



# 2020 SADC PEOPLE'S SUMMIT

## THEME

*“SADC @40: TOWARDS A PEOPLE –CENTERED POST-COVID RECOVERY PLAN “*

**Report on the Content Development Workshop for the Agriculture,  
Climate Change, Environment, Health Thematic Cluster Assembly**

**For**

**Thursday 6th and 7<sup>th</sup> August 2020**

**@ Waterfalls Lodge**

**Led By: ‘**

**PELUM ZAMBIA**

**Anchored By:**

**Zambia Social Forum (ZAMSOF)**

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## ACRONYMS

CSO-	Civil Society Organization
GBV-	Gender Based Violence
HIV-	Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
NDP-	National Development Plan
PELUM-	Participatory Ecological Land use Management
SADC-	Southern Africa Development Country
SAPSN-	Southern African People's Solidarity Network
SRH-	Sexual Reproductive Health
STR-	Simplified Trade Regime
WASH-	Water Sanitation Hygiene
ZAMSOF-	Zambia Social Forum

## Acknowledgement

The Zambia Social Forum Secretariat would like to express sincere gratitude to the following organizations that made the Content Development Workshop for the Agriculture, Climate Change, Environment, Health Thematic Cluster Assembly a success namely Action Aid Zambia, Water Aid Zambia and PELUM Zambia with support from Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Foundation Regional Office in South Africa.

Many thanks go to all the participants that gave their inputs physically and virtually using different platforms. It is also our hope that as we voice our concerns together with the voiceless, we shall be heard.

Thank you.

## 1.0 BACKGROUND

The SADC Heads of states will meet in Maputo, Mozambique August 2020, the ordinary people and communities of the Southern Africa will also converge on various online virtual platforms and other means during the period of SADC Heads of States itself under the auspices of SAPSN to reclaim SADC Resources for SADC peoples' development and solidarity.

SAPSN was established in February 2000 to draw on the strength of the national social forums at regional level. The motivation was to consolidate and deepen that cooperation in order to strengthen people's organizations in all the countries of Southern Africa and to reinforce their combined influence and impact on inter-governmental regional economic and social policies and programs, and the political practices of governments. These aims have been pursued through a wide range of SAPSN workshops, seminars, conference, research and publication, and campaigning activities over the years.

As a network founded in 1999 by civil society organisations working on debt, trade, structural adjustment and globalization, SAPSN has being disturbed by the trends witnessed in the economic, environmental, social and political arena, and taking a cue from the camaraderie initiatives of the region in fighting colonialism SAPSN seeks to revive, steer and encourage a community of practice against injustices caused by global trade injustices, poverty and debt through a series of multi-stakeholder processes. Since focus discussions at the SAPSN are decided upon by the participating interest groupings it becomes imperative that all different kinds of people especially the marginalised are given every opportunity to be part of this open forum. Activists from the region all gather to add their voice to the annual event that now attracts participants not only from Africa but beyond the continent as well.

Indeed the region's people must have a say on how the Region organises itself to confront the Covid crisis. The Region's recovery plan must honour SADC's own normative frameworks and commitments. Beyond that, the Region's post Covid recovery plan must lead the way to a future in which the Region must no longer be enslaved to odious debt and the violent and climate damaging extractives of neo-liberal capitalism. The Covid crisis exposes a deep rooted social and economic justice crisis; the solutions to which must reflect fundamental policy shifts towards just and sustainable transformation.

Unlike previous times when our people could physically represent themselves during Summit, this year we are compelled to reimagine the business of the People's Summit utilising the gifts of technology. Either way, the voices and perspectives of our peoples must not only be heard but fully represented in the Communiqué to be presented to SADC Heads of State during their Summit.

The 2020 SAPSN summit which is held annually alongside the SADC Heads of State Summit will this year be held virtually between 16 and 23 August 2020 under the central theme: **”SADC @40: TOWARDS A PEOPLE-CENTERED POST-COVID RECOVERY PLAN”** and ZAMSOF is anchoring the participation of Zambian CSOs, social movements and progressive groups during the upcoming SADC People’s Summit processes.

