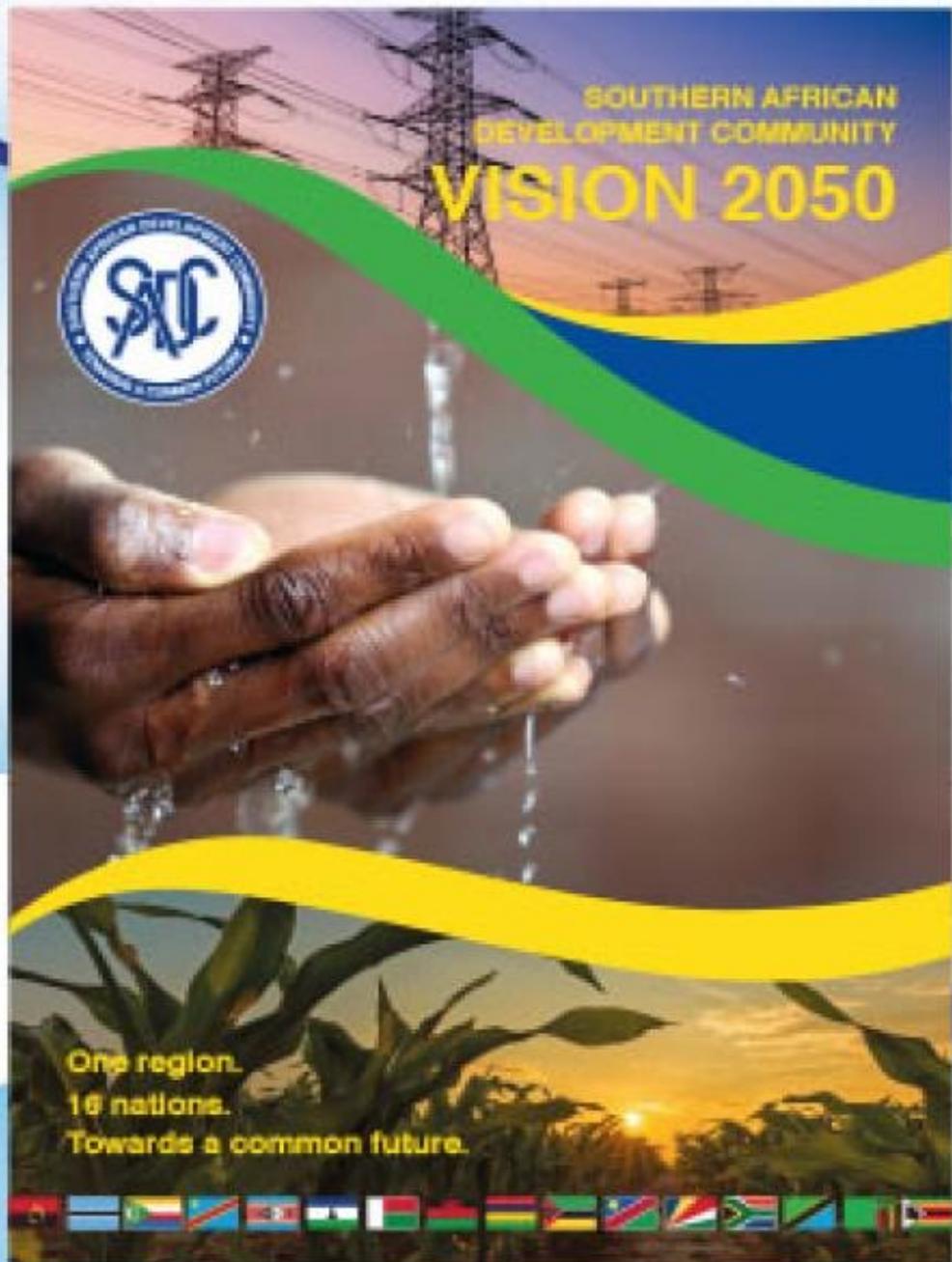


STATUS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADC – RISDP IN ZAMBIA

@MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING



OUTLINE

□ BACKGROUND

□ STATUS OF RISDP IMPLEMENTATION IN ZAMBIA

□ WAYFORWARD

RISDP 2020-2030

- Foundation - Peace, Security, and Good Governance

Pillars

- i. Industrial Development and Market Integration;
 - ii. Infrastructure Development in Support of Regional Integration;
 - iii. Social and Human Capital Development.
- Cross-cutting issues including Gender, Youth, Environment and Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management

Pillar 1: Industrial Development and Market Integration

- **Strategic Objective 1**

An industrialized regional economy that is based on a competitive and facilitative environment, which includes infrastructure and skills, and sustainably exploits its natural resources by leveraging science, technology, and innovation

- Outcome 1: Enhanced competitiveness and facilitative environment, which includes infrastructure, skills, and innovation
- Outcome 2: Enhanced Industrial and value chain development focusing on the sectors of agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, pharmaceuticals, leather, textile and clothing, tourism, and services, resulting in inclusive industrialization
- Outcome 3: Enhanced regional technological capability and capacity through science, technology, and innovation

