## 2.2 RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS







**2.2.1** Call upon all SADC Member States to strengthen their SADC National Committees (SNCs), ensuring they are inclusive of diverse NSAs, well-resourced, and effectively linked to national planning and budgeting processes. Madagascar, United Republic of Tanzania, South Africa, and Zimbabwe are urged to establish SNCs with urgency.

**2.2.2 Encourage** SADC Secretariat to expedite the operationalisation of the Regional NSA Engagement Mechanism, including the online NSA accreditation system, and piloting and establishment of an inclusive, diverse, and representative NSA forum.

**2.2.3 Urge** SADC Secretariat and Member States to proactively facilitate timely access to publicly available information, to promote NSA awareness and understanding of SADC planning, implementation, and reporting processes at both the regional and national levels, including through the swift establishment of an NSA Liaison Office, and ensuring a comprehensive, consultative, and inclusive RISDP mid-term review process (starting in late 2024). We further **call** on the SADC Secretariat to engage NSAs fully in the RISDP mid-term review process, as well as the development of other agreements, including the anticipated RAIP 2025-2030.

**2.2.4 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, while taking decisive action on capital flight, corruption, illicit financial flows and sustainable debt management to increase available funds for social services and development.

**2.2.5 Implore** all SADC Member States to heed the call by SADC to engage NSAs in decision-making by facilitating and broadening participation of citizens, including repealing all laws that threaten the existence of a diverse and pluralistic civil society.

**2.2.6 Remind** SADC Member States to timeously submit annual progress reports on their implementation of RISDP commitments and compliance with regional agreements, in accordance with the SADC reporting requirements, to ensure comprehensive information is available to inform regional decision making.

**2.2.7 Recommend** that all SADC Member States review their laws and, if necessary, amend them to be in line with the SADC PF Model Laws on GBV and PFM. Such reviews should be conducted using recently developed model law scorecards.

**2.2.8 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 to 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** 15<sup>th</sup> August 2024 in Harare, Zimbabwe. For more information, please contact [psaalliance@actionaid.org](mailto:psaalliance@actionaid.org).





## 5.4 Annex IV – Action Plans

### 5.4.1 2024 RISDP NSA Dialogue - Malawi Action Plan

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

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funding
<p><b>Issue 1:</b> Lack of coordination among key stakeholders, e.g Govt &amp; MDA's, Ministries &amp; Govt and NSA, parliamentarians, NSAs, media, private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake a follow-up Orientation of Technical Subcommittees – Virtual orientation. (Quarterly Meetings)</li> <li>Continue Development, review and implementation of joint work plan by NSAs/CSOs with an interest in supporting RISDP work – Need to develop the resource mobilisation strategy</li> <li>Conduct a mapping exercise on NSA who are implementing RISDP activity</li> <li>Strengthening local SADC Youth Forums to champion the SADC agenda (SRHR, Conflict, Technology &amp; AI, Y+, Agriculture)</li> <li>Enhance Gender Mainstreaming in all interventions of RISDP.</li> <li>Awareness campaign of the SADC NSA Engagement strategy.</li> <li>Engage Parliament of Malawi and the relevant Parliamentary Committees on the RISDP Action Plan and Communique.</li> </ul>	<p>Costing August 2024</p> <p>Mapping September</p>	<p>Mo Foreign Affairs,</p> <p>CONGOMA</p> <p>CONGOMA, MoForeign Affairs Parliament, NPC</p> <p>National Youth Council, Parliament, Congoma</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 Parliament of Malawi, MoFA, MoEPD, MEJN, MHEN, AAM, CCJP.</p>	-
<p><b>Issue 2:</b> Lack of monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of the M&amp;E framework for RISDP</li> <li>Orientation on Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the RISDP at the National Level</li> <li>Strengthen the Tracking the implementation of RISDP</li> </ul>	Starting Sept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoFA</li> <li>MoF EP&amp;D/Congoma/Parliament</li> <li>MoFA</li> <li>TrustAfrica</li> </ul>	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funding
<b>Issue 3:</b> Inadequate of communication and visibility of RISDP activities	<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>Revamping and support activities of the SNMC</li> <li>Support local versions of the awards that will lead to selection and submission of winners for regional level</li> <li>Adhere to SADC's Communications and Promotional strategy</li> <li>Fundraise for awareness activities of the SNMC towards sustainability</li> </ul>		Mol Misa Malawi CONGOMA	

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

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funding
<b>Issue 1:</b> finances/resourcing for RISDP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a fundraising strategy.</li> <li>Lobby for financing of RISDP activities.</li> <li>Develop a tracking and monitoring framework that should be used to tracking and monitoring of allocation and expenditure on RISDP activities.</li> <li>Profiling RISDP activities for stakeholder's awareness.</li> </ul>		MEJN, MHEN, NICE and other NSA's  MoFA and MoF	
<b>Issue 2:</b> Enhanced monitoring and evaluation	<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> </ul>		NSC, NSA and NPC (National Planning Commission)  EP&D	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funding
interventions for RISDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> <li>• Need to create and enhance Monitoring structures on the ground.</li> </ul>			
<b>Issue 3:</b> Lack of communication and visibility on RISDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	
<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	



## 5.4.2 2024 RISDP NSA Dialogue - Tanzania Action Plan

### Short-term (before August 2025)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Formation of Tanzania SNC	Collective and analyse information from studies done under SNRL	August – December 2024	ESAFF	Not funded	
	To put in place a proposed model/ framework for the SNC and present to the government	January 2025	ESAFF, CBTO	Not funded	
	Organise a dialogue with Ministry to discuss on a proposed SNC framework	February 2025	ESAFF, SafCNGO TZ	Not funded	
Strengthening Coordination of the Tanzania SADC NSA platform	Development of information hub	March 2025	ESAFF	Not funded	
From the study on RISDP implementation, continue advocacy on RISDP domestication	Identification of technical working groups at Ministerial levels	March 2025	TAYAH	Not funded	
	Demand creation on the RISDP domestication through mass media and campaigns	March 2025	Tanzania SADC NSA Platform		
	Engagement with the SADC PF Parliamentarians - Tanzania	November 2025	Tanzania SADC NSA Platform		
Resource mobilisation	Mapping and liaising with stakeholders	March 2025	ESAFF		
	Strategize with stakeholders to fundraise on domestic resource mobilisation through cooperative societies	March 2025	ESAFF		