The Summit strategy so far comprises 4 main critical outcomes:

1. Road to Maputo Consultative processes: for national and thematic structures of SAPSN to articulate their / our positions.
2. People’s Report on the Social and Economic impacts of Covid-19: to highlight the views, perspectives and concerns in relation to the ongoing Covid 19 crisis and the need for a coherent values driven framework to unite the Region behind a shared response
3. SADC Peoples Summit Communiqué for SAPSN: to formally address SADC Leaders and articulate a concrete way forward that meets the needs and interests of the people of the Region.
4. SADC Peoples Summit for the Region’s peoples to showcase: their solidarity, critical consciousness and commitment to just and equitable regional responses to ongoing crises.

### 1.1 Target Meetings Participants

Due to covid-19 and resources, the participants of the content development thematic leads had been identified from amongst CSOs/Social movements and practitioners’ farmers including the media. While the meeting created the avenues of letting other members of the cluster to make their inputs by zoom facility, direct and other means so as to leave no one behind. The meeting ran from 6 to 7 August 2020.

## 2.0 OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the workshop was to solicit inputs/ideas that the concerns/issues in the Trade, Agriculture, WASH, Climate Change, Gender and Health sectors in order to establish a communiqué to be shared in Mozambique.

## 3.0 OUTCOMES

The Trade, Agriculture, WASH, Climate Change, Gender and Health sectors face a lot of challenges mostly centered on resource/funding which affects implementation, governance and accountability. Below are the major concerns/issues in the sectors mentioned above:

### 3.1 Trade

- Small scale traders are not allowed to keep moving within SADC region due to covid-19. Restriction of movement
- Limited financial systems which support cashless systems in the SADC Region
- Non-implementation of SADC committees for SADC engagement with government.

- Non implementation of the STR to facilitate small scale traders especially women.

### 3.2 Agriculture

- Inadequate resources in the agriculture sector particularly extension services and research
- Limited extension service officers resulting into poor service delivery to small scale farmers
- Limited participation of small-scale farmers particularly women small scale farmers in designing, planning and budgeting
- Public service is not gender responsive in the agriculture sector
- Absence of the agroecology curriculum at all levels

### 3.3 WASH

WASH services are essentially public goods by nature; hence the government must endeavour to deliver affordable quantities of these services universally to the entire Zambian population. Zambia must invest heavily in WASH as the first line of defense from COVID-19 as well as Cholera. However, WASH funding continues to face several challenges that make investments difficult thus, making the fight against COVID-19 a very difficult one.

- WASH sector is highly underfunded: The WASH sector in Zambia is grossly underfunded and the overall levels of investment are too low to achieve salient objectives such as SGD 6 on water and sanitation. The World Bank has estimated that Zambia needs to spend at least US\$25 annually per person from now until 2030 in order to attain WASH related SDGs. However, current budgetary allocations translate into an average of US\$5 per person annually. This implies that in per capita terms, the levels of investment are too low to leave a dent on the sector. Zambia also signed the eThekweni declaration of 2008 where thirty-two African heads of states and delegation leaders committed to spend 0.5% of their GDP on sanitation. However, this commitment has never been met as WASH budgets remain below 0.5% and hover around 0.2%. This level of investment also implies that Zambia is not able to prevent COVID-19 as far as it depends on provision of enough water to citizens.
- WASH sector budgets suffer from poor budget execution performance: Other than low budgets, WASH resources are not always disbursed, indicating that there is also a problem of the Government failing to commit to its promises. WASH releases have been too low compared to actual resource allocation as well 7NDP costs. For instance, a total of K502 million was costed for WASH interventions in 2017 but only K190 million or 38% was released. In 2018, K818 million was required but only K287 million or 35% was released. In 2019, even though the budget allocation was larger than for any other year since the period of 7NDP, only 7% of the WASH budget was released. In the 2019 the Government allocated significant resources to WASH which accounted for 1.6% of GDP, exceeding the 7NDP WASH implementation Costs by far. This milestone indicated rising commitment for the Government to improve Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Nonetheless and despite the COVID-19 pandemic which is demanding high investments in WASH, only 3% of the allocation had been disbursement by June 2020. There is no guarantee that the rest 97% of the money can be released and spent in the next half of the year. The budget trends and releases prove that WASH priorities are not being given the