Industrial Development and Market Integration

Strategic Objective 2

A transformed agricultural sector that practices sustainable management of the environment and its natural resources

- Outcome 1: A highly productive agricultural sector
- Outcome 2: Improved and widened market access for agricultural and industrial products

Strategic Objective 3

Interconnected, integrated, and competitive Blue, Green, and Circular Economies that are sustainably developed for the benefit of all SADC citizens

Outcome - Sustainably developed SADC Blue, Green, and Circular Economies

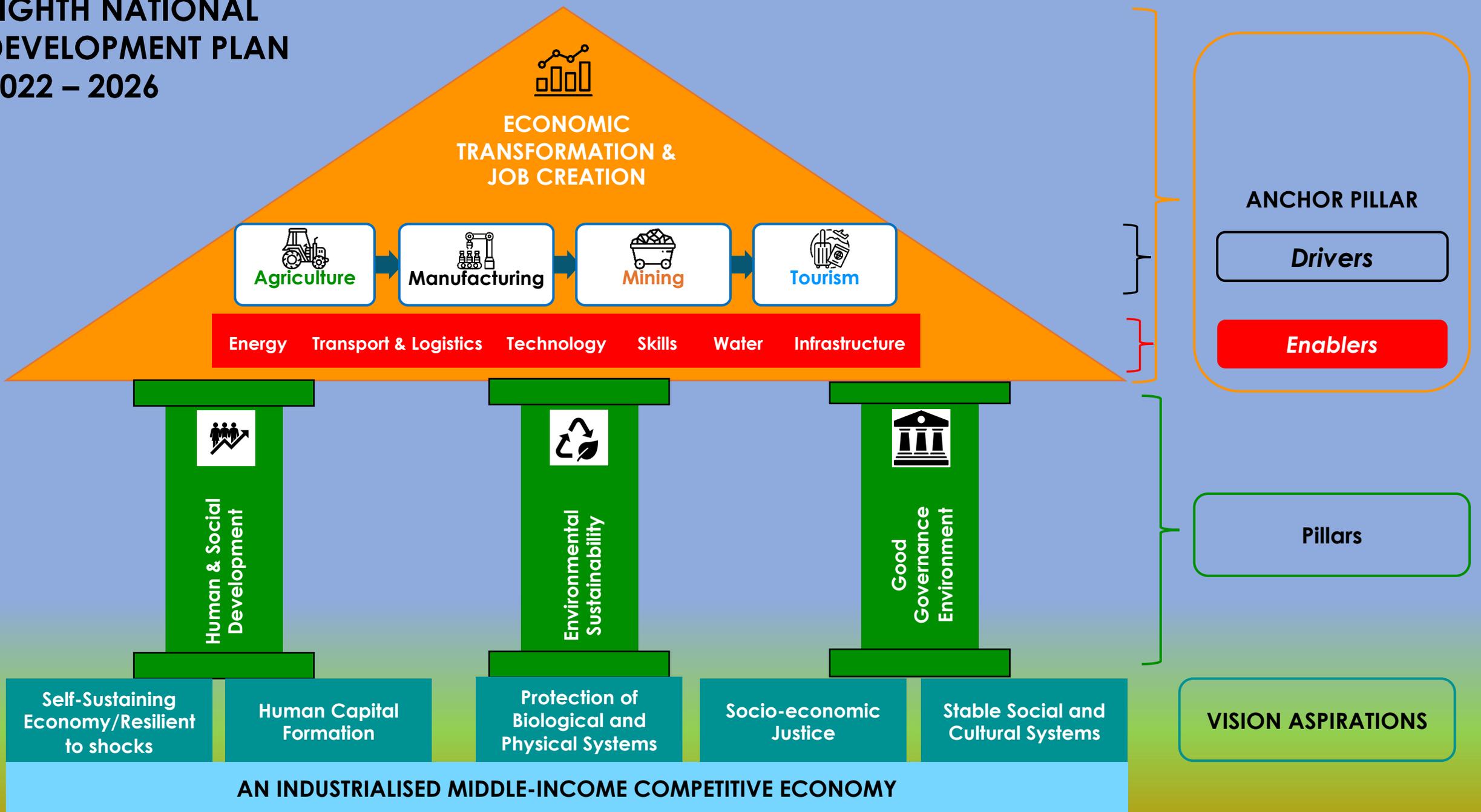
Strategic Objective 4

Deepened regional market integration which is connected to the continental and global markets

DELIVERING THE RISDP



EIGHTH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022 – 2026



8NDP DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

Economic Transformation and Job Creation

- Industrialised and Diversified Economy - value addition and agro-processing in job rich sectors - **Driven by agriculture**. Citizenry participation. Competitive Private Sector

Human and Social Development

- Well educated, highly skilled human capital base - support economic transformation and job creation agenda

Environmental Sustainability

- Sustainable use of natural resources as a basis for wealth creation and economic transformation

Good Governance Environment

- Provision of a conducive and enabling socio-economic environment to drive development –policy environment, transparency; accountability; democracy, rule of law, human rights and constitutionalism., improved service delivery

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADC RISDP

- 8NDP informed by other frameworks (SDGs, Agenda 2063)

Agriculture - Key to Economic Transformation

Making strides to increase allocation of the total budget towards Agriculture (from 6.6 percent in 2023 to 7.8 percent in 2024). Target is 10 percent by 2025.

