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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Regional Cooperation Strategy for Southern Africa 2018 – 2022



Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAI	Action Aid International	NePAD	Partnership for Africa's Development
AAAQ	Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability and Quality (framework)	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ACB	African Centre for Biodiversity	NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome	NVAC	National Vulnerability Assessment Committee
AIMS	Agriculture information management system	OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ARI	Aggregated reference indicators	ODA	Official development assistance
ART	Antiretroviral therapy	OVC&Y	Orphan and vulnerable children and youth
ARV	Antiretrovirals	REPSSI	Regional Psychological Support Initiative
AU	African Union	RF	Result framework
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa	RAHISA	VSO's Regional HIV and AIDS Initiative for Southern Africa
CSO	Civil society organisation	RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (SADC)
CSTL	Care and Support for Teaching and Learning Programme	RPSA	Regional Programme Southern Africa
CSPM	Conflict sensitive programme management	RS	Regional strategy
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	RVAA	Regional vulnerability assessment and analysis
DFID	Department for International Development, UK	SADC	Southern African Development Community
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo	SAT	Southern Africa Aid Trust
DRR	Disaster risk reduction	SACU	South African Customs Union
EAC	East Africa Community	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa	SECO	Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
EU	European Union	SENAP	SDC Southern Africa, East and North Africa, Occupied Palestinian Territory Division
EC	European Commission	SC	South Cooperation Department (SDC bilateral aid)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	SFRI	Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation
FDFA	Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
FDI	Foreign direct investments	SKI	Seed and Knowledge Initiative
FOEN	Swiss Federal Office for the Environment	SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
GDP	Gross domestic product	SRH&R	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	TB	Tuberculosis
GNI	Gross national income	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
GEMP	Gender equality and mainstreaming plan	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
GFATM	Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GP	SDC Global Programmes	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
HA	SDC Humanitarian Aid	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
HDI	Human development index	VAA	Vulnerability assessment and analysis
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus	VAC	Vulnerability assessment committee
HSD	Human Security Division	VSO	Volunteer Services Overseas
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
ICS	Internal control system	WB	World Bank
MERV	Monitoring system for development-relevant changes	WHO	World Health Organization
MiET	Media in Education Trust	WFP	World Food Programme
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation		

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Foreword

Switzerland's bilateral and humanitarian engagement in Southern Africa started in the 1960s. Prospects for scaling up successful approaches and supporting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in its role as a motor of regional integration and innovation prompted the SDC to adopt a regional approach in the early 2000s. Influencing policy dialogue and facilitating the development and approval of policies at SADC level proved successful over the last strategy period (2013–17) and ensured significant regional outreach in the fields of poverty and vulnerability reduction.

The new Federal Council Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020 ranks Southern Africa as a priority region for Swiss development cooperation. This region, the most stable of the African continent, is, however, marked by governance crises, corruption, strained state-society relations, and unequal access to public services and natural resources. Extreme weather patterns are increasingly leading to severe droughts and flooding in a region where large populations face malnutrition and food insecurity. SADC countries are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS and continue to face the ravaging effects of this epidemic.

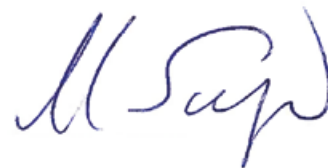
The strategy of the Swiss regional programme in Southern Africa (RPSA) 2018–2022 focuses on the two domains of food security and HIV/sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). In line with the 2030 Agenda, multi-sectoral approaches involving all relevant stakeholders and more inclusive policy-development processes will shape the SDC's engagement. The SDC will focus its activities on

young people, who represent more than half of the region's population, and on improving access for youth to health services and their protective behaviour towards HIV/AIDS. Better disaster preparedness, response and recovery, enhanced crop diversity, integrated seed systems, and increased income-generating activities along agricultural value chains will enhance the local population's resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

This publication begins with an overview of the SADC region's political, economic and social context. It then presents the rationale for the Swiss Regional Programme Southern Africa, outlines the programme's achievements and lessons learned from previous strategy cycle and, on the basis of this, draws the implications for the new strategy. Lastly, it sets out the goals and expected outcomes of Swiss development cooperation in Southern Africa for the 2018–22 period.

The RPSA strategy is relevant and aims to make a difference to people's livelihoods. I am therefore confident that the programme will also significantly contribute to peace, poverty reduction, and sustainable development.

Manuel Sager



Ambassador
SDC Director General

Chapter 1: Regional Context

Great contrasts

Southern Africa is currently the most stable region of the continent. Most present ruling parties were directly involved and cooperated during the historical process of acquiring independence, while sharing their opposition to the apartheid system. Since the 1960s political and military cooperation has evolved towards a peaceful and extended community and led, in 1992, to the creation of the Southern African Development Community (SADC, ref. Box 1).

Nevertheless governance crises and corruption weaken political structures in the region (e.g. in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe). Pressure in one country

can impact neighbouring countries, damaging their social and economic stability. Tensions over access to resources exist between neighbouring countries (e.g. Malawi and Tanzania over Lake Niassa/Malawi). Respect for human rights and freedom tends to decline, mostly with regard to political opposition and gender or sexual orientation.

State–society relations are strained and a lack of trust in institutions and the government are common. However, civil society organisations (CSOs) are numerous and active to varying degrees in different countries and play an increasingly important role in linking regional, national and local affairs.



Box 1:

SADC – Southern African Development Community

SADC, the main regional actor in Southern Africa, promotes economic development and poverty eradication through regional integration. SADC aims to ensure peace and security, and plays an important facilitating role in the event of crises. With headquarters in Gaborone (Botswana), it comprises 16 countries (Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, the Union of Comoros, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), representing a population of approximately 300 million people and a surface area of 10 million square km.

SADC is funded by member states' contributions, regional and non-regional resources and grants. Sector Coordinating Units are part of the SADC Secretariat and funded by hosting governments, while specific projects are donor funded. The SADC Secretariat has a clear mandate to develop policies and convene policy influencing platforms, in the form of annual meetings of senior officials and ministers in targeted sectors. Since 2005, SADC has established a platform for donor coordination, harmonisation and policy influencing. As member of the donor coordination 'core group' and respective 'thematic groups' in agriculture and health, the SDC has significantly contributed to regional policies and standards and their adoption and implementation at national level. The seed harmonisation policy and the minimum package for psycho-social support are cases in point. (Source: www.sadc.int)

An enclave economy with decelerating growth

The region has abundant natural resources. Rich in fuels and minerals, it has the world's largest resources of platinum and its group elements such as gold, iron, uranium and diamonds. It also has a huge potential for renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro and geothermal) and a young generation that has benefitted from significantly improved access to primary and secondary education¹. Nonetheless, many countries face the double trap of resource-rich nations, namely continued reliance on the export of finite and diminishing natural resources increasing their vulnerability to external shocks. Natural resource-based exports, often traded by a relatively small formal sector operating in isolation from a large informal and subsistence economy prevail, while the move to higher-value activities based on human ingenuity and skills lags behind.²

Currencies have depreciated and foreign direct investments have declined since 2009. With low commodity prices, reduced global demand for minerals and metal, and the impact of climate change, average GDP growth fell by more than 50%, from 6.7% to 3.3%, for 10 of the 16 SADC countries between 2010 and 2015³. The situation varies across countries, particularly between resource and non-resource rich ones.

Although currently in recession, South Africa re-

mains the economic engine of the region (advanced, infrastructural development; largest economy and commodity exporter of the region with Angola), and Zambia and DRC are the countries with the most positive growth outlook. Mozambique, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland however lag behind, facing multiple political, economic and environmental challenges.

Overall, un- and underemployment is growing (40% of the labour force) and economic growth is projected to continue decelerating until the end of 2017. Access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy is one of the greatest challenges for economic development in the region.

Integration

There is considerable interdependence between the countries of Southern Africa economically and also in terms of food accessibility, water, labour migration and energy. The African continent has 17 trade blocs; nearly all African countries are part of at least one regional agreement. Free market agreements such as the Tripartite Free Trade Area (ref. Box 2) have the potential to lead to cross-border investments in infrastructure, which in turn should spur industrial development and stimulate trade and services.

Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Swaziland and South Africa are part of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the oldest custom union in the world (1910) which operates as a free trade area behind a common external tariff. Except for Botswana, SACU operates as an excise union and its members are integrated into the South African money and capital market (their currencies are pegged against the South African rand). SACU has faced considerable challenges arising from the diverse nature of the economies of its members and is currently negotiating a trade agreement with the TFTA.

Regional integration is nevertheless hampered by the diverging interests of member countries, some seeing global trade as rigged in favour of richer countries, others wishing to protect their dominance in the region. SADC plays an important role in conducting policy dialogue and reaching common commitments from member states on social and economic challenges, but SADC's reliance on donor resources brings risks of distortions in governance and accountability relations with its member states.

¹ UNESCO Global Education Report (2000–2015) Regional Review Sub-Saharan Africa

² Pressed, M. et al, 2009. Rethinking Natural Resources Management in Southern Africa,

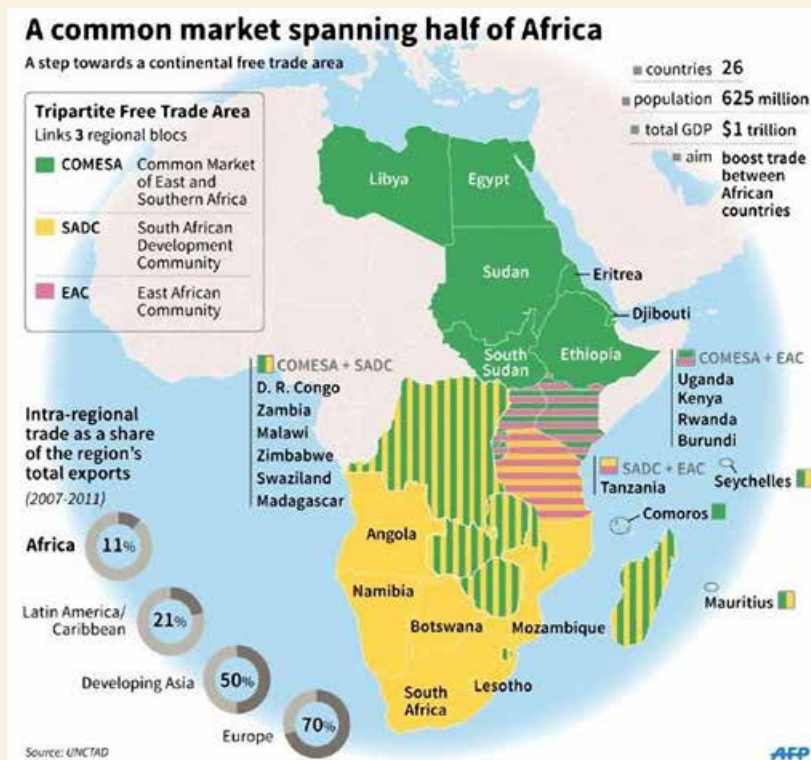
³ Figures for 2015. The World Bank, 2016

Box 2

The largest integrated free trade agreement in Africa

In 2015, SADC, COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa) and EAC (East African Community) proposed the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA), potentially the largest integrated market in Africa, involving more than half of the 54 countries of the continent. The TFTA agreement has been signed by 27 member countries and covers a population of over 630 million. So far 17 countries have ratified it (their national parliaments have consented to be bound to it), but entry into force requires ratification by two thirds of the member states.

In 1994 COMESA established a free trade area with 19 member states and a common external tariff. EAC was founded in 1967, collapsed 10 years later, but was revived in early 2000, with a custom union signed between six Great Lakes countries: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the Republic of Uganda. In 2010, EAC launched its common market for capital, goods and labour, with the goal of creating a monetary union and political integration (the East African Federation) within the next 15 years.



A growing young population and circular migration

The region had a population of 321 million in 2015 and its rapid growth indicates that within the next 40 years it will increase to more than 400 million. Today, young people (10–24 years⁴) constitute about half of the population in Southern Africa. Their socio-economic condition has improved but they continue to face major difficulties in higher education/training, health, participation in decision-making, and most importantly in employment.

Work opportunities in the formal sector are very limited (16%). The industrial sector accounts for less than 20% of wage jobs (i.e. about 3% of total employment). The remaining jobs are either on family farms (62%) or in household enterprises (22%), representing the largest part of the informal sector. The latter will remain the single largest employer for the 6.3 million young people who join the labour market every year, a figure set to rise to 9.2 million a year in 2030⁵.

According to recent studies⁶, urban growth is mainly caused by natural population growth, rather than rural-urban migration. While cross-border movements of people have a long history and are temporary, circular migration remains the norm as a livelihood strategy in the region. Circular migration is the temporary and repetitive movement of migrant workers between home and host areas, cross-country or rural-urban, most of the times for employment.

Poverty reduction in one of the most unequal regions in the world

The levels of human development in the region are higher than in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa and poverty has decreased over the past 20 years. Extreme poverty incidence fell from 57% in 1990 to 43% in 2012, but remains high and widespread particularly in rural areas (where 50% of the population live with less than 1 USD/ day; see Annex 1).