### Long-term (beyond August 2025 – up until 2030)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Capacity development for SADC National Committee members on their roles and functions	Due to frequent structural changes, there is a need for continues capacity development for focal person.	June 2025	Tanzania SADC NSA Platform, ESAFF	Not Funded	
Continue implementation monitoring of RISDP		June 2025	Tanzania SADC NSA Platform, ESAFF	Not Funded	
NSAs to advocate for government budget allocation ADF – support different projects i.e irrigation	Engagement with Sectorial Ministries	April 2025	Tanzania SADC NSA Platform, ESAFF	Not Funded	
Closing the tap for new infection	Continue awareness and advocacy interventions for the transmittable and non-transmittable diseases. Including advocacy for clear guidelines on Regional wise disaster response mechanisms  Shared preventative strategy for disease control such as HIV	June 2025	TAYAH Coalition	Not Funded	



### 5.4.3 2024 RISDP NSA DIALOGUE - Zambia Action Plan

#### Agriculture

#### Short-term (before August 2025)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
<p>Low productivity in the Agriculture Sector induced by the drought/EI Nino effect during the 2023/2024 farming season.</p> <p>Limited budgetary allocation towards agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the budget allocation from 7.8% to 10% or more towards mechanisation strategy, irrigation systems and extension services as well as funding to Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP).</li> <li>Increase access to agricultural profitable markets.</li> <li>Invest in Research and development for agriculture improvement.</li> </ul>	Up to August 2025 (2024/2025 farming season)	Government, Civil Society Organisations, Smallholder farmers, commercial/large scale farmers	GRZ – through Ministry of Agriculture  Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Budget is at 7.8% against the Maputo Declaration of 10%.
Low mechanisation of agriculture production among small scale farmers.	<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>Conduct lobbying and advocacy initiatives.</li> <li>Prioritise youths and women farmers.</li> <li>GRZ to continue providing duty free services on agricultural equipment/machinery imports to promote the mechanisation agenda.</li> </ul>	Up to August 2025 (2024/2025 farming season)	Government, Civil Society Organisations, Smallholder farmers, commercial/large scale farmers/Civil society organisation group and interest group.	GRZ – through Ministry of Agriculture	Food insecurity affecting 84 districts in Zambia with about 9.7 million people
Climate Change issues affecting Zambia as country and the SADC region as well as making Climate change a priority and stand - alone agenda by SADC (currently a cross-cutting issue).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote adoption of agroecological practices by farmers and other stakeholders.</li> <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> </ul>	Up to August 2025 (2024/2025 farming season)	Government, Civil Society Organisations, Smallholder farmers, commercial/large scale farmers/Civil society organisation group and interest group.	GRZ – through Ministry of Agriculture	The Climate change issue is a cross-cutting issue under SADC.





Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmonise the carbon market/trading legislation with the climate change act.</li> <li>Evaluate the Just/Green Transition.</li> </ul>				
Poor targeting of beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Govt to devise an inclusive targeting mechanism for beneficiaries.</li> </ul>		Ministry of Agriculture		
Inadequate M&E mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve M&amp;E mechanisms at national level</li> </ul>		Ministry of Agriculture		
Climate change and pandemics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of agroecological approaches to agriculture</li> </ul>		Ministry of Agriculture		
Inadequate early warning systems and disaster risk planning, mitigation and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revitalise/establish satellite management committees</li> </ul>	MoA & Farmer organisations	Ministry of Agriculture		
Low participation of women, youths and differently abled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve inclusive participation of marginalised groups</li> </ul>		Ministry of Agriculture		

### Long-term (beyond August 2025 – up until 2030)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Inadequate involvement of farmers in agriculture programming at both national and local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage farmers through improved communication strategies in planning and budgeting processes with a clear feedback mechanism.</li> <li>Use local structures to strengthen farmers participation in agriculture programmes and initiative at all levels.</li> </ul>	August 2025 – up until 2030	Government, Civil Society Organisations, Smallholder farmers, commercial/large scale farmers/Civil society organisation group and interest group	GRZ – through Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders	Low involvement in the planning stages as well as budgeting
Review of the national agriculture policy and performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the oversight on the review of the implementation (Review mechanism)</li> </ul>	August 2025 – up until 2030	Government, Civil Society Organisations, Smallholder farmers, commercial/large scale farmers/Civil society	GRZ – through Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders	Lack/non-functional review mechanism



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
			organisation group and interest group		