Interventions

- Agricultural reform - Implementation of the Comprehensive agricultural transformation programme, plus other reforms to advance the transformation agenda
- Input Support
- Farm Development Programme
- Social protection programmes that include the Food Security Pack as well as the School Feeding Programme. The School Feeding Programme is currently being implemented in 70 out of our 116 districts and catering for 2.1 million learners

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADC RISDP

- ❑ Monitoring - Biennial Reviews, Voluntary National Reviews
- ❑ National level - Cabinet through NDCC,
- ❑ Provincial - PDCCs, DDCCs

8NDP being implemented against a backdrop of major economic challenges - effects of the covid 19; climate change; limited fiscal space; effects of global geopolitical tensions in Middle East and Western Europe

Current Drought Situation - Implications on the industrialization and job creation agenda – threatens food security, water availability, energy – production, Livestock diseases; water borne Diseases.

- Threatens tourism, wildlife; biodiversity and ecosystems
- Poverty reduction & inequalities – Reduced livelihoods for Rural incomes. *Current Poverty estimates – 60 percent; Rural poverty 78.8%. To affects attainment of Malabo targets, SDGs, Agenda 2063*
- Financing – funds to be channeled to mitigate climate change effects

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADC RISDP

Goals and Targets

- Agriculture Sector contribution to GDP – 3.39 percent.
- CAADP Target – 6 percent
- Have 6 years before most targets
 - Less for Malabo - End hunger by 2025 –
 - SDGs - reducing poverty and hunger by 2030;
 - Vision 2030 – Prosperous Middle Income Country by 2030;
 - Vision 2030 - Attain and sustain an annual real economic growth rate of between 6 and 10 percent
 - Agenda 2063 Second Ten Year Implementation Plan - Middle Income for all member states by 2033.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SADC RISDP

Constraints - *Limited industrialisation and diversification*

- Zambia, like many other SADC countries' productive capacities are low – (at 32 compared to South Africa at 52).
- Copper exports still account about 70 percent of exports;
- Exports undiversified - primary production (Export of raw materials - value addition for key sectors is needed)
- Investments have not moved with the potentials in the key sectors
 - Agriculture – funding mostly goes to 2 programmes;
 - limited product diversification in most sectors (mining, tourism, manufacturing)
- Rain fed Agriculture
- Expose the economy to external shocks – develop economic resilience

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

Regional integration can be a key force for sustainable development. It can promote economic growth, reduce poverty, foster social development and protection of the environment.

- ❖ Enable joint mitigation efforts to reduce the effects of climate change and food insecurity
- ❖ Manage shared natural resources effectively e.g water bodies and forests which are vital for climate resilience
- ❖ Facilitate sharing of climate data, research findings and best practices
- ❖ Facilitate capacity building and technical assistance
- ❖ Expanding the road network and strengthening regional integration exports will be critical to boost trade
- ❖ Diversification from traditional to more technologically advanced methods
Continue pursuing the diversification agenda

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- Building resilience to economic and environmental shocks
- Strengthening early warning, and disaster preparedness for all sectors - holistic approach
- *Diversification* - Irrigation; Diversification of exports. Leverage on untapped potentials in nutraceuticals and health foods (super foods with health-enhancing properties beyond their nutritional value from fruits, vegetables, roots, leaves, and grains)
- The livestock sector offers ample opportunities for diversification, alongside a labour-intensive manufacturing of leather and leather products integrating actions to effectively address emerging sustainability challenges
- Accelerate implementation of Agricultural reforms

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- Harnessing Demographic dividends - Africa has a growing youthful population that is 18 percent of the global population and is expected to rise to 25 percent of the total global population by 2050 and 38 percent by 2100.

Africa is, therefore, projected to be the global consumption and labour hub. Integration of the youth – (change perspective about participation in agriculture by the young)

- Develop internal capabilities for research and development to boost innovation and competitiveness
- Explore opportunities for collaboration and partnership to address food security concerns.

WAYFORWARD

- Holistic Productive Capacities Development Programme (HPCDP) - 7 year programme to 2030. Industrialized Nation

Developed from a careful assessment of the country's gaps and limitations in fostering productive capacities and structural economic transformation.

- Comparative advantage in agriculture to boost productivity and create backward and forward linkages with other sectors.
- Industrializing - value-addition, a robust manufacturing sector, special economic zones (SEZ); linking local MSMEs to global and regional value chains, Creating a dynamic, vibrant and competitive domestic private sector.
- Regional integration Addressing the country's physical infrastructure deficiencies.
- Leverage the AFCTA to spur industrialisation and increase intra - African Trade and deepen economic integration.

THANK YOU