Income inequality is among the highest in the world and the GINI coefficient ranks Southern Africa as the most unequal region in Africa. For many Southern African countries the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 'ending poverty (SDG1)' and 'achieving food security and improving nutrition (SDG2)' are

4 In line with the United Nations definition, in the HIV/AIDS field youth is understood to comprise persons aged 15 to 24 years and adolescents those aged 10–19 years. The African Union considers youth to span from 15 to 35 years of age, which is the definition used in the domain of food security.

5 Girard P., March 2017, CIRAD and GovInn, How can agriculture contribute to youth employment? Insights for a strategy for Southern Africa (unpublished)

6 Jonathan Crush, Belinda Dodson, Daniel Tevera, 2017. Harnessing Migration for Inclusive Growth and Development in Southern Africa, SAMP Special Report.

most critical, both directly linked to the environment and water. SDG 1 (ending poverty) and 2 (achieving food security and improving nutrition) are the most critical for the region, both directly linked to the environment and water. Water resources are limited and are becoming increasingly scarce and polluted due to large effluent discharges from urban areas, mining activities and agro-industries.

With regard to gender equality, the region has made significant progress in international commitments, in terms of legal equality and women's representation in politics (SADC ranked third after the Nordic countries and the Americas in the women in parliament rankings in 2016). In the education sector, SADC member states successfully increased the enrolment of girls in primary schools alongside boys, and improved access at secondary level, as well as for the studies in science and technology. However, major disparities in access, quality and retention in education persist within and among SADC-countries⁷. The health sector shows similar positive trends notably with regard to diagnosis of and access to HIV and AIDS treatment.

Nevertheless, women still represent a disproportionately large share of the poor, particularly in rural areas where they have lower educational and em-

ployment opportunities, a higher workload, and less control over assets. Gender based violence, unequal distribution of wealth, and the wide gap in participation and decision making are of particular concern.

Dependence on the agriculture sector and high levels of food insecurity

Some 70% of the population in the SADC region depend on agriculture for food, income and employment. Agriculture constitutes 4–27% of GDP and 13% of overall export earnings. Smallholder farmers constitute the majority of producers keeping livestock and growing crops under extensive rain-fed conditions. Few, large and very productive farms are located around city centres or in fertile regions.

Climate change (i.e. higher temperatures, variable rainfall, shifting seasons and extreme weather events, flooding and droughts)⁸ and increasing water scarcity put a strain on the region. Difficult access to land, to relevant agricultural knowledge and advisory services (providing the right informa-

⁷ Education statistics per country: <https://www.unicef.org/esaro/theregion.html>

⁸ Mafonga P.L. et al. 2017. Climate Scenarios in relation to agricultural patterns of major crops in Southern Africa. Chapt.2.SmartTechnologies for Sustainable Agriculture. Elsevier.



tion at the right time)⁹, to inputs, credits and markets, labour-intensive production technologies and a labour force highly impacted by HIV/AIDS¹⁰ significantly challenge current and future agricultural production in most parts of Southern Africa. Low levels of adaptive capacities of rural communities, limited investments predominantly focussing on recovery from disasters and a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture further explain the region's particular vulnerability to climate change and its slow progress in improving food security.

Recent studies on seed systems show that smallholder farmers in Africa source their seed overwhelmingly from informal systems (82%*), i.e. friends (13%*), local markets (32%*) and own stocks (37%*)¹¹ indicating currently a limited accessibility of the bulk of varieties and quantities of seed. Seed availability, access, and quality over time are critical to strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience. Formal seed systems in the region often provide certified seeds of a limited range of crops and crop varieties. Hence the need to work on sustainable options that support that seed channels – formal, informal and integrated combinations – are actually working to reach smallholder farmers with the seed products and information that such farmers need.

Beyond water scarcity, water quality remains poor and the number of safe water means is inadequate and unevenly distributed. Land for crop production and agriculture is the primary source of income for the rural population. Unfinished and controversial land reforms and competing land tenure systems are major stumbling blocks in several countries in the region (Malawi, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe).

All these factors contribute to very high levels of food insecurity in Southern Africa: more than 39 million people were food insecure at the peak of the lean season 2016/2017¹². Moreover, the humanitarian impact extends beyond food insecurity, with issues related to malnutrition, stunting and increased incidence of communicable diseases.

The region most affected by HIV/AIDS

The health situation in the SADC region is characterised by a high incidence of communicable diseases (malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases), chronic malnutrition and acute undernutrition, and high maternal mortality and morbidity. Inadequate health promotion, prevention and services, difficult living conditions as well as the impact of HIV/AIDS on the population are particularly challenging¹³.

HIV/AIDS disproportionately affects SADC countries. SADC countries account for 39% of the global HIV population, with 10 SADC countries having the highest prevalence rates in the world. The region has achieved considerable results and halved HIV/AIDS incidence since 2000. However, 700,000 new infections are still registered every year, corresponding to 40% of all new infections worldwide¹⁴. Among adolescents (10–19 years), infection rates have increased. In fact, adolescents are the only age group in which deaths due to AIDS are increasing. Two thirds of HIV infections among adolescents affect young women aged 15–19, but adolescent boys are almost twice as likely as their female peers to die of HIV/AIDS-related complications.

The gap between urban and rural communities in the availability of social and economic services and amenities is increasing (e.g. information about and access to free antiretroviral treatment, testing, social counselling, and training of healthcare workers). Efforts to integrate HIV/AIDS into broader health prevention and service delivery programmes are under way but remain inadequate. Stigma and discrimination remain major barriers to access to information and timely treatment.

9 Swanson B.E. & Davis K. 2014. Status of Agricultural Extension and Rural Advisory services worldwide. Summary Report.

10 www.sadc.int

11 McGuire S. & Sperling, L. Food Sec. (2016) 8: 179–195; Seed systems smallholder farmers use; (only figures from Africa cited).

12 WFP, SADC food insecurity states, December 2016

13 www.sadc.int

14 <http://aidsinfo.unaids.org/>

Chapter 2: Swiss and international cooperation in Southern Africa

Switzerland's engagement in Southern Africa goes back to the 1960s and the shift to a regional approach to the early 2000s. Traditional development assistance remains important in the region but the international donor landscape is changing rapidly.

A changing donor landscape

The majority of funding partners are bilateral donors, multilateral agencies (the EU, World Bank, African Development Bank and UN Agencies) or philanthropic organisations. Many traditional bilateral donors have left or are leaving. Some have withheld support due to concerns about political situations, corruption cases or donors' budget constraints (Lesotho, Malawi and Zimbabwe). Many multilateral donors and SDC partners are reducing funding.

At the same time, non-traditional donors (such as Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Russia, South Korea and Turkey) provide support in the areas of food aid, healthcare delivery, agriculture, manufacturing and infrastructure. Some have a political cooperation action plan that includes high-level visits, exchanges between political parties and local governments¹⁵. China and India have particularly increased their presence during the last 15 years, and the involvement of Brazil and Russia in the region is growing since South Africa became a member of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) in 2010. Moreover, South Africa is the largest capital contributor and the biggest investor in individual states in the SADC region.

¹⁵ Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Johannesburg Action Plan (2016–2018)



The international community has agreed to accelerate efforts on HIV/AIDS ('fast track initiative') in order to further reduce new infections and enable more people to continuously access treatment¹⁶. Donors increasingly pool their resources for more effective regional coordination and delivery of programme support. International funding for HIV/AIDS is in decline and funding for treatment tends to be prioritised over prevention (e.g. Global Fund to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria). The SDC currently collaborates with Sida (Swedish International Development Authority), DFID (UK Department for International Development) and UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund) and is exploring new partnerships.

In food security, international support ranges from food aid, research and extension work to policy dialogue. Yet additional support is required to improve people's access to nutritious food; smallholder farmers' resilience to climatic and market shocks; and access to productive assets and job opportunities, especially for young people. Important alliances are also emerging between bilateral donors and multilateral organisations. The SDC collaborates with DFID and the WFP (World Food Programme), and has consolidating partnerships with SADC, the UN, regional NGOs and the private sector.

A long-term commitment by a wide-range of Swiss actors

The SDC has been active in Southern Africa since the 1960s, implementing bilateral and humanitarian projects in various countries. By 2005, the rationale for a regional programme had emerged based on the potential for scaling up successful initiatives, the prospect of influencing policy dialogue and the opportunity to facilitate the development and approval of policies at SADC level, thereby ensuring an important outreach.

The SDC was interested in supporting SADC in its objective to become stronger and be able to drive regional integration and innovation, and to provide strategic guidance to member states. The SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP 2015–2020) provided the policy backing and direction to do this. By 2013, the SDC's portfolio covered all SADC countries and aimed at supporting SADC in becoming a key regional actor.

The Swiss Foreign Policy Strategy 2016–19 advocates for strengthening Switzerland's presence in regional organisations through cooperation. Different branches of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA) are active in the region. SDC bilateral aid (the South Cooperation i.e. the Re-

gional Programme for Southern Africa and the two country programmes in Mozambique and Tanzania); SDC Humanitarian Aid; SDC Global Cooperation (particularly Global Programs Food Security, Health and Water have direct implementation programmes and contribute to global partnerships) and the FDFA Human Security Division (HSD in DRC, Mozambique and Zimbabwe). In DRC, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe the different instruments of the Swiss Confederation are integrated under the overall responsibility of the respective Swiss embassies.

Other federal offices active in the region are the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), with regional and global programmes promoting economic development; the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), and the State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation (SEFRI), both of which are collaborating with national institutes.

Swiss universities and research institutes have strong links with a number of countries in Southern Africa. Around 70 private sector firms, numerous foundations and Swiss NGOs are active throughout the region. With the exception of South Africa, Swiss private investment in the region is low and focuses on mining, tobacco, logistics and services, food processing, and construction.

In financial terms, the FDFA contributes about half of the total Swiss development cooperation in the region. Swiss NGOs (with funding from non-SDC sources), cantons and communes contributed the other half of the total amount of approximately CHF 110 million in 2016. South Africa remains the most important commercial partner of Switzerland in Africa and a priority country for SECO (about CHF 11 million/year). SECO is also active in Mozambique (CHF 2 million/year).

While Switzerland ranks among the 10 most important traditional bilateral donors in the region, it remains a small player in financial terms compared to other bilateral donors such as the EU, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and DFID. Nevertheless, and in spite of limited visibility in financial terms, Switzerland is one of the few key bilateral donors (with SIDA, the Netherlands and more recently DFID) with a regional programme, already implemented over the past 12 years.

At country level, Switzerland enjoys good working relations with the governments of the region where it is represented by seven embassies (Antananarivo, Dar es Salaam, Harare, Kinshasa, Luanda, Maputo, and Pretoria; ref. Table 1).

¹⁶ High Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS, June 2016 <http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/documents/2016/2016-political-declaration-HIV-AIDS>

Table 1 Swiss Embassies in Southern Africa and geographic focus of the Swiss Regional Program Southern Africa (2018–2022)

Swiss Embassies	SADC countries*
Harare	Zimbabwe
	Malawi
Dar Es Salam	Zambia
	Tanzania
Maputo	Mozambique
Pretoria	Lesotho
	Swaziland
	Botswana
	Namibia
	Mauritius
Antananarivo	Madagascar
	Seychelles
	Comoros
Kinshasa	Republic of the Congo
Luanda	Angola

* the darker the shading of countries in the table, the greater the RPSA engagement

where it is active (i.e. food security and HIV/AIDS), its flexibility in combining development cooperation with humanitarian aid, and in funding aspects that are complementary to large funding agendas (e.g. focus on farmer-led seed systems versus more formal seed systems or on HIV/AIDS prevention versus treatment).

In 2017, building on the SDC's close collaboration with the SADC Secretariat, and with a view to enhancing its cooperation at the political level, the Ambassador of Switzerland to Botswana, Namibia, South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland was accredited as the Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the SADC.

Trusted by partners at SADC and country level, Switzerland is considered neutral in its approaches, is known for its long-term commitments, political coherence and flexibility to adapt its portfolio. The SDC is recognised for its expertise in the domains



Chapter 3: Results of the Regional Strategy for Southern Africa (2013–2017)

Using a regional approach, the SDC contributed to reducing poverty and vulnerability, supporting policy development and ongoing regional development efforts, and strengthening preparedness and response to natural disasters and complex emergencies.

An established and relevant regional approach

The SDC used a combination of development instruments (Development Cooperation, Humanitarian Aid and the Global Programmes) in its last strategy. With the aim of reducing poverty and vulnerability and increasing efficiency, the SDC concentrated its efforts on the two domains of **food security** and **HIV/AIDS**.