## Health

### Short-term (before August 2025)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Stockouts of medicines and supplies	<p>Lobby CDFCs at national/district/constituency levels to procure utility vehicle to facilitate last mile distribution of commodities</p> <p>Lobby for government to explore PPPs for Investment in telecommunication facilities and road networks i.e for accessibility of e-LMIS for every facility in rural settings</p> <p>Conduct Social Accountability Monitoring actions to track commodity availability and advocate for improved availability in facilities i.e Community score cards and interface meetings</p>	<p>September 2024 – August 2025</p> <p>September 2024 – August 2025</p> <p>September 2024 – August 2025</p>	<p>National Assembly, MOH, MLG</p> <p>Civil society at national and local level</p> <p>Youths and other community structures</p>	Yes	
Availability of equipment and maintenance (skilled personnel to maintain equipment)	Lobby for PSMD and MOH to create the position for Biomedical engineers at district level and ensure Equipment for maintenance is available	September 2024 – August 2025	<p>National Assembly, MOH, MLG</p> <p>Civil society at national and local level</p>	No	
Financing for health	Advocate for adherence to allocation of at least 5% of national budget to health (Report and Track funds allocated)	September 2024 – August 2025	National Assembly, MOH, MLG	No	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
	Increase health grants to the districts Ensure MoH representation on CDF committees		Civil society at national and local level		
Low participation of NSA in Public Finance management	Strengthening the Committee that will advance the Participation of NSA in PFM (Establish similar committees at Provincial and District Level)	September 2024 – August 2025	Civil society, youths and youth groups, networks of people with disability at national and local level	No	
Inability of data systems to collect and track some data – Not comprehensive Information systems e.g various age disaggregation	Revise HMIS to capture comprehensive data across ages/age groups for all thematic areas including nutrition, mental health indicators.	September 2024 – August 2025	Ministry of health, Cooperating partners	Yes	

### Long-term (beyond August 2025 – up until 2030)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Stockouts of medicines and supplies	Lobby for government to explore PPPs for Investment in telecommunication facilities and road networks i.e for accessibility of e-LMIS for every facility in rural settings	2025 -2030	National Assembly, MOH, MLG Civil society at national and local level		
Availability of equipment and maintenance (skilled personnel to maintain equipment)	Lobby for PSMD and MOH to create the position for Biomedical engineers at district level and facility and ensure Equipment for maintenance is available	2025 – 2030	National Assembly, MOH, MLG Civil society at national and local level		
Financing for health	Increase domestic resourcing for health moving away from Donor reliance	2025 – 2030	National Assembly, MOH, MLG		



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
			Civil society at national and local level		
Inability of data systems to collect and track some data – Not comprehensive Information systems e.g various age disaggregation	Harmonize the Two systems in place (HMIS/smart care and manual entry system) to avoid data loss	2025 – 2030	Ministry of health, Cooperating partners		
Inadequate road and telecommunications infrastructure  Non-availability of rehabilitation centres for substance abusers and mental health patients  Inadequate maternity infrastructure	<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 (Considering fewer Kilometres per population) i.e the need for maternity annexes, water, and Children wards</li> </ul>	2025-2030	Ministry of Finance and National Planning  Ministry of health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under consideration. Some steps have been taken</li> <li>Only one rehab in place (has also not been captured in the national health policy)</li> </ul>

**Youth Sector**

**Short-term (before August 2025)**

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2023
Drug and Substance Abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determination of root cause, which is unemployment, young people have too much idle time. There is a need to create an enabling environment for young people to channel positive energy.</li> <li>There is a need to have more young people to benefit from the CDF in terms of skills development and loan and grants to enable them start businesses.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Government Private Sector Financing Entities	Yes	Minimal progress has been made.



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2023
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government should create an enabling environment that will allow young people to venture into business. (e.g Tax relief, skills development, favorable financing)</li> <li>There is a need to depoliticize youth empowerment programs</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Government Private Sector	Yes	There has been very little progress made.
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need for government to formulate a policy on agroecology to enable a coordinated response to climate smart agriculture.</li> <li>There is need for government to present the climate change bill which will help have a coordinated multisectoral to matters of climate change.</li> <li>There is need to properly formalize the issues of carbon trading to ensure that young people benefit.</li> <li>There is need for government actualize their commitment that they make during COP meeting and ensuring that we are making progress in line with aspirations of Paris Agreement and UNFCCC.</li> <li>There is need to implement climate activities that don't shutter the growth of economic growth.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government</li> <li>Non-State Actors</li> </ul>	Yes	The lack of a policy and the climate change bill has made it very difficult to respond to issues of climate change affecting agriculture.
Mental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need to strengthen the linkages among services providers.</li> <li>There is need to ensure that we make mental health services available in communities. There is a need for CBOs to continuously raise awareness and create visibility.</li> <li>There is need to use art/social media to raise awareness.</li> <li>We need to strengthen and build the capacities of services providers</li> <li>There is need to amend the mental health act to align with the current mental health issues.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government</li> <li>Non-State Actors</li> </ul>	Yes	
Low participation in Decision Making Matters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is need to amend the constitution to have a quota system for youth, women and people living with disabilities.</li> </ul>	Ongoing (Long term)	Government	Yes	Very little progress has been made.



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2023
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There need for the enactment of the national youth development council act.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-State Actors</li> </ul>		
Gender	<p>There is a need to operationalize the Gender Equity and Equality Act.</p> <p>There is need to increase Women representation in parliament through a quota system.</p>	Ongoing	Government	Yes	Very little progress has been made.
SRH	East and Southern Africa has signed the ESA commitments on health and education.		Government Non-State Actors	Yes	There is progress but it needs to be sustained further.
Access to Health Services and enabling legislation (SRH Services)	Harmonize legislation on the age of consent for youth access to Health services including SRH services.			Government	Access to Health Services and enabling legislation (SRH Services)

