

**The South African CSOs Working Group on SDGs (SAWG)
Capacity Building on SDGs, VNR & Strategy Planning Workshop
25 & 26 January 2023, Johannesburg**

Report

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1. Acronyms

AM	African Monitor
ANC	African National Congress
AU	African Union
CSI	Corporate Social Investment
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council (UN)
GBVF	Gender Based Violence and Femicide
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MSP	Multi Stakeholder Partnerships
NDP	National Development Plan
NDSF	National Development Stakeholders Forum
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
SA	South Africa
SADC	South African Development Community
SARS	South Africa Revenue Services
SAWG	South African CSO Working Group on SDGs (SAWG)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SONA	State of the Nation Address
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TAC	Treatment Action Campaign
UCT	University of Cape Town
UN	United Nations
US	United States
VNR	Voluntary National Review

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The African Monitor (AM) convened a 2 days' workshop with the South African CSO Working Group on SDGs (SAWG) held on 25-26 January 2023 in Johannesburg. See Appendix 1: *Workshop Programme*.
- 2.2 The workshop was attended by 20 participants from 13 organizations. These figures exclude the two presenters – Dr Dineo Seabe and Yared Tsegay – as well as the facilitator, Lynette Maart. While those present included organizations that joined in 2016, a large percentage of participants were new to the work of SAWG. See Appendix 2: *List of Participants*
- 2.3 Key objectives are:
 - Develop a CSO sector road map for the next three years (ending 2025) to include: the 2023 UN Summit (New York), 2024 VNR report and/or shadow report, monitoring the implementation of the 2030 SDGs.
 - What processes and structure would best support implementation of the road map? How do we expand the network?
- 2.4 The workshop was extended by a further two days, to be held during the week of 12 February 2023, to complete the objectives. This is due to the newness of most participants to the work of SAWG; not having shared reading material prior to the workshop, the impact of load shedding on remote participants, presentations, and the programme as well as the need for the participation of more founding organizations and Chapter 9 entities.
- 2.5 As part of the rules of engagement - participants agreed to manage their cellphones and internet connectivity in a manner so as to not disrupt proceedings. Starting on time, on both days, was a challenge.
- 2.6 Below are links to various documents referred to or requested in the workshop. Should you further assistance, African Monitor may be contacted through nangamso@africanmonitor.org

Presentations:

- 2.6.1 [Overview & Progress of the South African SDG coordination mechanism and governments vision for the National Development Stakeholders' Forum](#) by Dr Dineo Seabe - Expert on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
- 2.6.2 [SDGs at halfway point – Mobilizing Action for Accelerated Delivery](#) by Yared Tsegay (African Monitor)

Other relevant documents

- 2.6.3 South Africa's Voluntary National Review ([VNR](#)) [Report 2019](#)
- 2.6.4 [Citizen's Report](#), South Africa: Ensuring an inclusive Reporting Process for HLPF 2019 - South African Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development July 2019
- 2.6.5 [UN's reflections](#) on South Africa's Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report 2019
- 2.6.6 The 2022 High-level Segment of ECOSOC, Ministerial Segment of High-Level Political Forum? ([text](#) of the speech and [video and audio](#))
- 2.6.7 Summary of Agenda 2063: ([video](#) and [document](#))
- 2.6.8 Summary of the [SADC Infrastructure Development Milestones](#)
- 2.6.9 Summary of the National Development Plan (NDP) [NDP Executive Summary](#)
- 2.6.10 Principles & Modalities of the [National Development Stakeholders Forum](#) (NDSF)
- 2.7 Participants expressed gratitude to the African Monitor staff (Joseph and Nangamso) for organizing the workshop.

3. National Development Stakeholders Forum (NDSF)

- 3.1 Dr Dineo Seable, an expert on Multi-Stakeholder Partnership (MSP) based at the University of Cape Town (UCT), walked us through a presentation of the [Roadmap to establish and institutionalise the National Development Stakeholders Forum \(NDSF\)](#) to catalyse the progress on SDGs in South Africa.