The 2013–17 portfolio was consistent with SADC policy instruments and strategies in health and agriculture. The SDC's participation in existing SADC platforms (e.g. meetings of senior officials and ministers in targeted sectors) proved to be instrumental for influencing policy. Programmes were designed with a thematic focus to assure a traceable impact at regional and national levels (through policy dialogue and influence), but also in a complementary manner at local level (supporting direct implementation). In the course of the elaboration of RISDP (2015–2020) SADC reoriented its priorities and increased the focus on industrialisation. The two domains of SDC involvement, however, food security and HIV/AIDS remain highly relevant.

The external and independent review of RPSA 2013–17 confirmed the relevance of the SDC's re-

gional approach for the needs of Southern Africa (ref. Box 3), its choice of partners and domains of intervention, as well as its alignment with the goals of the Swiss foreign policy and instruments. The use of evidence-based results at community level for policy dialogue at national and regional level can take the form of a virtuous cycle (e.g. results for policy influencing, policy for more results). In this way, it complements national and global interventions, especially for development issues that may be considered sensitive by other countries (e.g. key population, gender equality, conflict, governance).

The external review outlined the relevance of supporting SADC in the implementation of its commitments in specific countries, the sharp focus of programmes, the drive for learning and innovation (e.g. market access for smallholder seed producers) and the engagement to strengthen partners' capacities.

The implementation of RPSA showed that approaches can be built by taking advantage of regional interdependency, as is the case with disaster risk reduction. This allows a more efficient use of investments due to economies of scale, replication and harmonisation.

CHF 95 million were disbursed over the five-year period. This was 31% less than originally planned, primarily due to the stabilisation of the entire Federal Administration budget and the phasing out of HA in Zimbabwe. Operational objectives were reached but at a reduced scale.

Box 3:

From pilot to policy harmonisation and systemic change

In the last 30 years HIV and AIDS have taken a toll on children in the SADC region. Millions of orphans, children and young people live with or are affected by HIV/AIDS. They are vulnerable to neglect, violence, abuse and exploitation, and often lack a safe home and access to schooling and healthcare.

See **video clip** "From regional to local (and back)": <http://www.mietafrica.com/regional-local-back/>

From local to regional - In 2003, the Media in Education Trust (MiET) Africa, with support from the SDC, piloted the Schools as Centres of Care and Support (SCCS) programme in two provinces of South Africa. The aim was to demonstrate that schools can be an important source of protection and stability for vulnerable children and youth, and provide food, clean water, and HIV therapy. Based on the successful evaluation of pilots and supported by MiET South Africa presented findings at SADC level, which led to a regional SCCS pilot, implemented in three SADC member states (South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia), in partnership with UNICEF and local NGOs (from 2006 to 2008).

The regional pilot was also a success. In 2008, the SCCS was unanimously adopted by the education ministers of all SADC member states as an **official regional programme** under the name of CSTL (Care and Support for Teaching and Learning). The CSTL was then implemented in the DRC, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland and Zambia, with support from the SDC and initial partners (the SADC Secretariat, MIET Africa and UNICEF) in addition to UNESCO. In 2014, Malawi and Zimbabwe joined the programme. From 2012 onwards, SADC member states, under the guidance of MIET and the SADC Secretariat, drafted and negotiated the SADC Policy Framework for Care and Support on Teaching and Learning. Fifteen ministers of education unanimously adopted the document in 2016. It has since become a guiding document in several national education systems. The framework includes minimum standards for what schools should provide within and beyond their regular mandate and provides guidance on: psychosocial support; safety and protection; water and sanitation; social and welfare services; nutrition; curriculum support; teacher development and support; leadership and structures; health; community involvement; infrastructure and material support. Member states are encouraged to adopt and implement recommendations but remain flexible to adapt them to their context.

From regional to local - In their CSTL national model, individual member states therefore customise the package to the care and support priorities according to their local contexts. Swaziland adopted the content of the policy framework in the national school guideline, INQABA School Programme. Based on INQABA, the school council of Mafutseni, a town in central Swaziland, decided to implement the recommendation to provide one meal per day but opted for breakfast instead of lunch. They also included a policy to stop corporal punishment of children in school. Since then, the school reported an increase in attendance, better results of antiretroviral therapy (ART) and an enhanced overall performance of children in school

From local to regional again - With the signing of the Framework Policy in 2016 by all SADC members, CSTL has moved beyond the seven SDC priority countries (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Swaziland, Lesotho, Mozambique and DRC) and will be integrated into national legislation by Namibia and other countries but without SDC funding support or their own funding. For these countries, SDC interventions tested in its priority countries (both at local and national levels) today provide valuable guiding references. CSTL illustrates how a local programme with promising results went from intervention at local level, to national, to regional and back to local level; impacting the national systems, and potentially reaching millions of children in the region. With a regional approach, even comparatively small donors (in financial terms) like the SDC can successfully engage in policy dialogue, supporting partners that are active regionally to work with SADC member states at regional level for the formulation of regional policies; and encouraging its partners' national offices to adopt policies at national level and to monitor their implementation.



Results in food security

In the domain of food security the objective was to improve resilience, in particular for smallholder farmers, in selected countries. The Swiss programme contributed, among other things, to the formulation of a harmonised SADC seed system (regional framework) ratified by 11 of 16 member states aimed at enhancing production and diversification of certified quality seeds. This increased the accessibility, availability and quality of seeds to households as well as the income of seed producers. 'Post-harvest losses' were reduced by enhanced options for and capacities of beneficiaries. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacities of SADC member states were strengthened through the establishment of national 'vulnerability assessment committees' (VACs). Fourteen out of 16 member states VACs are now functional and guide more accurate responses in crisis situation at SADC and country level.

Main lessons learned in this domain were that there is need to: (1) go beyond seeds; (2) carry on strengthening both formal and informal seed systems at community level; (3) continue coordination and integration of various climate smart resilience building components; and (4) support skills development and income-generation activities for young people.

Results in HIV/AIDS

In the domain of HIV/AIDS the objective was to contribute to the overall goal of reducing HIV/AIDS incidence and vulnerabilities, in particular among children and youth, by focussing on prevention of HIV/AIDS but also on access to care and support. With that focus the SDC's support in and outside schools, involving a broad range of stakeholders from teacher training colleges, traditional chiefs to prison officials, resulted in a reduction of HIV/AIDS incidence. Achievements include the development and adoption of policies and frameworks at SADC level which are currently at different stages of integration into national law; almost 1 million young people have accessed youth-friendly services (HIV testing and counselling), antiretroviral therapy, treatment for other sexually transmitted diseases, and contraceptives. Regarding prevention, 10 million children benefited from care and support services. Approximately 4.5 million young people (aged 10–24) have also been reached with at least one information intervention (social media, cultural events, and campaigns).

The key lessons learned are that (1) a multi-sectoral approach is critical when addressing the HIV/AIDS needs of and services for young people; (2) a long-term commitment nurtures long-term changes; and (3) the SDC's bargaining power is bigger with contributions and its reach is greater.

It also became clear that since the majority of HIV infections are sexually transmitted or are linked to pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding, sexually transmitted infections increase the risk of acquiring or transmitting HIV. Since sexual and reproductive ill health and HIV share root causes, it is of the utmost importance to approach prevention through the more comprehensive angle of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). By joining HIV and SRHR in a way that includes explicit attention to human rights, the structural issues that weaken health promotion, prevention and service delivery and that threaten people's sexual and reproductive wellbeing can better be addressed by governments and civil society (ref. Box 4).

Results in gender and governance mainstreaming

The mainstreaming of gender and governance in programmes (rather than implementing stand-alone programmes) was a clear shift from past approaches. Gender equality received a special focus in the design of the regional strategy for the 2013–17 period as it relates to vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and is central to food production. A Gender Equality and Mainstreaming Plan 2015–18 (GEMP) was developed in 2015 to promote gender equality in programmes and institutions. In the domain of food security, gender inequality was addressed in decision making processes at all levels (i.e. household, community, project and policy), while in HIV/AIDS, gender inequality was addressed by improving access and use of quality services.

While changes related to gender outcomes for the two domains were documented, gender equality monitoring focused primarily on quality assurance, capacity building and knowledge management. However, experiences in gender mainstreaming confirmed that promoting women's participation in decision making (resource allocation, expenditure, market choices) is key for gender equality and that gender inclusive approaches must target both men

Box 4

The age of consent to marriage

Child marriage is wide-spread across the region, with almost 40% of girls married before the age of 18. With a combination of customary and statutory laws in many countries, the age of consent is inconsistent for the majority of countries in the region. Six countries have set the minimum age of consent at 18 or above. In addition, six other countries have differing ages of consent for men and women, with an average of 15 years for women and 18 years for men. The SDC, with its support for regional partners, has been involved in different policy dialogue areas. For example, it has supported the drafting of the Child Marriage Law by the SADC Parliamentary Forum, which was adopted in 2016 by all SADC member states and which is now making it increasingly difficult to marry away girls during their childhood in the whole region. In Southern Africa girls aged 10–24 years are estimated to number 8,793,290¹⁷. A proxy estimation of potential beneficiaries would therefore be 3,517,316 (40% of 8,793,290).

Source: UNFPA, 2017, Harmonizing the Legal Environment for Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

¹⁷ "State of Africa's Population 2017: keeping the rights of girls, adolescents and young women at the centre of Africa's demographic dividend", African Union.

and women, sometimes with specific and separate interventions.

Governance results at regional level cut across most programmes. Participation of smallholder farmers and youth in policy development, programme implementation and enhancing accountability of service providers to stakeholders was reaffirmed. Addressing governance transversally in the two domains, ranging from development of regional policies, strategies, standards and guidelines to adoption and implementation by member states, yielded tangible results at scale and at beneficiary level.

Other results and lessons learned

After the promotion of South-South exchanges for artists and art work for several years, it is now considered necessary to broaden the outreach of the regional arts and culture programme and increase its contribution to development, particularly in the two priority domains of intervention.

One of the most important lessons learned from the review is that efficiency and outreach are improved when working with regional partners (e.g. NGOs like MIET, REPSSI, ACB, Biowatch and international organisations such as UNFPA, WFP) and partners with the capacity to encourage policy change at regional level as well as implementation capacity at

country level. In these cases, programme policy impacts were reached even in target countries without a Swiss office.

The SDC realised that many drivers and opportunities for mitigating HIV/AIDS or improving food security were beyond the sphere of influence of respective sectors, and therefore require a multi-sectoral response. For example, both the integration of water management at all levels (households, national and regional) and better nutrition are key determinants of health and are critical for a sustainable increase in food production and income, and an appropriate adaptation to climate change. Mainstreaming HIV has proven to be one of the most effective mitigation strategies of a multi-sectoral response because smallholder farmers affected by HIV/AIDS have higher nutritional needs and are less productive because of their illness.

The SDC contributed to increased access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for poor households in rural and urban communities in Zimbabwe (remaining bilateral component of the strategy). The SDC also supported the development of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy and Strategy, Public Private Partnerships (PPP) WASH Strategic Framework and the Rural WASH Information Management System.



Chapter 4: Implications for 2018–22

The significant results achieved by the previous strategy, the alignment with the Swiss international cooperation objectives and priorities, the Southern African context and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan 2015–20 inform the regional approach and the strategic focus on two domains of intervention for the Swiss regional programme in Southern Africa (RPSA). Multi-sectoral approaches involving all relevant stakeholders will shape the SDC's engagement in alignment with the 2030 Agenda.

A regional approach and focus on two domains

Switzerland will build on the specific comparative advantage established over the years in the region. Switzerland's long-term development experience in two domains, its expertise and flexibility in mobilising and coordinating complementary instruments (bilateral, humanitarian, multilateral) to address development challenges, a recognition of its neutral donor engagement, and its support for long funding cycles remain critical for mutual trust and fruitful partnerships.

The regional approach will be continued during the 2018–22 period (Box 5). Concentrated geographically, it is complementary to the SDC's global programmes in both domains of intervention and complements funding by other donors (e.g. prevention in HIV versus treatment supported by a majority of donors, or support for both informal and formal seed systems versus formal systems only).

SADC remains the key partner for RPSA and Switzerland's observer status with a view to developing its cooperation with SADC at a more political level will allow the SDC to strengthen its partnerships with the SADC Secretariat and other international development partners in the two priority domains. Institutions and organisations (bilateral, multilateral, NGOs and CSOs) from and established in the region will remain key partners for the implementation of regional interventions, innovation, testing and scaling-up of approaches and for strengthening policy dialogue.

At national level, the SDC will continue to conduct policy dialogue supported by implementing partners and Swiss ambassadors accredited to different

countries in the region, especially for the incorporation of regional policies into national legislation. RPSA will continue to support national administrations and stakeholders in the implementation of such legislation.

Special monitoring and additional flexibility for rapid adjustments

The region's vulnerability to humanitarian crisis, climatic hazards, and circular migration will be monitored through additional fields of observation in country context monitoring. DRR instruments successfully piloted under previous phases will be further developed and institutionalised, and the resilience capacity of countries and individuals for disaster preparedness, response and recovery (e.g. rapid availability of seeds when harvests are lost) will be strengthened. In view of a more responsive and conducive policy environment, the capacity of smallholder farmers and farmers' organisations to voice their concerns and defend their interests in policy processes will be supported.