attention they deserve. This will make it difficult for Zambia to provide adequate water and be able to prevent COVID-19 and waterborne diseases such as Cholera.

- WASH budgets do not promote equity and inclusion: Low budgetary allocations to WASH and poor budget performance are just one concern. National budgets to WASH are also biased towards urban areas. In 2020 the WASH budget for rural areas accounted for 18% and the rest was for urban projects, yet evidence shows that rural areas have more needs than urban areas. This trend shows inequalities in WASH resources allocation and is against the 7NDP principle of leaving no one behind. By concentrating all major water projects in urban areas Zambia is leaving behind rural populations.

### 3.4 Climate change

- No legal backing speaking to the Governance and accountability with regards to climate change issues
- Limited local research for sustainable technology for climate change initiatives
- Limited local mobilization and financing for climate change and adaptation

### 3.5 Gender

- Limited operationalisation the Gender Equity and Equality Act 2015
- Because of increasing GBV cases especially during the lock down as a measure to reduce the covid-19 diseases and other economic challenges. Limited implementation of the Anti-GBV ACT No. 1 of 2011.
- The low numbers of women in decision making positions at all levels
- Child marriage. Continued early child marriage

### 3.6 Health

- Lack of access for adolescents and young people especially girls and young women to youth friendly, HIV/SRH in Health Facilities with dedicated trained providing age appropriate comprehensive HIV/SRH
- Inadequate Health infrastructure to respond emergency outbreaks such as covid-19, cholera, typhoid. Testing infrastructure. Budget constraints health staff

## 4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Trade Sector

- SADC to implement the simplified trade regime to facilitate the simplification of trade and automation of trade processes and documentation for small cross border traders
- Introduce or enhance pre-clearance of goods and single window processing

### 4.2 Agriculture

- Improve resources in the agriculture sector particularly extension services and research
- Improve the participation of small-scale farmers particularly women and youth small scale farmers in designing, planning and budgeting
- There is need for policy measures for women to access credit, input and be able to mechanize farming
- Recognition of farmer managed seed system and farmer rights
- Improve the support of organic farming as a sustainable farming system
- Inclusion of Agro-ecology in the curriculum at all levels

### 4.3 WASH sector

- Improve domestic resource mobilization and ring-fencing of funds allocation
- Improve accountability for quality service delivery for access to health and WASH for all
- Improve the investment in WASH technologies that are climate resilient to improve access for all

### 4.4 Climate Change

- SADC to provide technical capacity in proposal development to member states to improve sector players to access climate change funds for improved service delivery
- Harmonize climate change implementation strategy and action plans which should have legislation to hold respective sector development accountable
- Local resource mobilization for climate change adaptation tailored to local and regional capacities.
- Promote local research on sustainable technologies for various sector taking into consideration localized(indigenous) knowledge, ingenuity, scientific research for national and regional

### 4.5 Gender Sector

- Operationalization of the gender equity and Equality act 2015 to facilitate the creation of the gender commission
- Full implementation of the anti-GBV to include shelters and anti-GBV fund
- Encourage and support domestication of the SADC model law on Child marriage
- Actualize commitment to 50-50 women participation in decision making positions
- Enhance mainstream gender in all government programmes to ensure inclusiveness

## 4.6 Health

- Improve Health infrastructure at all levels to respond to emergency outbreaks such as covid-19, cholera, typhoid
- Improve access and availability of spaces for adolescents and young people especially girls and young women to youth friendly in health facilities such as HIV/SRH services
- SADC to facilitate the recruitment and improvement of capacity of member states for more qualified health personnel to respond to issues concerning the adolescent

## CONCLUSION

Despite the many concerns and issues raised in the Trade, Agriculture, WASH, Climate Change, Gender and Health sectors government has done tremendous works within these sectors that cannot be overlooked.