## Trade and Industry

### Short-term (before August 2025)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
<p>Policy inconsistency – that hinders industrial and market integration</p> <p>(Trade and Industry)</p> <p>Implementation of Plans and Policies</p>	<p>Consultation</p> <p>Sensitization, Lack of honest conversation, Objective Research</p>	Short to medium 3-5 years	<p>MCTI</p> <p>MoFNP</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Ministry of SME and various dept</p>	ovt/ MoFNP Cooperating partners	
Inadequate and outdated skills training for the development of the trade industry.	<p>Revising and modernising TEVETA Curriculum that speaks to the needs of the industry</p> <p>Amending labour laws that allows longer period of apprenticeship for longer period to</p>	Medium to long term	<p>MCTI,</p> <p>Technology and Science</p> <p>TEVET</p>	Budget	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
	provide (eg two years in other countries for metal fabrication, etc) Standards				
Macro- economic Fluctuations High Interest rates Exchange rates Inflation	Economic Diversification Increase export of non-traditional Exports to generate foreign currency Increase local value addition- mining, agriculture and manufacturing.				
Prudence in Management of public debt- especially Public Borrowing in foreign currencies	Enhance domestic resource mobilisation  Curbing leakage and abuse of public resources	Short and	MoFNP  Parliamentary Committees/Legislature/ AGs office/ Law Enforcement Agencies		
<b>Governance issues</b> Weakness in Upholding Rule of Law  (Govt Disregards Law  Selective application of law  Access to Information Act – selective application)	Uphold rule of law-  Independence of institutions  Enhancing Parliamentary oversight though institutional strengthening	Short and Medium Term	MOJ/Parliamentary Institutions/  Non State Actors  Media	Govt and Cooperating partners	
Addressing high cost of doing business due to current energy crisis	Invest in alternative and renewable energy sources to meet the industry demand	Short to medium term	Ministry of Energy/MCTI/Green Economy/Other relevant Govt agencies		
Policy Consistency – that hinders industrial and market integration			Policy Consistency – that hinders industrial and market integration		





## Long-term (beyond August 2025 – up until 2030)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Policy Inconsistencies	To harmonise laws and regulations that promote the growth of domestic industrialisation and trade	Until 2030	Economic and Legal Ministries		
Poorly equipped border screening facilities	Adequate equipment procured and installed		Govt		
Limited borders implementing Pre-clearance online system by ZRA	Roll out the implementation to all borders in Zambia		ZRA		
Poor Internet Connectivity	Improve and increase communication infrastructure		GOVT		
Poor border security	Improve border security		Govt		
Policy Inconsistencies	To harmonise laws and regulations that promote the growth of domestic industrialisation and trade				
Sustainable Debt Management	Reduce Public Debt that will support industry growth	2030	MOFNP/Parliament		



#### 5.4.4 2024 RISDP NSA DIALOGUE – Zimbabwe’s Action Plan

##### Review on the 2023 Action Plan

NANGO and government participated in the following regional initiatives

- Deepening economic partnership and trade agreements
- Anti money laundering and elicit financial flows

##### Short-term (before August 2025)

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Limited coordination among NSAs	Development of a well-defined coordination mechanism for NSAs within the country		NANGO		
	Continuously advocate for operationalisation and representation and participation of NSAs in NDS 1 thematic clusters				
	Resuscitate the NSA Apex Alliance (NSAAA) Periodic reviews for the RISDP Dialogue action plan, (Quarterly review		AAZ / NANGO		
Limited consultation of NSA in the development of the national development plans and alignment with the RISDP There is need for Non state actors to participate in the NDIS2 development process	Wider consultation of the development of the NDIS2		Ministry of Finance and Nango		
Ensure domestication of regional models	Deliberate efforts towards the ratification and adoption of Reginal SRHR models		SAfAIDS		



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Limited Information dissemination	<p>Dissemination of the NSA engagement mechanism guidelines</p> <p>Need for a e-portal to facilitate the sharing of information by non-state actors. Currently there is are efforts for the establishment of a harmonisation of an Social Impact Investment Exchange Platform</p> <p>Attending virtual public hearing by the SADAC_PF</p>		NANGO		
Capacity Building	Capacitation of the non-state actors on internal governance processes to ensure compliance with regulatory institution.				
Limited engagement with relevant Ministries to ensure a functional /establishment of SADC National Committee	<p>Establishment of a functional SADC desk at Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Engagement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>CSOs to proactively organise for structured participation in advocating the SADC National Committee establishment</p> <p>NANGO and others to facilitate CSO engagements with substantive SADC Desk Officer.</p>		Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Disaster management	Intensifying the climate change response through resilience-building initiative		CARE		



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
	<p>Engagement with the GOZ on how communities can best adapt to the prevailing condition</p> <p>Climate change responses with gender equality lenses</p> <p>Information dissemination on climate change</p> <p>Advocacy on the disaster management legislative framework which feeds into regional efforts</p>				
Integration of RISDP pillars into on going monitoring and shadow review processes	Debt resolution and arrears clearance processes Universal Period Review process	NANGO ( Participating organisations)			

**Long-term (beyond August 2025 – up until 2030)**

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline	Responsible organisation / person	Funded?	Status - update since September 2024
Establishment of a functional National SADC Committee					



### 5.4.5 2024 RISDP NSA DIALOGUE – Regional Action Plan

Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
<b>Gender/Women's Rights/GBV</b>						
Alignment of Gender Key Performance Indicators in the RISDP	SADC Secretariat and NSAs to discuss the Revised Gender KPIs	Short	SAf CNGO SADC Secretariat	N/A	Zoom meeting scheduled for 30 August 2024 @ 9 am SAST. SAf CNGO to issue meeting link with regional partners by 23 August 2024	
Analysing the domestication of the Model Law on GBV in SADC countries	NSAs working 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 SADC MS on the extent of the law to be enacted by National Legislatures.	Medium/Long	Gender Links, CARE, Southern Africa Trust, SAf CNGO	Yes Southern Africa Trust, SAf CNGO	<p>DRAFT Guidance Note developed by SADC focusing on the application of the "GBV Model Law" previously developed by SADC. The purpose of this "guide" is to: Promote understanding of the value of the SADC Model Law as an important instrument for addressing GBV in the SADC Region through legal reform and strengthened programming.</p> <p>Ideally, the guide will help human rights defenders, GBV service providers and other advocates at country level to use the Model Law to push for stronger GBV-related legislation in their respective countries</p> <p>Ongoing updates on the extent of domestication by MS</p>	Link to Draft Guidance Note required