To address urgent needs, RPSA has the operational and financial flexibility (up to 10% of the RPSA annual budget) to adapt its portfolio and disbursements to sudden context changes requiring specific support in the fields of governance and/or humanitarian aid.

Enhanced focus on young people and innovation

The great number of young, unemployed people in Southern Africa represents an opportunity requiring immediate action to harness its potential. The programme will address this firstly by maintaining its focus on adolescents and young people (ages 10–24) as the main target group and their access to services in the HIV/AIDS domain, and secondly by adding the promotion of income-generating activities for young people (15–35 years old, African Union⁴) along agricultural value chains as a new field of intervention in the food security domain.

Climate change will be considered a rationale for intervention. Mutually reinforcing aspects will be promoted within both domains (e.g. HIV/AIDS aspects in agriculture), and water and nutrition concerns systematically integrated to further improve and sustain people's resilience. Water, sanitation

and hygiene (WASH) will no longer be a bilateral component, but together with nutrition will be considered as part of the enabling environment, as these areas have a cause-and-effect impact and can be addressed while tackling HIV/AIDS. Non-communicable diseases will be addressed in order to safeguard antiretroviral treatment attainments.

Critical to food security, the focus on seeds and successful community seed production systems will be continued but broadened with a view to enhancing crop diversity and communities' adaptive capacities for improved nutrition and adaptation to slow onset events and longer term climatic changes.

Prevention remains critical in HIV/AIDS, but donor support focusses predominantly on treatment. Complementing this funding, the SDC will concentrate on primary prevention. This will be pursued by an increased emphasis on protective behaviour (to reduce new infections) and adherence to treatment for continued viral suppression of those already infected, which is also a preventive measure. Considering that HIV no longer leads to systematic outbreak of AIDS and death and based on strong interlinkages between HIV and sexual and reproductive health, the use of an SRH&R approach will ensure that prevention will be addressed in a more holistic and sustainable manner.

Stronger coordination with other Swiss actors

RPSA will continue to facilitate coordination of instruments of other Swiss government offices. In order to exploit synergies, concrete areas for mutual learning have been identified among the SDC's GPs, HA and HSD. This will further improve context monitoring, support evidence-based policy dialogue and increase Swiss visibility. Links between SDC programmes in Addis Ababa, Dar es Salam, Harare, Maputo and the SDC head office in Bern will be intensified to leverage synergies between SADC and the African Union for Africa for enhanced policy work and for Africa-wide programmes.

SDC partnerships with the private sector (e.g. farmer-led seed companies, micro-insurances) will be further explored and, if productive, strengthened.

Transversal themes

Achieving gender equality and improvements in governance will continue to be central to this strategy. Gender equality will be a priority at programme and institutional level and three of the most important dimensions of good governance (non-discrimination, participation, accountability) will be at the forefront. Climate change smart approaches will be used in programme design and implementation in order to address the specific vulnerabilities.



Box 5

From the region to the continent

SADC member states play an important role in leveraging HIV/SRHR and food security related policy issues in larger organisations that cover the whole region.

In HIV/SRHR, SDC partners transfer advocacy and policy development insights from SADC to the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union (AU); and vice versa. Recognised for their competence and effectiveness, these two partners can thereby also raise sensitive issues such as child marriage, comprehensive sexual education, SRHR, and ages of consent in all three of these African bodies, propose ways to address them and call for action.

SDC partners in food security follow the same logic, working in the region but influencing the continent. In agriculture, the aims and objectives of SADC, the AU and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NePAD) are closely aligned. As a result, the three structures coordinate their work to allow combined and complementary efforts.

Under this strategy, the SDC will continue to support SADC in its coordinating and leveraging role and a working plan will be developed to increase exchanges with other relevant multilateral agencies.

Chapter 5: Strategic orientation for 2018–22

The overall goal of the Swiss Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2018–22 is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and vulnerability in the SADC region by increasing resilience for enhanced food security and reducing new HIV infections.

The forthcoming strategy is aligned with the Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020 and Vision 2030, contributing to four of its seven strategic objectives: access to resources and services; promotion of sustainable economic growth; preventing and managing the consequences of crisis and disasters, and of fragility and gender equality strengthening.

This strategy follows a two-pronged 'regional approach' that, firstly, strengthens SADC's normative role in policy setting at regional level, thereby incentivising countries' adoption and implementation of policies. Secondly, it also assures that successful local initiatives in SADC member countries impact national policies, standards and guidelines etc. and inspire and influence SADC regional policy setting and reach scale (potentially millions of beneficiaries in several countries as in the case of the abolition of child marriage, ref. box 4).

The SDC has developed three potential scenarios for the duration of the strategy (Annex 2). RPSA is based on the most likely scenario (scenario 1) in which countries will remain stable even though some of the upcoming elections¹⁸ may lead to unrest (DRC, South Africa and Zimbabwe). The underlying hypothesis is that increased resilience in food security for smallholder households and ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic are significant drivers for poverty reduction in Southern Africa.

Geographic concentration with a regional outreach

While policy influencing work will continue at regional and national levels, implementation of programmes at national level will henceforth focus on the seven countries of the SDC SENAP Division¹⁹: five countries (Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland) under the classification for Southern African Region in the Dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020, and two countries (Mozambique and Tanzania) with country offices from the bilateral aid. In view of geographic concentration Lesotho and Swaziland will receive lower financial support over the coming years as compared to the past. Needs in food security and HIV/AIDS nevertheless remain tremendous in these two small countries, where very few development aid organisations are present. The intention is thus that these two and other SADC countries continue to benefit from RPSA through policy influencing and adoption and domestication of policies promoted. (Table 1, Annex 5).

Domains of intervention

The overall goal is to contribute to the reduction of poverty and vulnerability in the SADC region by increasing resilience for food security and reducing new HIV infections (Results Framework in Annex 3). With its portfolio, the SDC will help to reduce food insecurity by promoting sustainable agriculture, youth employment and DRR; and to fight HIV/AIDS by improving prevention and viral suppression.

Domain 1: Food Security

The objective of SDC efforts in the food security domain is to increase resilience in food security for smallholder households in the SADC region.

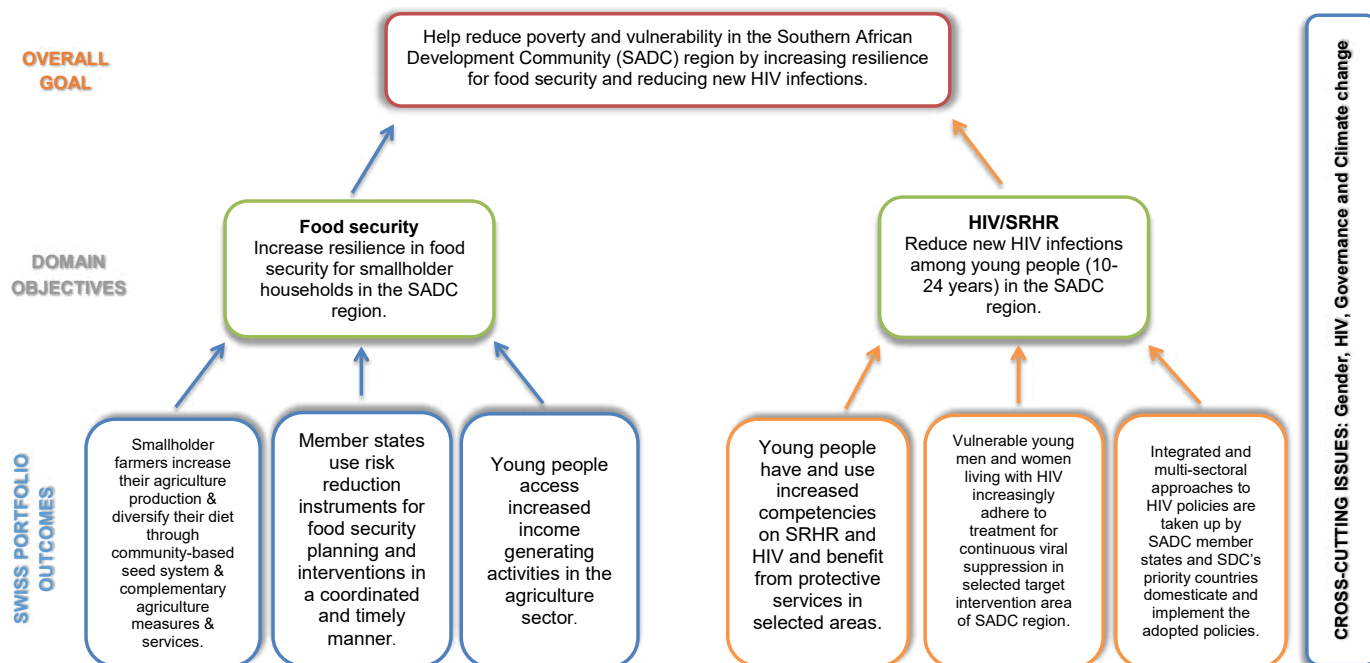
The expected strategic outcomes contributing to this objective are:

Outcome 1: Smallholder farmers increase their agricultural production and diversify their diet through community-based seed systems and complementary agriculture measures and services that are climate smart

Enhanced access to diversified seeds and planting material will improve production and availability of nutritious food in the region. Seed producers' access to good-quality seed sources, i.e. from in-

18 Botswana: 2019; Democratic Republic of Congo : 2018 ; Madagascar: 2018; Mozambique: 2019; Namibia: 2019; South Africa: 2019; Zambia: 2021; Zimbabwe 2018.

19 Southern Africa, East and North Africa, Occupied Palestinian Territory



Swiss Regional Strategy for Southern Africa 2018–2022 at a glance.

ternational and national research centres, will be facilitated by RPSA and formal and informal community-based seed systems strengthened and scaled up. Smallholder farming communities' resilience will be strengthened with improved availability, diversity and use of crop seeds adapted to the changing climate complemented by sustainable crop management practices and better access to advisory services.

Outcome 2: Member states use risk reduction instruments for food security planning and interventions in a coordinated and timely manner

Southern Africa is prone to repeated climate-change induced hazards adversely affecting its population. Vulnerability assessments are critical to informed planning and response to ensure food, water and nutrition security. RPSA will support the institutionalisation and strengthening of vulnerability assessment committees (VACs) and the use of the vulnerability assessment and analysis (VAA) at national and regional level. The dissemination of comprehensive and locally adapted disaster risk reduction instruments (e.g. micro-insurances) will be complemented by innovative approaches that enhance communities' adaptive capacities to better cope with slow onset events (e.g. droughts) and long-term shifts (e.g. rain patterns) induced by climate change. In case of major disasters (drought, flood, pests) it will also contribute to the emergency response.

Outcome 3: Young people have access to increased income-generating activities in the agriculture sector

More adequate technical and social skills including literacy/numeracy skills enhance young people's

ability for (self-) employment and income generation. Agriculture will remain the most important sector providing employment and income to more than 60% of the population in the region, where 6 million young people join the labour force every year with scant prospect of employment. The Swiss programme will identify and promote promising skills development initiatives for young people in agriculture and related value-chains.

Domain 2: HIV/SRHR

For the HIV/SRHR domain, the objective is to reduce new HIV infections among young people (10–24 years old) in the SADC region.

An accelerated HIV/AIDS response in the next few years is crucial in order to halt and reverse the epidemic. Primary prevention is the most cost-effective way and treatment as prevention is an additional measure. An integrated approach whereby HIV is linked to SRHR and addressed through a multi-sectoral approach enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIV response and allows addressing the multifaceted causes of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The expected strategic outcomes contributing to this objective are:

Outcome 1: Young people have increased competencies on SRHR and HIV and benefit from protective services

With the objective of empowering young people to adopt protective behaviour, RPSA will facilitate systemic changes to ensure that the relevant institutions and service providers have the capacity to deliver comprehensive information and youth friendly services in SRHR and HIV.

Outcome 2: Vulnerable young men and women living with HIV increasingly adhere to treatment for continuous viral suppression.

Youth friendly HIV/SRHR policies, safe schools, welcoming health clinics, and social protection systems are some of the prerequisites to ensure young people's adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). The regional programme will continue to foster such conducive environments. It will also support research on multi-sectoral approaches (linking education, health and social protection) to keep young people on ART.

Outcome 3: Integrated and multi-sectoral approaches to HIV policies are taken up by SADC member states, and the SDC's focus countries adopt and implement respective policies.

RPSA and its partner organisations will (a) strengthen SADC's secretariat capacities on HIV/AIDS through technical assistance and (b) facilitate the domestication and implementation of the policies already adopted by SADC. SDC will also suggest new agenda items (e.g. engaging boys and men, harmonisation of age of consent) for international forums organised under the leadership of the SADC Secretariat and will participate in the deliberations.

Transversal themes

Women's participation and voice in decision making, and access to services in agriculture will be increased at all levels (i.e. household, community, project and policy) through systematic promotion of gender equality in SDC programmes, including capacity building among implementing partners where necessary.