The government has decentralized implementation and decision making by formulating a designated ministry that is the ministry of water, sanitation and hygiene to deal with WASH issues, a committee within the ministry of lands to deal with the Climate Change issues and cluster groups have been formed for equity and inclusion in the Gender sector.

Gender and Climate Change have being mainstreamed by government as it has also recognized that climate change affects all sectors of the economy which has further led to taking up measures to mitigate climate change effects like for instance the introduction of the water resource management to address the impact of climate change on water and also encouraging farmers to adopt the use of local seed which is resilient to climate change.

In order to ensure food security, the government has implemented the farmer input support program (FISP) which enables small scale farmers to purchase farming inputs at a very afford price.

Lastly, in the trade sector the government has implemented the one stop border post to enhance trade facilitation and also the construction and expansion of major road has enhanced trade within Zambia and the region at large.

## ANNEX 1 PARTICIPANT LIST

1. Lydia Chibambo Zambia Climate Change Network
2. Sibusisiwe Chirwa Rural Women Assembly (RWA)
3. Austin Chilala Kasisi Agriculture training institute
4. Gershom Kabaso Zambia Social Forum (ZAMSOF)
5. Stanley Mutale Young Emerging farmers
6. Jacob Makambwa Southern Africa Cross Border trader's Association-SACBTA
7. KangwaChinkutele Water Aid Zambia
8. Samuel Mwanaketwe NGOCC
9. Sally Mulambya Agricop Newspaper
10. Joy Chimbali CBC Television
11. Katongo Bwalya Farmer Representatives
12. GeoffreySizala ActionAid Zambia
13. Miga Wilfred PELUM Zambia
14. Jennifer Kabinga ZAMSOF
15. CathrineShabishabi CWEO

## ANNEX 2 WORKSHOP PROGRAM

### WORKSHOP PROGRAM

#### 2020 SADC PEOPLE'S SUMMIT

Content Development Workshop for the Agriculture, Climate Change, Environment, Health Thematic Cluster Assembly

Thursday 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> August 2020 @WaterFalls Lodge

Time	Activity	who	Session Facilitator
	<b>DAY ONE</b>		
8:00hrs to 8:15hrs	Introductions and registration,		All
8:15 – 8:25	welcome remarks	PELUM	
8:30 – 9:00hrs	Opening remarks and background to the workshop	ZAMSOF	
9:00 – 10:00	Presentations from partners activities in line with the cluster and positions aligned to the 2020 theme	All	Action Aid
10:00 – 10:30	Tea break	All	
10:30 – 11:00	Continue with presentations		Action Aid
11:00 – 13:00	Group work – Focusing on issues to be included in the communique based on area of focus	All in sub clusters	NGOCC
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break	All	
14:00 – 15:00	Continue group work		NGOCC
15:00 – 17:00	Consolidation of the communiqué with inputs coming from Zoom, SKYPE and other platforms	All in sub clusters	ZAMSOF
	Closing remarks		Water AID
17:00	End of day one		
	<b>DAY TWO</b>		
8:30 – 10:00	Development of the communique	Group of 8	ZAMSOF / WA
10:00 – 10:30	Tea break		
10:30 – 13:00	Development of communique	Group of 8	ZAMSOF / WA
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
14:00 – 15:00	Consolidations and finalization and submission of the communique.	GROUP OF 8	ZAMSOF
15:15	Next Steps		
15:20	Close of the Workshop		