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
Regional Strategy for Addressing Gender-Based Violence to ensure compliance	<p>Development of scorecard for monitoring the GBV strategy – NSAs to work with the SADC Secretariat; to ensure SGBV issues are also addressed.</p> <p>Development of a scorecard to monitor the GBV strategy - NSAs will collaborate with the SADC Secretariat to ensure that SGBV issues are addressed.</p> <p>Tracking of SADC GBV scorecards</p>	Medium/Long	Gender Links, CARE, SAfAIDS, Southern Africa Trust, SAf CNGO; SADC Secretariat	Yes SAfAIDS, Southern Africa Trust, CARE	<p>GBV Strategy &amp; Scorecard - The joint sitting of the SADC PF in May 2023 called to action for Member States to domesticate the GBV Model Law and the Child Marriage Model Law. SADC Secretariat now has a scoring mechanism for all Gender-related KPIs (including GBV)</p> <p>Reviewed Gender KPIs and aligned with RISDP 2030</p>	Link to Reviewed Gender KPIs
<b>SRHR / Health</b>						
Monitor implementation and reporting on the SRHR Strategy and Scorecard and Regional SRHR commitments	<p>Participate in regional and national reporting processes on the scorecard and share findings from the regional report.</p> <p>Generate national policy briefs (Zambia and Zimbabwe)</p>	Short	SAfAIDS (lead) SADC Lawyers Associations SAf CNGO CRNSA GCE	Yes (SAfAIDS)	Dissemination of Regional and National Policy Briefs (Zimbabwe and Zambia) planned for December 2024	
<b>PFM, social accountability, anti-corruption</b>						



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
<p>Popularisation and advocacy for the domestication of the SADC PFM Model Law in SADC MS</p>	<p>Research report on status of PFM framework in light of the PFM ML Baseline Scorecard</p> <p>Public Accounts Chairpersons Committee Convening Action Plan on PFM ML Domestication dissemination with PFM Cluster for Intervention Alignment</p> <p>Research report on PFM laws in Zimbabwe</p> <p>SAPSN to convene the PFM ML cluster and create a schedule of meetings for synergy</p> <p>Development of a User guide for the PFM ML</p>	Short/Medium	Afrodad; SADC PF; SAPSN; PSAM/PSA Alliance; SADC LA	Afrodad SAPSN SADC LA PSA Alliance	<p>PFM Cluster convening led by SAPSN- October 2024</p> <p>Research reports December 2024</p> <p>SADC LA and PSA Alliance to follow up on user guide development- October 2024</p>	Link to Public Accounts Chairpersons Committee Convening Action Plan on PFM ML Domestication
	<p>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).</p>	Short	PSA Alliance, SAPSN, SADC PF GCE		PSA Alliance and SADC PF working with a consultant on piloting a draft scorecard in Zimbabwe and Zambia. The scorecard assesses the alignment of MS laws with the PFM Model Law.	<p>Link to PFM ML scorecard</p> <p>Link to Baseline Survey report</p>





Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
	SADC PF to upload Scorecard findings on their website (in progress)					
SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan Reviewed and implemented	Anti-Corruption Progress reports produced and submitted to statutory structures in line with the SADC Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan	Short	SADC Secretariat; PSA Alliance; SAPSN; Transparency Int Chapters Southern African Anti-Corruption Network		SAPSN supported ZACC (Ziw) in producing a report to SADC in June 2024. Anti-corruption framework uploaded on SADC Online M&E system; MS trained on Investigation modules that were developed and approved by MS. MS have been sensitised on emerging anti-corruption issues as well as on how to input on the online M&E system	Link to SADC Anti-Corruption Framework
Regional Debt Sustainability Accountability Mechanisms	Review Global Debt Sustainability frameworks to integrate SADC's model framework. *Research report on proposed Regional Framework	Short	All dialogue convenors SAPSN, GCE, Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition, SAf CNGO, Southern Africa Trust PSA Alliance	Yes- SAPSN Model framework		SAPSN Research report on SADC Model regional debt sustainability framework
Compliance mechanism for legal instruments (Protocols) and commitments and dispute mechanism	Compliance mechanisms should be in place by 2024. NSAs to engage with the SADC secretariat to inform its establishment  NSAs participate at the national level in the NTB	Medium/Long	SADC Secretariat; GIZ- SNRL;SAPSN; SAf CNGO; Southern Africa Trust, SEATINI	Yes	August 2024 SADC Secretariat has developed a compliance mechanism for protocol on trade. MS currently validating including a draft for the non-trade barriers	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
	<p>validation process through NCPs</p> <p>Development of an M&amp;E framework for Protocol on trade which will also monitor the compliance mechanism</p> <p>NSAs monitor the existence of NTBs and compile evidence.</p>					
<b>SADC Parliament</b>						
Establishment of the SADC Parliament	<p>Popularising the Transformation of SADC PF into a SADC Parliament to raise awareness in the region</p> <p>Input to Protocol development through NCPs in the next 6months</p>	Short/Medium	SADC PF; PSA Alliance, CARE; SAf CNGO Southern Africa Trust		<p>12 Member States have signed the agreement to amend the SADC Treaty to recognise a SADC Parliament.</p> <p>PSA Alliance supported SADC PF to develop a documentary on the importance SADC Parliament.</p> <p>Protocol now in draft, awaiting presentation- 6-month process for MS to provide feedback to the Secretariat.</p>	<a href="#">Pathway to the SADC Parliament - a PSA Alliance documentary</a>
<b>Access to SADC information</b>						