In the HIV/SRHR domain, gender inequalities will be addressed by promoting and ensuring equal access to and utilisation of quality services for boys and girls, young men and young women. Changes in gender relations, attitudes and mindset resulting from interventions will be monitored and documented. The SDC acknowledges the importance of the role played by boys/young men in improving their own sexual and reproductive health in addition to that played by girls/young women and will give it due consideration in programming.

HIV/SRHR will be mainstreamed in food security activities. Initiatives that reduce the burden of labour for people living with HIV and those improving their nutrition will be promoted.

Governance and accountability to beneficiaries in food security will be improved by supporting participation of farmers, farmers' support organisations and stakeholders in policy formulation, decision-making and programme implementation. Capacity building of oversight bodies and service providers will lead to improved accountability, trans-

parency and participation in service delivery. The strategy maintains the flexibility to address governance aspects which are crucial to enabling the development framework in the priority countries of the RPSA through stand-alone projects.

Other mutually reinforcing aspects and arts and culture

Gender and governance (for both domains) and HIV/AIDS (in food security) are explicitly covered transversally in the Result Framework (RF) with specific outcomes and indicators. Youth will be integrated in indicators and climate change adaptation at outcome level of the food security domain (Swiss contribution level). Water and nutrition concerns will systematically be integrated and addressed at output level.

The Regional Arts and Culture programme will continue to focus on fruitful South-South exchanges among artists and work in the Southern African Region in order to promote its artistic and cultural identity. It will also foster initiatives connecting the creative work of a younger generation of artists to development issues related to the two main domains (e.g. artists involved in fighting HIV/SRHR). Its outreach will be broadened and its contribution to development will be monitored.

Finally, the SDC will enhance its visibility by elaborating and implementing a communication and visibility strategy and guidelines for its partners, including Swiss actors.

Chapter 6: Programme management and implementation

The SDC team based in Harare, in close coordination with the embassies of the region, is responsible for the development, implementation and quality assurance of the RPSA programme.

FDFA internal coordination

Close links are established with the integrated embassies in Dar es Salaam and Maputo for policy dialogue and project follow-up. A plan for stronger coordination, complementarities and synergies with country programmes will be established, the main foci being seed systems, social accountability mechanisms in health and agriculture, and policy dialogue on SRHR. In Maputo the focus will continue to be on linking humanitarian aid and development instruments, while cooperation with Dar es Salaam will focus on youth employment in agriculture.

Areas for mutual learning and leveraging synergies have been identified with the SDC's GP (Food Security, Health and Water), HA and the HSD, including ways to scale up successful approaches. Since the region remains vulnerable to humanitarian crises, the programme will retain its flexibility to adapt where necessary (rapid response with HA in a normal development context).

In countries where HSD is present, analysis of context and its implications for Swiss activities will be undertaken jointly. Under the current set-up and in agreement with Swiss representations in the region, context monitoring and policy dialogue will also be enhanced by involving the embassies in the region and by making best use of the accreditation of Switzerland as regional observer to SADC.

This enhanced and concerted effort will improve context monitoring, support evidence-based policy dialogue at national (priority countries), regional, continental and global levels and continuously promote programmatic innovation. It will also increase Swiss visibility in the seven RPSA focus countries.

Aid modalities for implementation

Aid modalities will follow set priorities. However, with a view to achieving gains in economies of scale and impact, a flexible approach will be adopted to ensure that strategic alliances can be created or joined, and opportunities for scaling-up,

policy dialogue, innovations and other alternatives (e.g. humanitarian or political instruments) can be seized. Conflict Sensitive Programme Management (CSPM) will be applied throughout programme implementation and specifically for the context analyses and monitoring. Gender equality principles will be followed, recognising that women and men often have different needs and priorities and face different constraints. Gender analyses will inform decisions, participation of women as well as men throughout the planning cycles will be ensured, and their respective priorities and needs systematically integrated and taken into account from implementation to policy dialogue.

Switzerland will continue to apply a mix of modalities (mandates, contributions and trust funds) for aid delivery, based on the most appropriate choice, on a case-by-case basis. This will allow the required flexibility to address the very different realities presented in the three possible scenarios. The SDC will support multilateral funds and international agencies to work at global level (GFATM, UNAIDS, World Bank) and coordinate efforts with global programmes in the region (UNFPA, WFP). Wherever appropriate it will cooperate with SDC core funded multilateral agencies in the region such as the AfDB, FAO, IFAD, CGIAR, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WB and WFP; and together with the SADC Secretariat continue to improve donor coordination.

Financial resources

Under the framework of this regional strategy, the source of funding comes solely from the SDC, with a total budget allocation of CHF 135 million over five years. The annual budget will increase after the Federal Administration's finance stabilisation period (end of 2019), reflected by an allocation of CHF 26 million for 2018 and CHF 27 million for the following years.

Table 2 shows the strategic allocation per domain, differing only slightly from the previous strategy (46% for each priority domain and 8% for other activities). The portfolio line (in italics) indicates the progressive release of funds from closing projects to be allocated to the project portfolio of the new strategy. Funds of the budget line 'other' interventions include complementary projects not attributed to the two domains (including small-scale projects, culture and governance). These budget items are meant to allow flexibility for humanitarian aid inter-

ventions, should the context rapidly deteriorate and impact the region.

Resources will be earmarked for each theme and be primarily allocated in countries where Switzerland pursues development cooperation policy objectives (Annex 5).

Table 2: Indicative budget and portfolio development (in CHF million)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		Total
HIV/AIDS & SRHR	15,153	12,356	8,740	7,600	5,900	62,860	46%
<i>Portfolio dev. HIV</i>	0	700	3,410	4,000	5,000		
Food security	9,217	7,773	6,545	5,960	3,000	61,020	46%
<i>Portfolio dev. FS</i>	774	4,500	6,100	6,750	10,400		
Other interventions	855	800	800	800	800	10,120	8%
<i>Portfolio Other</i>	0	870	1,405	1,890	1,900		
Budget	26,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	134,000	100%

Human Resources

Human resources, learning, knowledge and innovation management are a central aspect of integrated embassy performance. Although thematic and administrative competences and the size of the current team (four expatriates and six regional programme officers) in Harare are considered appropriate for the implementation of RPSA 2018–22, some additional expertise will be required for instance in job creation and youth self-employment. A junior professional officer (JPO) position at the embassy in

Harare will also enhance the office's capacities at regional level in the field of DRR and climate change adaptation, and a secondment to SADC or to a multilateral agency based in the region will be considered.

Swiss and regional programme staff will participate in the SDC's global knowledge networks, taking advantage of training opportunities ensuring skill development and innovation.



Chapter 7: Monitoring and Steering

Focus on monitoring at regional level and at national level

The monitoring of the regional strategy is an ongoing process of periodically gathering, analysing and documenting information to ensure progress (Annex 4 & 6). Results are used to assess and report progress (accountability); to learn (capitalisation of lessons); as well as monitor the effectiveness and relevance of the interventions and make informed decisions (steering).

The monitoring of the regional strategy takes place at three levels of observation

1. Regional context: To monitor relevant changes at regional level, a conflict sensitive MERV (Monitoring System for Development-Relevant changes) has been established. It is possible that in some priority countries the context may change faster and more often than anticipated, with more consequences than envisaged (worst-case scenario). Context monitoring is an integral part of the strategy monitoring system and a key instrument to assess the necessity for rapid adaptation: developments are discussed every three months at programme, regional and country levels. For each priority country, a programme manager ensures close monitoring of the context. In addition, to better assess risks, a meeting is held periodically (once a year or more often if necessary) with Swiss humanitarian and development partners operating in the region (e.g. ICRC, IOM).

2. SDC programme results – from Swiss portfolio outcomes to wider regional ones: The SDC monitors results at the operational level (Swiss projects and programmes) to keep track of progress. The SDC's primary instruments are partners' progress reports and dialogue (including field visits), end of phase reports, and sometimes case studies or beneficiaries' assessments.

These results are incorporated into the Result Framework (RF) of the SC strategy. The RF presents the structure of the regional strategy in tabular form (Swiss portfolio outcomes, contribution of the Swiss programme and regional development outcomes). The indicators are chosen to measure progress towards regional level outcomes. Aggregated reference indicators (ARIs) cover specific areas of each domain to allow the SDC to communicate achievements in different countries, particularly in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Finally, management and performance results are also part of the result frameworks for each domain (see Annex 3).

3. The SDC's portfolio management and performance:

The programme portfolio will be managed with critical self-assessment, including continuous cross-checking of relevance and emerging trends, and openness to opportunities and innovation. Management decisions that have a direct influence on results and the performance of the portfolio are monitored with specific instruments: the Internal Control System (ICS), the Office Management Report, the Gender Mainstreaming Plan and monitoring of the financial reporting. These are the basis for an evidence-based dialogue between the SDC head office and the field office in Harare.

Annual reports: main channel of internal communication between the embassy in Harare and the SDC head office

On the basis of the information drawn from these different monitoring levels, annual reports (the main instrument for operational accountability towards the head office) are formulated by the SDC team. They review the main components of the implementation of the regional strategy (monitoring, overall assessment of performance and steering decisions), and set priorities for the forthcoming year. Annual reports are presented and discussed yearly with head office and also provide inputs for reporting to the Swiss Parliament.

Quality of data

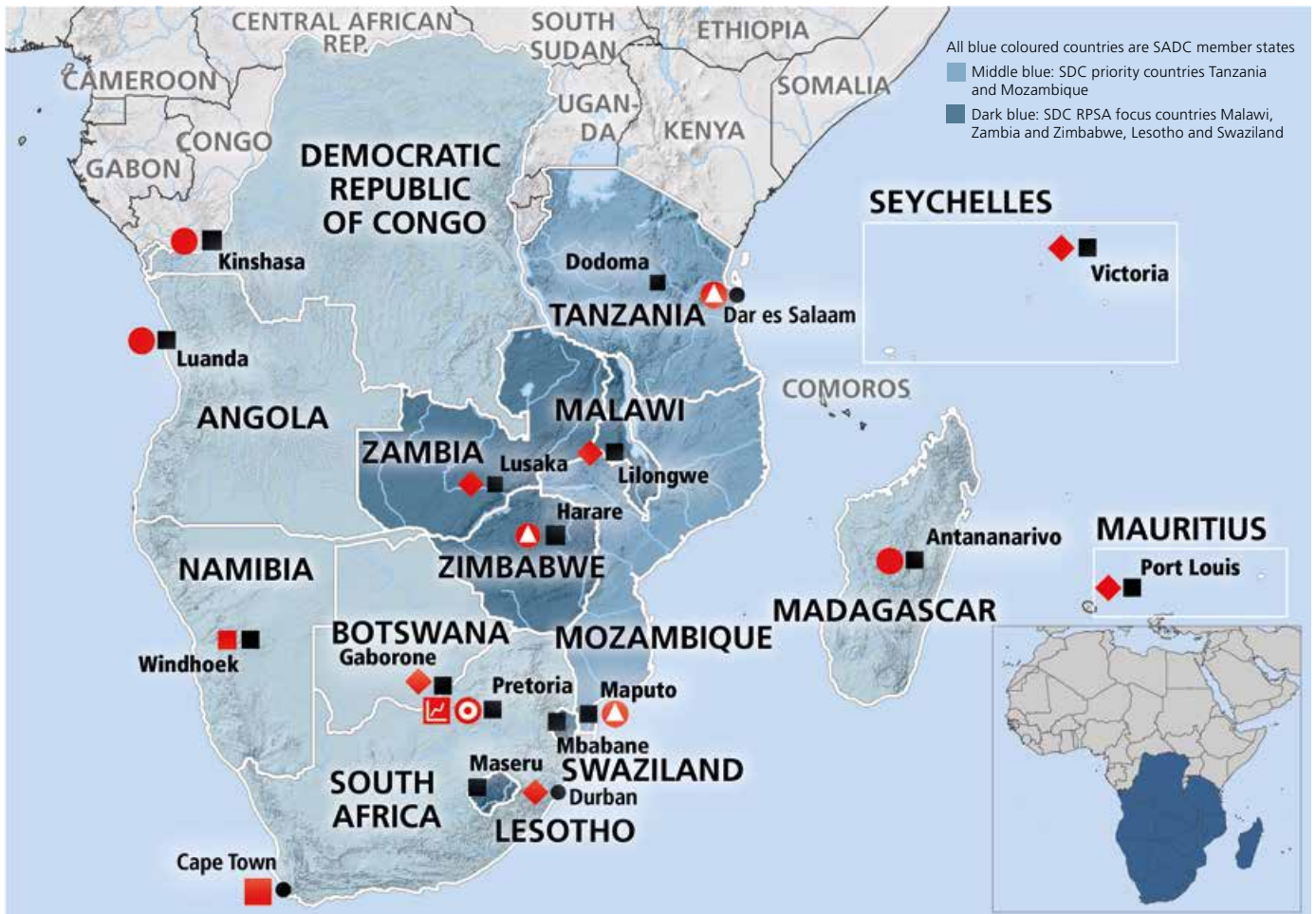
The availability of good quality data is critical to ensure reliable result statements. The reference base for all indicators will therefore be set by the end of 2018²⁰. Because the SDC cannot generate a range of different types of data on its own, it will exchange and jointly analyse data with other actors, drawing on diverse sources of information. The results of joint qualitative analyses, participatory assessments, and reports produced by international organisations and local NGOs will be important additional sources of information.