Salient points from the presentation:

- 3.1.1 The work on the NDSF started in 2020. A study was conducted, researching and assessing [how multi-stakeholder approaches may be enhances to catalyze the progress on SDGs in South Africa](#)
- 3.1.2 The NDSF is a multi-stakeholder partnership aimed to support the effective implementation of South Africa's development Agenda including the NDP, Agenda 2030¹, AU Agenda 2063², and other development agendas to which it is a signatory of.
- 3.1.3 NDSF Business Case - slides 3 - 6 which include:
- South Africa (SA) has laws, policies, strategies, and plans aimed at social transformation, and inclusive economic development and growth (e.g., Constitution & NDP).
 - 18 million citizens benefit from social protection and more people have access to education, housing, electricity, water and sanitation since 1994.
 - Despite efforts to address historical socio-economic challenges and injustices, drastic action is needed in SA to achieve the 2030 sustainable development trajectory. Major challenges for SA include zero hunger; clean water and sanitation; affordable and clean energy; economic growth and decent work; peace, justice, and strong institutions; climate action; gender equality.
 - The UN warns that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is in grave jeopardy due to multiple, cascading, and intersecting crises including COVID-19, climate change and conflict.
 - Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSP) can be a critical component to rescuing the sustainable development agenda.
- 3.1.4 Value Add of MSPs - slides 8 – 11:
- For these development trajectories to be successful, collective leadership is required to achieve certain objectives. Partners including Civil Society, NGOs, Academia, Business, Government, Parliamentarians, International Agencies, the UN, and Donors/ Foundations each bring particular competencies/resources and add value in advancing sustainable development.
 - MSPs can provide a platform for *navigating complex issues* and contribute to *resilience and innovation* among others.
 - SA can learn from the examples of Jamaica (health and wellness) and Senegal (land use, capacity building, innovation) - *to be incorporated into the next workshop*.
- 3.1.5 NSDF: Envisaged role in SA SDG National Coordinating Architecture – Slide 13 - 16
- Advisory Council/ Steering Committee with the elected representatives of all sectors
 - Supported by a multi-disciplinary secretariat providing technical, fundraising, and administrative support.
 - Programme and activities focused on 1) SA policy priorities; 2) issue-by-issue approach combined with mobilization.
 - It is proposed that the NDSF is responsible for the VNR processes including 2023.

¹ [25 & 26 January Strategy Planning Workshop - Google Drive](#)

² https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33126-doc-01_background_note.pdf

3.1.6 NDSF Accountability and Oversight – slides 17 – 22:

- Implementation phases:
 - Phase 1 = initiate interim body, map situational analysis, build support, online process
 - Phase 2 = Adaptive Planning
 - Phase 3 = Collaborative Action and
 - Phase 4 = Reflective Monitoring

3.1.7 Questions

- SA is a signatory to various declarations/treaties including the UN SDGs: Agenda 2030, and the African Union's Agenda 2063.
- Are these different frameworks aligned?
- The establishment of the NDSF appears to be top-down. Should a bottom-up approach be considered? Can we marry the two approaches?
- How 'close' a relationship should the CSO sector cultivate with the government?
- Can CSOs find opportunities in invited and created spaces?
- How and who will determine the programme and activities of the NDSF? (Slide 16)
- How will overlapping mandates between the various government entities, parliament and other actors be resolved?
- How will the NDSF be resourced? Will it receive funding from the government?
- Can we learn from the Jamaica³ and Senegal VRC processes? Particularly how our government and CSO sector engaged?

3.2 Dr Kanyisile Litchfield-Tshabalala as a respondent as well as participants made various observations reflected below as opportunities and threats.

THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Trust deficit</u>: CSOs lack trust in government. Citizens lack trust in the government. Citizens are angry. Townships, informal settlements, and other poor areas experience service delivery failures on multiple levels (i.e., load shedding - no electricity for entire days, no water for days). The poor are getting poorer and have no means to fix the challenges. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Parliament</u> is not independent or impartial. It is ineffective in holding the executive arm of government to account. The ruling party seems to operate like a dictatorship. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ruling party will be focused during 2023 on the <u>2024 Election</u> (national and provincial). Nothing else will get done until the election. The ruling party fear losing this election. A <i>stay-away or no vote</i> seems to keep the ANC government in power. <i>Question</i>: How do we grow our democracy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus some actions around getting the small parties on board. Find critical voices both inside and outside the ruling party and the official opposition.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the start of the new democracy dispensation South Africa inherited a well-functioning economy. It was the best performing on the African continent despite the country's 1st, 2nd & 3rd world development features. Today other African economies such as Nigeria are considered to be better performing.⁴ 	