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
Lack of NSA, public, and media awareness on SADC processes & access to information	<p>SADC Calendar of events disseminated widely</p> <p>Southern Africa Trust to popularise toolkit for NSAs engagement on regional issues.</p> <p>NSAs to provide inputs during scheduled consultative meetings through the NSA Liaison office and progressively develop a consultation calendar</p> <p>Write to the SADC Secretariat to ensure all publicly available reports/plans are available timeously 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>	Short	<p>SADC Secretariat, SAf CNGO Southern Africa Trust ESAFF</p> <p>NSA Liaison Office, NSA Forum</p> <p>All Dialogue Convenors</p>	<p>Yes- Southern Africa Trust (Toolkit)</p> <p>SAf CNGO SADC Secretariat</p>	<p>ESAFF continues to work with SDGC, establishing a strong NSA platform- in Tanzania focused on regional integration matters.</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>Link to SADC Calendar of events</p> <p>Link to SADC Resources Database</p> <p>Toolkit for NSAs Engagement</p>
Enhanced visibility of SADC activities and impact; strengthened	Support strengthening of capacities for coordination, communications, visibility	Short/Medium	SADC Secretariat	Yes- ESAFF for Tanzania and Zimbabwe	URT worked with SDGC in mobilising NSAs and engaged the parliamentary committee on	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
coordination and linkages in regional and national spaces	and awareness of SADC Regional Integration interventions among stakeholders at the national level		GIZ-SNRL/ESAFF SAf CNGO Southern African Trust, GCE	GIZ-SNRL	security and foreign affairs, demanding linkages between SADC PF and the National Parliament GIZ-SNRL working with Madagascar, South Africa and Zimbabwe on SNC establishment/strengthening	
<b>SADC NSA Engagement</b>						
Operationalisation of the SADC NSA Engagement Mechanism	Publication of the Mechanism on the SADC website;  NSAs to assess how they are organised at national levels and consider how to strengthen coordination; draft self-regulation parameters.	Short	SADC Secretariat; Southern Africa Trust SAf CNGO	To be advised	September 30th NSA feedback on operational modalities on NSA Mechanism sent to Julie/Rachel NSA TWG	Link to SADC NSA Engagement mechanism
Establishment/ strengthening of SNCs	NSAs to advocate for the establishment/strengthening/inclusivity of SNCs.  GIZ-SNRL to provide learning opportunities and support to encourage establishment/strengthening of SNCs.  MS to adopt the SNC blueprint	Short/Medium	All Dialogue participants SAf CNGO Southern Africa Trust	Yes GIZ; Southern Africa Trust; ESAFF-URT and Zw	February 2025 High-Level Stakeholders Symposium on Regional Integration- SAf CNGO  SNRL GIZ hosted a peer learning conference in Harare in Feb 2024- which brought together SNCs and NSAs - a peer review mechanism was developed and is now awaiting piloting by some MS voluntarily.	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
					<p>An update on Blueprint is to be provided.</p> <p>SNRL's immediate focus is on South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania</p> <p>Select SNC updates: Tanzania - URT SADC NSAs platform establishment ongoing. ESAFF contributing to this.</p> <p>Zambia - formed a national PRM platform and plans to engage NSAs</p> <p>Zimbabwe – efforts to engage by NSAs continue</p>	
Regional Poverty Observatory	Follow up with the SADC Secretariat on the learnings from the Regional Poverty Observatory	Short	EJN, SAf CNGO, Southern Africa Trust (lead) SADC Secretariat	Yes Partially		
Development of a Regional Barometer on Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights implemented	NSAs to input into the development of barometer – (period 2022-24)	Long	SAPSN; PSA Alliance, SADC LA, Southern Africa Trust, SAf CNGO Gender Links Afrobarometer	Yes partial SAPSN	Draw lessons from the Gender Barometer and Afrobarometer	
<b>Agriculture, Food Security, Natural Resources &amp; Trade</b>						
Operationalisation of the agricultural development	Engage the SADC Secretariat on their operationalisation.	Short	ESAFF, CARE, SAf CNGO, Southern	To be advised	Follow up on the funding mechanism for RISDP with the SADC Secretariat	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
fund & regional development fund	Identify those who haven't signed and ratified the agreement for lobbying purposes as only one MS, Angola has signed and ratified the agreement.		Africa Climate Change Coalition		9 MS Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Eswatini, URT Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe(December 2023) signed up to the Regional Funding Mechanism (update to follow)	
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)	Short	ESAFF, CARE SADC Secretariat	Yes	SADC Secretariat doing internal review; new RAIP expected to start in April '24. PSA Alliance/GIZ have done a shadow report on the previous RAIP (2017-2022) and look to contribute to new RAIP; Kampala declaration to inform the new RAIP and eventually the NAIPs  Important to keep in mind that RAIP is being reviewed at the regional level. NAIPs are being reviewed at the national level - also part of revision of CAADP.	Link to PSA Alliance/GIZ Shadow report on the previous RAIP (2017-2022)
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;	Short/Medium	ESAFF	Yes- ESAFF	New RAIP has taken on these issues, including the Kampala declaration to be both launched in 2025. University of Sokoine in Tanzania has adopted the guidelines through the adoption of the Farmer Field Business School Model. LUANAR in Malawi is currently being engaged as well.	



Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
					Guidelines still to be developed-2027	
Extension services strategy development	NSAs to feed into the development of the regional strategy	Short	ESAFF, CARE Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition	Yes- ESAFF, CARE	Policy Brief (database) developed and submitted to SADC FANR	Link to Policy Brief
Regional repository on Indigenous and underutilised foods	Liaise with the SADC Secretariat to initiate the creation of a repository (2026)	Long	ESAFF; Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition		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>	
Cross-border traders	To follow on the AfCFTA; follow up on strategy to include cross border trade to micro and small cross border traders	Short	EJN/SACBITA/Southern Africa Trust			
Linkages between the SADC Trade Protocol, TFTA and AFCFTA	Research and Awareness-raising on these linkages and Economic Partnership agreements to inform regional integration for development	Short/Medium	SEATINI	Yes-SEATINI		
Adoption of Protocol on Mining	Protocol on mining reviewed	Long	EJN and SAPSN; SADC LA, Southern Africa Trust, Saf CNGO	To be advised		