Data will where possible be disaggregated by sex, age and socio-economic background as well as region.

A substantial number of other management aspects are not included in the monitoring concept, but are addressed in a yearly Office Management Report. Should the worst case scenario materialise, the monitoring system will include operational safety considerations (e.g. security as an additional pillar for management).

²⁰ Most are already available; see result framework Annex 3)

Annexes



Swiss representations

- Embassy
- ▲ Embassy with international cooperation division
- ⊙ Embassy with regional consular center
- Consulate general
- ▲ Cooperation office
- 🏢 Swiss business hub
- ◆ Honorary representation

- Capital
- City

FDFA, STS Geoservices

Credits: CGIAR-CSL, GeoNames.org, Natural Earth
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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by Switzerland.

Annex 1: Key indicators per country in the SADC region

	RPSA countries							
	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Swaziland	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe	
Population (million)	2.1	17.2	28.0	1.3	53.5	16.2	15.6	
GDP per capita (USD)	2517	1113	1116	7930	2510	3626	1688	
Poverty (% population below 1.9 USD)	57.7	71.0	68.7	42.0	46.6	64.4	21.4	
Gini coefficient (%)	54.2	46.1	45.6	51.5	37.8	55.6	43.2	
Gender inequality Index (%)	0.55	0.61	0.574	0.566	0.544	0.526	0.540	
HIV/AIDS prevalence (%)	22.7	9.1	10.5	28.8	4.7	12.9	14.7	
Food insecurity 2016/2017* (million)	0.7	6.7	2.0	6.4	0.4	1.0	4.1	
Under/unemployment (%)	27.5	6,7	22.3	25.6	3.2	10.7	9.3	
FDI (% of GDP)	4.3	2.2	25.3	-3.0	4.4	7.8	3	
ODA (% of GNI)	4	15.8	12.6	2.0	5.6	3.8	5.8	
HDI	0.497	0.476	0.418	0.541	0.531	0.579	0.516	

FDI Foreign direct investments and inflows
 GDP Gross domestic product
 GNI Gross national income
 HDI Human development index
 ODA net official development assistance received

Source: UNDP 2016; *except for food insecurity (Source: SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Synthesis Report 2017)

Annex 2: Scenarios–current trends

1. Most likely scenario

Political	Economic	Social	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance crisis in several countries (Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, etc.) are weakening the political structure/system; state-society relations are strained, with lack of trust in institutions and government; • Upcoming presidential elections in Zimbabwe (2018), South Africa (2019) and Mozambique (2019) will most probably be highly contentious and could lead to civil protests and local unrest; • SADC has convening power and leverage with respect to political issues but lacks enforcing power and institutional strength and reliance; • Donors withhold funds related to some countries due to concerns about political situation, corruption cases and/or donors' budget constraints (Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe); • Civil society organisations tend to be weak in the region and lack support from governments (except in South Africa) or institutional support from SADC. They mostly play a marginal role; • China has a clear political cooperation action plan with Africa that includes high-level visits and dialogue, consultation and cooperation mechanisms as well as exchanges between legislatures, consultative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Republic of South Africa remains the economic engine of the region; • Several countries suffer from a narrow economic basis, relying mainly on the extractive industry and a small number of commodities that are susceptible to external shocks (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Zambia). Economic growth suffers from reduced global demand for minerals and metals and also adverse weather conditions impacting agricultural production; • Foreign direct investments face a downturn due to weak commitment to rule of law; • Most countries face energy deficit due to insufficient power infrastructure and failures; power shortages have a negative impact on businesses and prevent/slow down development towards industrialisation (as planned by SADC). • Decline of SACU (South African Customs Union) revenues from 23% to 17 % impact smaller economies of SACU members (Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana); • The main donors in the region are the US, the UK and the EU. Brexit and the development policies pursued by the new US administration may negatively impact support and aid policies in the region; • Currencies in the region fluctuate and have depreciated due to political instability and a shrinking economy; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty eradication is at the top of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) agenda but remains one of the greatest challenges in the region, with approximately half of the population living on less than USD 1 a day; • Every year, 6.3 million young people enter the labour market; by 2030, they will be 9.2 million per year. Within the next 40 years the region's population will have grown to over 400 million. This substantial change in the scale of population growth will also increase the number of poor people; • The consequences of climate change lead to an increase in the vulnerability of households, including food insecurity, malnutrition, difficulty in accessing water and communicable diseases; • Rural areas are characterised by high rates of poverty, high unemployment and poor access to services (access to healthcare, water and land); • Increase in migration: economic decline in the region results in an influx of people to stronger ones (South Africa, Botswana) which can cause social tensions (such as xenophobic attacks against foreigners in South Africa); • Rural-urban dynamics are circular and migration remains crucial and adaptable to livelihood changes in urban areas (cities can attract but not retain rural population); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of climate change in the region are increasingly considered the norm by states and the population; • Agriculture, health and water remain sectors particularly vulnerable to climate change; • Not all states have the capacity, means and infrastructure to adapt and respond sufficiently quickly.

bodies, political parties and local governments. ²⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reform/ownership remain unresolved key issues in several countries (Zimbabwe, Malawi, Swaziland) and affect the economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern Africa remains the region with the highest prevalence of HIV / AIDS in the world; this has profound human welfare, economic and social impacts; the capacity of governments to respond is often insufficient.
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NB: Major regional trends will be reviewed as part of the MERV. If they diverge from what is anticipated in scenario 1, adaptation measures will be considered under scenarios 2 (best case) and 3 (worst case) presented in detail below. For the analysis starting at country level, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Lesotho and Mozambique are identified as most vulnerable.

2. Improving scenario

Political	Economic	Social	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After an institutional reform SADC becomes a stronger institution and can play a leading role in the region; Countries manage to realign with democratic values and practices and uphold the rule of law; Populations regain confidence in their governments and institutions; Number of conflicts and/or political tensions (Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe) have decreased; Civil society gains more power and greater voice in political and social processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The region recovers economically; demand for metals and minerals increases and countries diversify their revenue base; Aid flows from donors and development finance institutions increase; public and private investors increase FDI. Private sector is strengthened and able to create gainful employment. The informal economy decreases. Diversification of energy and power generation (e.g. solar power) are prioritised and comprehensively pursued to increase investments; Strong and sustainable industrialisation takes place as planned by SADC. Currencies regain value and credibility; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth employment is prioritised in the governments' policies in the region and at SADC level; Education improves and adequate skills development is provided; Increased resilience (due to adequate governments' policies and institutions) reduces the negative effects of El Niño-type phenomenon for smallholder farmers; Concerns of people from rural areas are included in government policies and their specific demands are addressed (e.g. in terms of access to services and goods); HIV/AIDS prevalence is reduced thanks to concerted efforts (foreign aid, government policies, media campaigns, community work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite changing climate patterns, countries in the region are able to prevent, plan and mitigate climate effects by means of targeted policies, structures and management.

Adaptation needed:

a) HIV/SRHR:

- Given an improved overall political, economic and social situation, efforts in the HIV/SRHR domain aim to ensure that young people continue to benefit fully from the progress achieved, in particular regarding access to youth friendly HIV and SRHR services.
- The SDC increases its support to institutions and service providers that provide comprehensive information and youth friendly services in SRHR/HIV (to empower young people to adopt protective behaviour) and thereby scale-up and accelerate efforts.

- The SDC monitors the effects of the better economic and social situation of young people, particularly in terms of possible increased mobility, protective behaviour, continued treatment and gender relations.
 - Targets of relevant indicators (number of young people tested, under treatment and virally suppressed) are increased.
 - At policy level, the focus transfers to accelerating the implementation of the adopted main frameworks on child marriage, psychosocial support, care and support for teaching and learning. Additional emphasis is also put on finalising the harmonised policies on age of consent in the SADC and ESA region.
- b) Food security
- Boost/increase the role of governmental extension services and the private sector in the seed system to enhance the performance of the seed system.
 - Scale-up successful agriculture/seed initiatives that also focus on youth employability.
 - As the share contributed by governments to NVACs is expected to increase, the SDC could reduce its contribution to programme areas.
 - At policy level, encourage governments to include all stakeholders in policy dialogue.

3. Worst Case Scenario

Political	Economic	Social	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability in the region increases to an unexpected level; • High level of social unrest and/or political repression in one or several SDC priority countries affecting the region as a whole. • Inability of SADC to manage the situation; SADC has convening power but lacks resources and constraining power to respond to the political instability; • Conflicts and tensions over resources increase within countries and/or between countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC receives much less support from donors and lacks means to play economic role; • The external financing environment is markedly tighter and far less supportive; Reduced assistance from the US and UK negatively impacts the region; • Economic situation deteriorates further and currencies continue to depreciate due to failure of diversification away from dependence on small number of economic sectors; • Dependence on natural resources makes nearly half of the countries in the region highly vulnerable to declining commodity prices; • Inequalities grow within and between countries; • South Africa is no longer an economic engine in the region and is unable to absorb migrant workers from other countries in the region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service delivery worsens due to lack of funds and state institutions become ineffective; • Increasing levels of violent protest, coupled with large populations of young unemployed people; • Unemployment increases, potentially leading to massive migration of youth and deteriorating conditions for those remaining behind. • HIV/AIDS remains prevalent, epidemics spread and new epidemic breaks out, accompanied by increases in poverty; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated exceptional shocks (El Niño-type phenomenon, drought, floods, pests) have devastating effects (high food insecurity and water shortages);

Adaptation needed:

a) HIV/SRHR:

The SDC's HIV/SRHR domain and partners step up efforts to guarantee minimum access to preventive education and relevant SRHR services.

Provision of services, in particular regarding access to preventive measures and continued treatment moves to the forefront of the response.

Thus, the SDC and its partners shift to a humanitarian response mode assuring, as much as possible, that the HIV epidemic will not rebound in full force, catalysed by weakened young people.

Targets are lowered to realistic levels in terms of reach and service delivery.

At policy level, the SDC and its partners continuously remind governments of the frameworks they have signed and commitments they have made to enable young people to protect themselves from infections and to adhere to treatment if already infected.

b) Food security:

- The SDC's FS domain and partners will focus on maintaining smallholder households' resilience to external shocks through diverse means, as and when appropriate:
 - in enhancing DRR through the promotion of risk sharing, insurance and other financial mechanisms
 - in shifting its programmes towards social protection through grant support for food and inputs
 - in shifting to a humanitarian response mode with direct seed distribution programmes and/or food distribution as well as school feeding programmes
- At policy level, the SDC and its partners enter into dialogue with SADC and governments to ensure they contribute/improve social protection for their citizens.

Annex 3: The Results Framework

A. Results framework for food security domain

Overall domain objective: increased resilience in food security for smallholder households in the SADC region		
Swiss portfolio outcomes	Contribution of Swiss programme	Country development outcomes
<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Smallholder farmers increase their agriculture production and productivity and diversify their diet through community-based seed system and complementary agriculture measures and services.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 ARI FS4: % annual yield increase for specific crops (kg/ha) by yy small farmers supported (M/F)</p> <p>Baseline 2016: kg/ha for crop 1; kg/ha for crop 2 (TBD by Oct. 2017)</p> <p>Target value (2018-22): TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: project reports</p> <p>1.2 Number of smallholder farmers using diverse and adapted seeds and planting materials promoted through supported Swiss initiatives (M/F)</p> <p>Baseline 2017: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Target value 2022: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: Project reports</p> <p>1.3 Number of households with increased incomes through selling their produce, (M/F)</p> <p>Baseline 2016: USD 466.50 average per farmer</p> <p>Target value: 25% income increase by end 2022</p> <p>Source: project reports</p>	<p>Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to adapted diversified seeds and planting material leads to improved production and availability of nutritious food • Resilience of smallholder farming systems is enhanced to cope with climate change through adapted seeds and improved crop management practices • Switzerland contributes to strengthening and scaling up community-based seed systems (formal and informal) • Switzerland facilitates access to seed sources of international and national research centres. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smallholder farmers have secured access to land and water • Smallholder farmers are aware of the need to adapt to changing climate conditions • Smallholder farmers are interested in engaging in innovative alternative farming practices (agro-ecology, conservation agriculture) • Households are willing to change food habits due to changing climate conditions and to diversify their diet 	<p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>Ensure stable and sustainable availability, access and utilisation of food (SADC Food and Security Strategy 2015-2025, para. 3.3 (iv))</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 Per capita cereal production in SADC region and selected countries</p> <p>Baseline average 2012-17: available for diverse crops</p> <p>Target value: TBD by Oct. 2017</p> <p>Source: SADC RVAA, Synthesis Report 2016.</p> <p>1.2 Prevalence of stunting in the SADC region</p> <p>Baseline 2015: 36.7%</p> <p>Target value: below 20% as per WHO guidelines.</p> <p>Source: ReSAKSS (Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System), 2017, for SADC countries.</p> <p>1.3 Maize and sugar beans yields (tonnes/ha) in the SADC region</p> <p>Baseline 2015: 2.2 tonne/ha</p> <p>Target value (SADC): Yields in target countries above the 2015 baseline</p>

<p>1.4 Households dietary diversity* score Baseline 2016: 4.8 Target value: 6 by 2022 Source: Food Consumption survey report, Feb. 2017, VAA reports.</p> <p>*Dietary diversity score: The number of different food groups consumed is calculated in order to better reflect a good quality diet; the minimal threshold is 6 food groups out of 12; IFPR, WFP and FAO use it as indicator of food security.</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeated climate related shocks in the region affect the production of seeds and food • Governments lack the political will to support farmer-led seed systems. 	<p>Source: ReSAKSS (Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System), 2017, for maize, for SADC countries; SADC Agriculture Information Management System (AIMS) for sugar beans.</p>
<p>Outcome 2: Member states use risk reduction instruments for food security planning and interventions in a coordinated and timely manner</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1 NVAC annual assessment costs are fully covered by domestic resources by 2020 (Source: SADC RVAA strategic plan, 2017-21)</p> <p>Baseline 2016: 60% of VAC and VAA costs are covered by domestic budget in RPSA priority countries Target value 2021: 100% VAC and VAA costs are fully covered by domestic budget in RPSA target countries by 2020</p> <p>Source: SADC RVAA strategic plan, 2017-21.</p> <p>2.2 Number of emerging issues (Urban VAA; integrating nutrition, HIV and gender; market assessments) integrated by each NVAC into its annual assessments</p>	<p>Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Information from vulnerability assessments is central to planning and response to effects of climate induced hazards.</i> • <i>Dissemination of comprehensive disaster risk reduction instruments is critical to ensure food, water and nutrition security.</i> • <i>Switzerland contributes to the institutionalisation of VAC and utilisation of the VAA.</i> • <i>In the event of major disasters (drought, flood, pests) Switzerland will contribute to the emergency response</i> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The VACs include relevant multi-sectoral stakeholders (health, agriculture, social development, civil society, UN) • Member states continue to ensure the institutionalisation of VACs and utilisation of VAAs • Severe weather-induced natural disasters occur every five to six years 	<p>Outcome 2: Reduced social and economic vulnerability in the context of food, nutrition and water security (Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015-2020 and Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) on IWRM 2016-2020)</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1 Percentage of food insecure households in the Southern African region Baseline 2016/17 season: 13.6% (39.8 million) Target value: TBD by Oct. 2017</p> <p>Source: SADC RVAA strategic plan, 2017-21; WFP/OCHA reports</p> <p>2.2 RVAC functional and SADC institutionalising RVAA</p>

<p>Baseline 2016: 5 NVACs piloted two emerging issues in their annual assessments.</p> <p>Target value 2021: Two emerging issues integrated by NVACs of RPSA target countries Source: SADC RVAA strategic plan (2017-21)</p> <p>2.3 ARI HA5: Number of persons (M/F) benefitting from locally implemented DRR measures - disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline 2016: 5,281 households reached with weather-based insurance</p> <p>Target value 2022: 22,000 households targeted with weather-based insurance Source: project reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Such events do not stretch out over two consecutive years Given the operating environment in the region (climate, economic) insurance companies will continue to provide services <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politicisation of tools and processes of data collection and information could lead to inappropriate use Mismatch between farmers' expectations and insurance index results 	<p>Baseline 2016: RVAA not yet institutionalised within SADC Secretariat</p> <p>Target value 2021: Dedicated and funded RVAA unit within SADC Secretariat</p> <p>Source: SADC RVAA strategic plan, 2017-21. Qualitative description of the institutional process – on an annual basis</p> <p>2.3 Number of NVAC annual assessments demonstrating linkages with national early warning systems, contingency and/or DRR strategies by 2020</p> <p>Baseline 2016: None of the annual assessments is linked with national early warning systems, contingency and/or DRR strategies.</p> <p>Target value 2021: 10 NVAC assessments Source: SADC RVAA strategic plan, 2017-21.</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Young people have access to increased income-generating activities in the agriculture sector</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1 ARI E1: Number of young people (M/F) with increased income in a) agriculture: crop cultivation and livestock farming, and b) small and middle-sized enterprises (SME) linked to the agricultural sector</p> <p>Baseline 2018 and target 2022: TBD by end of 2018 Source: project reports</p> <p>3.2 Number of initiatives initiated and managed by young entrepreneurs (M/F) in the agriculture sector, disaggregated by type of enterprise (agriculture production, nurseries, seed production, agro-dealing, processing, marketing, advisory services....)</p>	<p>Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.3 million young people enter the labour market each year; the figure will be 9.2 million in 2030 Agriculture will remain an important sector providing employment and income to over 60% of population in the region. Switzerland will identify and promote promising initiatives for income-generating activities for young people in agriculture By acquiring the necessary skills, young people are better equipped to create and find (self-) employment and increase their income <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth are willing to participate in vocational and skills training programmes Youth will realise the potential of agriculture for income generation 	<p>Outcome 3: Increased access to incomes in agriculture (adapted from SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2015 – 2025; page 35)</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1 Household consumption expenditure/income per capita</p> <p>Baselines 2015: Regional and countries: available</p> <p>Target 2022: Target countries to be above the 2015 baseline Source: ReSAKSS, 2017 for SADC Countries</p> <p>3.2 Number of youth training institutes in each member state increased by 2020</p>

<p>Baseline and target: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: project reports</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The interest of youth people to participate in (self-) employment programmes in agriculture may be low. • Unfavourable economic environment that enables access to credit facilities and viable markets for youth 	<p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: At least 2 per member state</p> <p>Source: SADC Food and Nutrition Security Strategy 2015 to 2025 (page 35)</p> <p>3.3 Number of member states that have adopted policies that promote employment opportunities for youth by year 5 of the Policy Framework (SADC Youth Employment Promotion Policy Framework, draft 2016; page 23) – Field of observation</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 7 Countries in the Region (Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, Tanzania and Mozambique)</p> <p>Source: SADC Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Department Reports</p>
<p>Gender:</p> <p>Gender inequality is a major challenge for rural households in Southern Africa. Women in particular have lower educational and employment opportunities, greater workloads, lower levels of decision making and control over assets, and experience high levels of domestic violence. This inequality has broad negative implications for all aspects of women's life. Social accountability mechanisms and tools provide opportunities to analyse and address gender inequalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's participation and voice in decision making instances/processes in agriculture will be increased at all levels (i.e. household, community, project and policy) through systematic promotion of gender equality in SDC programmes (including capacity building of implementing partners where necessary). <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of women in decision-making instances and processes at selected levels (adapted from ARI G3); target: 30% by the end of 2022 		
<p>Governance:</p> <p>Smallholder farmers and farmers' organisations are still excluded from policy development processes and initiatives that impact them. They need to be able to voice their opinions and interests through direct participation and representation and be considered in decision making processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SDC will support the participation of farmers' and farmer support organisations in policy formulation and programme implementation. • Capacity building of oversight bodies and service providers will lead to improved accountability, transparency and participation in service delivery. • The promotion of inclusiveness in decision-making and policy formulation will be fostered by giving a voice to all stakeholders to ensure accountability in agriculture. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons from vulnerable groups empowered to participate in relevant political processes (ARI F1). Baseline: TBD by end of 2018 <p>Target 2022: TBD by end of 2018, source: project reports</p>		

- Number of regional and national norms, policies and political processes conducive to farmer led seed systems (ARI FS 1; field of observation)

Baseline 2017: TBD by end of 2018

Target value 2022: TBD by end of 2018, Source: project reports

HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming:

Numerous drivers and opportunities for mitigating the epidemic are outside the health sector's sphere of influence and therefore require a multi-sectoral response. Mainstreaming HIV remains one of the most effective mitigation strategies in a multi-sectoral response. Smallholder farmers infected/affected by HIV and AIDS have higher nutritional needs and are more constrained in farm productivity due to compromised health and overstrained labour.

Indicators:

- Number of supported initiatives that reduce the labour burden of people living with HIV (Baseline 2016: 0; target value 2022: TBD by end of 2018 source: project reports)
- Number and type of nutrition initiatives that support people affected/infected by HIV (Baseline 2016: 2; target value 2022: TBD by end of 2018; source: project reports)
- Number and type of HIV mainstreaming initiatives implemented by SDC partners (Baseline 2016: 3; target value 2022: TBD by end of 2018; source: project reports)

Lines of intervention (Swiss programme)

Outcome 1: Enhanced resilience and productivity

- Support farmers to improve their access to diverse, adapted seeds and planting materials through formal and informal seed interventions (such as agro-dealers, seed fairs, vouchers, seed banks, and seed exchanges).
- Support access to input and output markets for smallholder farmers, especially women and youth.
- Develop the capacity of smallholder farmers for seed and plant material production, nutritious food production and consumption.
- Support complementary agricultural measures and services (including extension, water and climate services).

Outcome 2: Disaster risk reduction

- Support vulnerability assessments across member states to inform policy and response programme development.
- Link farmers to meteorological services (such as community-based weather stations, mobile platforms) to assist them in decision-making for crop and livestock production.
- Promote water management for increased agricultural production and conservation of soil and water resources.
- Promote the use of risk reduction instruments by smallholder farmers such as weather-based index insurance, productive asset creation, risk reserves (internal savings and lending and credit schemes).

- Strengthen member states' participation in disaster response policy and programme formulation.

Outcome 3: Youth income in agriculture

- Promote the establishment and the strengthening of agro-based rural and social enterprises.
- Develop the capacity of youth for entrepreneurship.
- Promote young people's access to capital (credit schemes and micro-finance loans)

Resources and partnerships (Swiss programme)

Overall budget: CHF 60 million

Partnerships with:

- SADC, working through national ministries of agriculture and regional platforms for agriculture.
- Regional NGOs working through national and local NGOs and local governments, such as AAI, ACB and SKI.
- Bilateral donor agencies and multilateral agencies active in food security and nutrition in the region: DFID, WFP, FAO, IFAD, CGIAR;
- Participation in the SDC Food Security Network;
- Exchanges with the SDC Global Food Security Programme on the work of multilateral players and also incorporate project level experiences in policy areas, such as board of AfricaSeeds.
- Strengthening collaboration with SDC cooperation offices in Tanzania and Mozambique in the areas of seed systems, risk reduction instruments, social accountability and youth employment.

B. Results framework for HIV/sexual and reproductive health and rights domain

Overall domain objective: new HIV infections among young people are reduced in the SADC region

Swiss portfolio outcomes	Swiss programme contribution	Regional development outcomes
<p>Outcome 1: Young people have increased competencies in SRHR and HIV and benefit from protective services in selected areas.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1 Number of young people accessing SRHR/HIV services²¹ in the SDC outreach region</p> <p>Baseline 2016: 1.9 million Target value 2022: 2.5 million</p>	<p>Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Institutions and service providers able to provide comprehensive information, education and youth friendly services in SRHR and HIV empower young people to adopt protective behaviour.</i> • <i>Keeping young people in school and giving them access to safe havens is an effective preventive measure.</i> • <i>Switzerland supports comprehensive sex education, provides information on SRHR and HIV, links these to protective services and develops the capabilities of service providers in</i> 	<p>Outcome 1: Young people protect themselves from HIV related risks (cf. UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021, Target 3)</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1 Number of new HIV infections among young people (15-24 years old) in the SADC region</p> <p>Baseline 2015: 270,000 new infections Target value 2020: 90,000 new infections (based on UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021, general target ESA 300,000, all ages)</p>

²¹ Services refer to a one on-one information e.g. contraception, HIV testing and counselling, STIs, recurring group counselling, etc. (campaign i.e. condom distribution without individual information are not considered).