Climate change





Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
<p>Anticipation of climate-related risks, planning and preparedness for disasters – Revision of Climate Change Strategy by 2027</p> <p>Monitoring of enforcement of climate-related laws</p> <p>Development of a SADC PF Model Law on Climate Change</p>	<p>NSAs to establish the status of climate change strategy</p> <p>NSAs to engage the SADC Secretariat and MS on disaster and risk reduction (DRR) (in particular, development-humanitarian peace nexus, resilience and traditional knowledge)</p> <p>Advocacy for the establishment of special courts and tribunals for climate-related laws.</p> <p>Alignment of Climate Laws in the region</p> <p>Development of an ML on Climate Change</p> <p>Policy Brief on energy inclusive of transition mineral extraction and renewable energy technologies transfer</p>	<p>Short/Medium</p>	<p>Action Aid; EJN; CARE, Southern Africa Climate Change Coalition, SADC LA; SADC PF, SADC Secretariat SAf CNGO, SAfAIDS</p>	<p>Yes-SADC LA Readiness response</p>	<p>CARE engaged to include climate change in the CAADP BR process.</p> <p>Climate Change Model Law in draft form with the SADC Parliamentary Forum.</p> <p>DRR Model Law</p> <p>SAFAIDS Regional advocacy to integrate SRHR in the DRR Model law</p> <p>Energy Policy brief- December 2024</p>	
<b>Education</b>						
<p>Regional Education Management Information</p>	<p>Liaise with the SADC Secretariat on the availability of Yearly</p>	<p>Short/Medium</p>	<p>SADC Secretariat, GCE; Kuyenda</p>	<p>Yes-GCE, Kuyenda Collective</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	



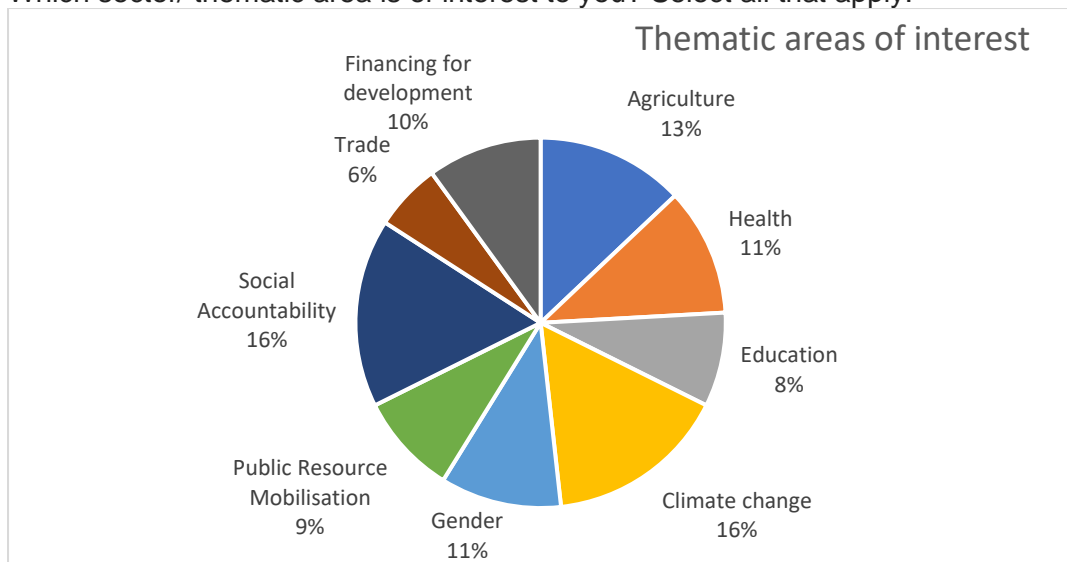
Issue to be addressed / monitored	Action/activities to be taken	Timeline (short/ medium/ long)	Responsible organisation/ person	Funded/ Funding needed?	Updates for Aug 2024	Means of Verification (hyperlinks)
System established and operational. EMIS Normas and Standards compliance	Progress Reports by Member States on SDG 4, CESA  NSA tracking of EMIS Norms and Standards in select SADC Countries		Collective SAf CNGO			
Education Financing	NSAs tracking commitments on education financing  National Conferences on Education Financing (linked to AU year of education)	Short/Medium	GCE, SAf CNGO, Kuyenda Collective	Yes- GCE	Ongoing	
<b>Youth empowerment</b>						
Quota system for youth representation in key decision-making and governance platforms adopted and implemented	NSA engagement with the SADC Secretariat in the development and adoption of this quota	Short/Medium	SAPSN-YETT SAYOF SAf CNGO	To be advised	To be updated	
SADC Protocol on Youth was developed, and ratified with monitoring mechanisms in place	MS that have ratified and domesticated the SADC Youth Protocol by 2030	Medium/Long	SAPSN-YETT SAYOF SAf CNGO	Yes-SAYOF	Awaiting signing by SADC Heads of State in August 2024 Updates to be provided	



## 5.5 Annex V – Summary of Event Evaluation Results

### Results from the Evaluation of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regional Dialogue on the SADC RISDP

- How did you attend the event?  
Better analysed from the master registration list
- Which sector/ thematic area is of interest to you? Select all that apply.



- How do you rate the quality of presentations made?  
**4.24/5**
- How knowledgeable were the resource persons on the subject matter?  
**8.32/10**
- Was the event convened at an appropriate venue?  
**4.22/5**
- Were the goals outlined in the program achieved?  
**4.22/5**
- Did the discussions give clearly stated and executable action items?  
**4.11/5**
- Did we include all the key stakeholders in the dialogue?