<p>Source: All SDC supported HIV/SRHR partners</p> <p>1.2 Number of young people who have received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know²² their HIV status in the outreach region</p> <p>Baseline 2016: 94,811 (f); 67,918 (m) additional partner data in midyear</p> <p>Target 2022: 115,000 (f); 82,000 (m) (= 20% increase)</p> <p>Source: Projects RLF, SAT, UNFPA, VSO, MIET</p>	<p>order to enable young people to protect themselves.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC member states will raise domestic resources for health including the response to HIV. • Sufficient funds are available for HIV and SRHR protective services. <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in international funding for health. • Continued shift of funds from primary prevention to treatment. 	<p>Source: UNAIDS/AIDSInfo</p> <p>1.2 Percentage of young people (15–24 years old) reporting use of condom at last sexual intercourse in the SADC region</p> <p>Baseline ESA 2015: 28% (f); 49% (m)</p> <p>Target 2022: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: UNFPA Baseline Report 2016, UNAIDS/AIDSInfo, National Surveys</p> <p>1.3 Percentage of young people (15–24 years old) who have received an HIV test in the last 12 months and know their HIV status in the SADC region</p> <p>Baseline ESA 2015: 49% (f); 32% (m)</p> <p>Target 2022: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: UNFPA Baseline Report 2016, UNAIDS/AIDSInfo, National Surveys</p>
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Vulnerable young men and women living with HIV increasingly adhere to treatment for continuous viral suppression in selected target intervention area of SADC region</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1 i. Number of young people initiated on ART Source: RLF, SAT, VSO</p> <p>ii. Number of young people with viral load suppression²³ Source: RLF, SAT</p> <p>Baselines 2016: available</p>	<p>Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A conducive environment (youth friendly HIV/SRHR policies, safe schools, welcoming health clinics, social protection systems) is a prerequisite for increased adherence to ART. • Switzerland supports positive living and care and support initiatives for vulnerable young people and fosters conducive environments (schools, youth hubs, youth accepting health clinics and communities) • Switzerland conducts and disseminates research to keep young people on ART through a multi-sectoral approach. 	<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Young people living with HIV adhere to treatment for continuous viral suppression.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>2.1 Number of young people (m/f, 15-24) on antiretroviral treatment</p> <p>Baseline 2016: available</p>

²² Based global and national indicators, it is assumed that people tested also receive their results.

²³ It is expected that viral load testing will become widely available during the strategy period.

<p>Target 2022: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: Projects SAT, UNFPA, VSO, MIET</p> <p>2.2 Number of young people (m/f) benefitting from care and support that encourage adherence in outreach region areas.</p> <p>Baseline 2016: available</p> <p>Target value: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: All SDC supported HIV/SRHR partners</p>	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Adherence to ART is a primary determinant of viral suppression and risk of transmission, disease progression. (WHO Guidelines 2015)</i> <p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Viral suppression may be misconstrued as equal to cure.</i> • <i>Viral resistance to first line of treatment may raise and lead to increased costs.</i> • <i>Inadequate resources (financial, infrastructure, human resources, commodities) to cater for higher numbers of people on ART.</i> 	<p>Target 2022: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: UNAIDS/AIDSInfo</p> <p>2.2 Percentage of young people (15-24) with viral load suppression</p> <p>Baseline 2016: available</p> <p>Target 2022: TBD by end of 2018</p> <p>Source: UNAIDS/AIDSInfo</p> <p>2.3 Number of AIDS related death among young people (15-24)</p> <p>Baseline 2015: 13,900 (f); 9,600 (m)</p> <p>Target 2022²⁴: 6000 (f); 4000 (m)</p> <p>Source: UNAIDS/AIDSInfo</p>
<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>At regional level, SADC member states endorse HIV policies that are integrated and multi-sectoral; the SDC then supports its priority countries in the process of adapting HIV policies to national contexts, and in adopting and implementing them.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1 HIV/SRHR policies developed and adopted by SADC member states with SDC support.</p> <p>Baseline 2017:</p> <p><u>Policies adopted:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Model Law on Child Marriage - Framework on Care and Support for Teaching and Learning - Minimum Package for OVCY - Minimum standards for HIV and AIDS, TB, hepatitis B and C, and sexually transmitted infections 	<p>Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An accelerated HIV/AIDS response (fast track) in the next few years is crucial in order to halt and reverse the epidemic. Primary prevention is the most cost-effective method. Treatment as prevention is an additional measure. An integrated approach whereby HIV is linked to SRHR and addressed through a multi-sectoral approach (education, health, social protection) enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the HIV response and allows to address the multifaceted causes of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. • <i>The SDC and partner organisations suggest new agenda items (e.g. focus on men, harmonisation of age of consent) for international forums organised by the SADC Secretariat on HIV and contribute inputs in the deliberations.</i> 	<p>Outcome 3:</p> <p>SADC policies with an integrated SRHR and multi-sectoral approach to HIV are being developed, adopted, domesticated and implemented.</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1 HIV/SRHR strategies developed, revised and adopted by SADC.</p> <p>Baseline 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revised HIV prevention strategy (scheduled) - SADC HIV, SRH, TB and malaria programmes integration strategy (adopted) - Results framework SADC HIV, SRH, TB and malaria programmes integration strategy (scheduled)

²⁴ Target values derived from UNAIDS Strategy 2016-2021, pp 92-93.

prevention, treatment, care and support in prisons in the SADC Region

- Framework for the harmonisation of the legal environment of adolescents and SRH in ESA

Policies in progress:

- Harmonisation of age of consent
- Harmonised M&E Framework on OVCY
- SADC Protocol on Children and Youth

Target 2022: TDB by end of 2018

Source: SADC and Partner Reports

3.2 SDC priority countries that adopted SADC Model Laws and Policy Frameworks on HIV/SRHR.

Baseline 2017 (see above), per country

Target 2022: TDB by end of 2018

Source: SADC and Partner Reports

- *The SDC strengthens the SADC Secretariat HIV's capacity through technical assistance and expertise.*

- *The SDC and its partners facilitate domestication and implementation of adopted policies.*

Assumptions:

- *A conducive regional policy environment enables an effective response to HIV at member state and community level.*
- *A regional platform has inbuilt mechanisms for peer pressure among member states and provides a neutral environment for discussing sensitive issues that cannot be addressed at national or global level.*

Risks:

- *Member states fail to implement adopted policies because of lack of political will, expertise or adequate financial attribution.*

Target 2022: TDB by October 2017

Source: SADC RISDP 2015-2020

3.2 Non-SDC priority countries that adopted SADC Model Laws and Policy Frameworks on HIV/SRHR.

Baseline 2017:

- Model Law Child Marriage (TBD)
- Minimum package for OVCY (TBD)
- Framework CSTL (Namibia, TBD)
- Harmonisation legal environment of adolescents and SRH in ESA (TBD)
- Minimum standards for HIV in prisons (Zimbabwe, South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho, Zambia)

Target 2022: TBD by end of 2018

Source: SADC and Partner Reports

Gender:

Two thirds of HIV new infections among adolescents affect girls. In Swaziland girls aged 15- 19 are five times more likely to be infected than boys. Paradoxically, adolescent boys in sub-Saharan Africa are almost twice as likely as their female counterparts to die of AIDS complications. Practices that are harmful to girls and boys, such as female genital mutilation, unclean male circumcision and endemic gender-based violence at family and community levels are persistent barriers to development in the region.

- In the HIV/SRHR domain gender inequalities are addressed by Switzerland through its promotion of equal access to quality services (e.g. HIV related, SRHR related) for boys and girls, young men and young women and by monitoring the use of such services.
- Changes in gender relations, attitudes and mindset resulting from interventions will be monitored and documented.
- Efforts in this domain take account of the role played by boys/young men in improving their own sexual and reproductive health as well as that played by girls/young women.

Indicators: Gender gap reduced (indicators 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1,2.2, 2.3,2.4,2.5 are gender disaggregated)

ARI G1: Yy persons (M/F) subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence having received psychosocial, medical and/legal support

Governance:

A human rights approach to HIV/SRHR as to health in general invokes international human rights law in order to identify the rights, freedoms and entitlements of rights-holders and the obligations of duty-bearers to uphold these rights and ultimately strives for the elimination of all forms of discrimination.

- Key aspects of health services, goods and facilities are their accessibility (affordable, reachable, non-discriminatory), availability, acceptability (for different population groups) and quality - also referred to as the AAAQ framework.
- The fulfilment of the right to health is closely linked to the improvement of the underlying determinants of health especially in the areas of livelihood, nutrition, education and access to water and sanitation which is an important aspect of the SDC's RPSA approach to HIV/SRHR and health. (Based on: SDC Governance in Health – a practical guide)

Governance indicator: Number of young people (15-24), including key populations with access to affordable, quality, adequate and non-discriminatory care and support services (e.g. antiretroviral treatment).

Lines of intervention (Swiss programme)

Outcome 1: Prevention

- Providing pre- and in-service training for agents of change such as teachers, nurses, doctors, community workers, traditional leaders, religious leaders, traditional healers regarding HIV, SRHR, comprehensive sex education, life skills and psychosocial support.
- Support for in and out-of-school programmes that provide knowledge to young men and women about HIV prevention, SRHR related issues and comprehensive sex education and life skills.
- Scaling up of youth friendly and integrated SRHR and HIV services for young people through static and outreach services while ensuring availability (affordable, reachable, non-discriminatory), accessibility, acceptability and quality

Outcome 2: Viral suppression

- Strengthening care and support programmes that integrate psychosocial support for vulnerable young men and women including those born and living with HIV and AIDS so that they live positively with HIV and stay in treatment for continued viral suppression
- While one SDC partner offers treatment services and measures the HIV viral load, most have either outreach programmes or refer young people to HIV/SRHR services that are critical for ART adherence

Outcome 3: Policies

- SDC partners put critical prevention policy items on the agenda for policy dialogue with governments and civil society partners in the SADC region. They utilise SADC's convening power to convene all stakeholders at the regional, national and sub-national levels to improve both the policy and legal environment for addressing young people's issues, policies and programmes.

Resources and partnerships (Swiss programme)

- Overall budget: CHF 60 million
- Partnerships with:
 - SADC working through national ministries of health, youth, social welfare and development, and education;
 - Regional NGOs working through national and local NGOs and local governments; CSOs such as the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliates at country level, REPSSI, MIET, VSO Regional AIDS Initiative of Southern Africa (RHAISA), SAT;
 - Bilateral donors SIDA, DFID and multilateral agencies active in HIV and SRHR in the region: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, USAID, Global Fund;
 - Traditional structures at local level;
 - Participation in the SDC Health Network and Community of Practice HIV/AIDS;
 - Exchange with the SDC Global Programme Health on the work of multilateral players (GFATM, UNAIDS, UNFPA);
 - Strengthening collaboration with SDC cooperation offices in Tanzania and Mozambique on policy dialogue, project planning and monitoring at national level.

Annex 4: Monitoring and strategic steering instruments

Dimension	Monitoring area	Instruments	Periodicity
Regional context	Monitoring of context and trends	Conflict-sensitive MERV Regional trend and country level monitoring (with a focus on Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Lesotho, Swaziland, South Africa and other countries when relevant for the region)	Update every three months Yearly report (October)
Regional Strategy Results Framework	Swiss portfolio outcomes at regional level	Annual reporting to head office	Yearly (October)
		Project level monitoring and steering: progress reports, steering committees, field visits, and partner and policy dialogue	As per PCM plan
		Project end-of-phase reviews (nine months ahead of phase renewals)	As per PCM plan
		Partner days to aggregate domain portfolio results	Yearly
		Impact evaluations, incl. impact studies transversal themes	As per PCM plan
		Domain impact studies	2021
		Domain reviews	As per PCM plan
		Mid-term review of regional strategy	End of 2019
		Review of regional strategy	2021
Management	SDC efficiency, compliance, allocation of financial and human resources	Internal control system	Yearly (September)
		Office management report	Yearly (August)
		Monitoring of the gender equality mainstreaming plan?	Yearly (October)
		Financial reporting	Monthly

Annex 5: Breakdown of budget allocation to respective countries

Financial Year:	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total 2018-22	in %
<i>Domain of Intervention 1:</i>							
HIV/AIDS & SRH&R	15'153'000	13'057'000	12'150'000	11'600'000	10'900'000	62'860'000	46%
<i>Domain of Intervention 2:</i>							
Food Security	9'992'000	12'273'000	12'645'000	12'710'000	13'400'000	61'020'000	46%
<i>Other Interventions:</i>							
Others	855'000	1'670'000	2'205'000	2'690'000	2'700'000	10'120'000	8%
Total SDC Budget Allocation	26'000'000	27'000'000	27'000'000	27'000'000	27'000'000	134'000'000	100%

Break down of above Budget Allocation to respective Countries:

Malawi	3'900'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	20'100'000	15%
Zambia	3'900'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	20'100'000	15%
Zimbabwe	3'900'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	4'050'000	20'100'000	15%
Lesotho	2'600'000	2'700'000	2'700'000	2'700'000	2'700'000	13'400'000	10%
Swaziland	2'600'000	2'700'000	2'700'000	2'700'000	2'700'000	13'400'000	10%
Mozambique	1'300'000	1'350'000	1'350'000	1'350'000	1'350'000	6'700'000	5%
Tanzania	1'300'000	1'350'000	1'350'000	1'350'000	1'350'000	6'700'000	5%
Regional	6'500'000	6'750'000	6'750'000	6'750'000	6'750'000	33'500'000	25%
Total SDC Budget by Countries	26'000'000	27'000'000	27'000'000	27'000'000	27'000'000	134'000'000	100%

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Specialist contact:
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Southern Africa, East and North Africa, Occupied Palestinian Territory Division
Tel. +41 58 462 34 75
deza@eda.admin.ch
www.sdc.admin.ch

This publication can be downloaded from www.sdc.admin.ch/publications