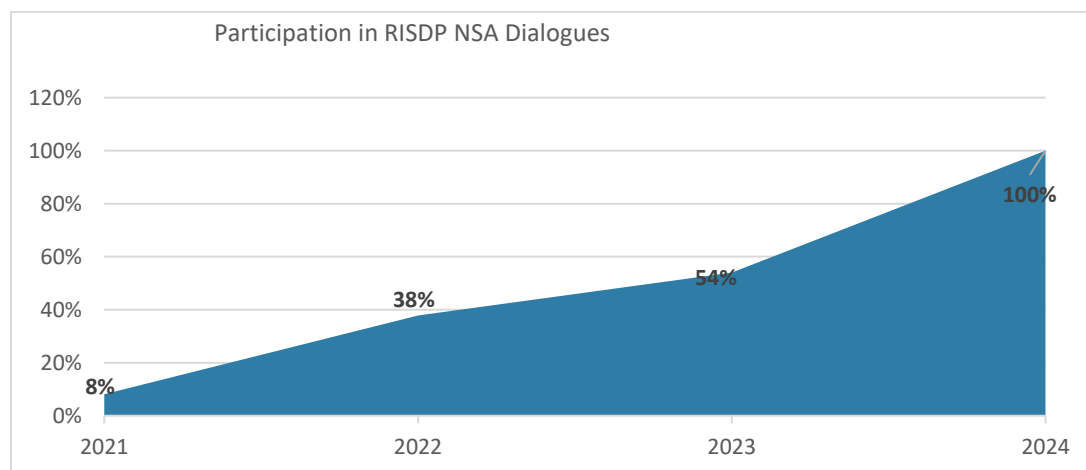


55% responded "YES"



45% responded “YES with exception” of Private sector, Government, People with Disabilities, Youth, reps from Trade, community voices, media also making presentations and National Planning Commission (Malawi).

9. Did you participate in the RISDP dialogue in these years?



10. If attending for more than once, what would you say about the RISDP dialogue events?

90% think the results from the RISDP dialogues are incremental while 10% bemoans the speed at which the results are achieved and the dynamics associated with the process.

11. How could the event have been better organised?

*Need more days for participants to contribute more*

*So far, I think the hybrid format is fine*

*We needed to have done the national level discussion in our respective countries before coming at the regional level. The case of Malawi, we took a lot of time during group work to understand what each stakeholder has been doing around RISDP in their respective constituencies a thing which we could have done back home before we participate at the regional one as a way of consolidating our position as Malawi.*

*Inclusivity must be the key.*

*Should have verified if the room would have adequate air-conditioning system; and would have advised the hotel to have a mixture of snacks for refreshments as they were mostly sugars and starches.*

*Next time relegate SADC representation to just observer status.*

*It was going to have more impact if most of the policy makers are invited across SADC countries*

*I think we should have more time to discuss the presentations. The agenda was packed, and we needed more time to unpack it.*

*By having a bigger room, online virtual rooms; breakaway sessions were not properly arranged*

*If each participant was given DSA to take care of herself/himself*

12. Please provide any further feedback or suggestions you may have.

*keep on having hybrid meetings*

*Integrate climate Change across all the thematic*

*Please consider time next time the program was highly packed and some speakers could not deliver detailed presentations*



I loved the world cafe session, it would be great to give it a bit more time in future
Just need for adequate time allocation for the review meeting
Assistance with online access to the event through an internet subsidy. there was a local break for lunch, and those participating virtually were not included; there should be such a subsidy
There is need to strengthen the national level structures to enhance inclusivity and coordination of RISDP interventions. And there is need to have a comprehensive resource mobilisation strategy to make sure that national level structures are up and running.
In future its recommend to check other events happening at the same time what impact they may have on the participation of key stakeholders in the RISDP dialogue. While it was a noble idea to take advantage of the SADC meeting some key actors could not attend the dialogue
The next dialogue must exceed 2days
There was need to control some speakers who wanted to dominate. The result was that some agenda items were not tackled.
The involvement of Agenda 2063 Media Network to represent Media as a Co-convener was lauded and should be encouraged
Afforestation, as a major environment protection intervention, should take centre stage during the upcoming dialogue. I wondered how Agroecology which stole the limelight at the 4th Dialogue could even be effectively practiced on a degraded landscape.
more than 1 person should be invited, if resources permit, 2 beneficiaries should also participate for experience sharing as well as exposure to such important platforms.
Give participants more time to discuss issues related to SADC intergration
Bring more stakeholders from the Academia and do more research to have evidence based advocacy for all constituencies.
for the virtual sessions, we could also do online world cafe's or other sessions to have more engagement. sometimes our points were not read out but its hard to have hybrid so we appreciate the online venue
The meeting was well organised

### 13. Any other comments?

Well done to the organising team. We look forward to the next meeting. well organised event and very impactful
Thank you for inviting and organizing a well thought through RISDP, we appreciate all the hard work that you put into it.
consider improving on the per diem that we get as we sometimes need to get into our own pocket to meet our meals
Give more time to the speakers
This is a good and progressive initiative that we need to support . Every participating institutions must play their respective role if we are to make progress and it has to be known that this is a tripartite arrangement where government and non state actors ought to be actively involved at all cost.
The RISDP dialogue should continue as it helps to track the Governments in meeting their commitments and inclusion of Non State Actors was good and its hoped they will meet their mandate. It will be good to monitor before the Next RISDP on the action plans that were developed
Julie and the group you're incredible. Keep up the great work. Thank you for keeping up
The inclusion of all major Civil Society Organisations and NSAs in the region should be encouraged for more solicitation of funding for Media. As an important partner of RISDP to inform the masses about the strategies of the region, media must be supported adequately
Thank you for considering me to be one of the participants. The event was awesome 🙌👏



The RISDP dialogues are very important and I hope that these will continue. we should continue the momentum. Hoping SafNGO continues the monthly catchups on the workplans please, we need to continue, and we are ready to support

The meeting handouts copies to be saved in memory cards or flash sticks or another storage device to be given on the last day of the meeting for reference