³ <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Jamaica%20Report.pdf>

⁴ https://www.chathamhouse.org/2023/01/africa-2023-continuing-political-and-economic-volatility?gclid=EA1aIQobChMI_ueaqtvz_AIVku3tCh37cg2sEAAAYAAAEgKcGfD_BwE

THREATS	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <u>role of the UN</u> is questioned in some quarters in South Africa and on the African continent, along with the SDGs. The UN seems unable to hold aggressors such as Russia, US, and China to account for the wars in several countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame the work on SDGs in a manner links the different development trajectories and agendas of UN's SDGs by 2030, the African Union's Agenda 2063, and South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society sector seems unable to hold the government to account. CSOs can hold government to account in some spaces – HIV/Aids, social assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society must build the road, infrastructure and mechanism for ensuring that government implement the SDGs. • Government must find us on the road and will be forced to recognize the contribution of civil society organizations. • Civil society ought to be the alternative/an independent voice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding priorities changed Post Covid/ Trump (US)/ Ukrainian invasion/ war 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society must mobilize resources independently from the government for its work. Suggestions include twinning with Oxfam, finding sources in the US and on the African continent's Corporate Social Initiative (CSI)



4. 2019 Voluntary National Review

Task: In three groups - using the *Citizens' Report, South Africa: Ensuring an inclusive Reporting Process for HLPF 2019 - South African Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development July 2019 [Citizen's Report](#)*, - make a quick assessment of how South Africa performed against SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); SDG10 (Reducing Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions). See questions and responses in the table below.

SDGs	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG 10: Reducing Inequalities	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
<p>Question 1:</p> <p>What progress was made in implementing the SDGs?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, progress was made in terms of implementation, but little evidence was presented. • NEDLAC to promote inclusivity and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) • SA is experiencing jobless economic growth; thousands of jobs were shed during the Covid pandemic & not all were recovered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permanent jobs with full benefits are being replaced with permanent casual jobs. - While the fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) may bring some high end/ specialised jobs and seamless processes it does not create jobs for the majority of the unemployed. • Unemployment and inequality have increased. • Deepening salary/ remuneration gaps as well as deepening poverty • <u>Other issues:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The report is not specific on the type of jobs created. - Neo-liberalism as an economic model does not seem to promote economic growth and is problematic. - We also need to factor in austerity measures as well as the repayment of IMF loans and the impact of these on the economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People still get up early, and then take three taxis to work. Many are employed without benefits such as medical aid, or pension. Many rely on public health as they cannot afford the high cost of private medical aid. • Sex work is still illegal (?) • Unemployment and jobless are increasing. • Widening inequalities gaps between neighbourhoods (Sandton and Alexandria) and within communities • Poor people were hit more severely by the Covid pandemic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No progress was made in terms of respect, dignity, and inequality. • There are significant gaps in the availability of data which needs to be addressed urgently. • The value/service delivery change is broken with too few police officers and social workers. This impacts the conviction rate. • Stolen guns from the army and the police are in the hands of organised crime and gangs. • SA overall is insecure with an increase of private security companies operating in middle and up class residential areas and business/ industrial areas. • Access to justice is based on money/ how much you can afford. • Institutions are weak. While SARS has efficient systems in place for collecting PAYE is lack systems for effectively collecting corporate tax.
<p>Question 2</p> <p>What helped or acted as constraints, threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A score of 3.5 out of 5 was awarded to the legal framework and policy implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is questionable if government is successful in implementing this goal. • Constraints included: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presidential summit held in November 2018 and the subsequent signing of a declaration demonstrated good political will towards addressing the GBVF crisis.



SDGs	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG 10: Reducing Inequalities	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
<p>and opportunities while implementing the SDGs?</p> <p>For example: insufficient budget, lack of legal framework, lack of political will etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government did create plans, strategies and programmes for sectors, provincial and local government. • Budgeted sufficient resources. • There is alignment with Agenda 2063 under the Rural Development Support Programme • A Job Summit and a Financial Summit were held but recommendations/ actions from these were not implemented, nor did they have any impact. Many examples were cited including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognition of unpaid care work - The Lonmin Mining company was forced to increase the pay scale of rock drillers and other mine workers.⁵⁵ However, rock drillers in SA do not earn the same remuneration as miners in Australia. SA (in Africa) is still considered a country where “raw materials are extracted and therefore do not add significantly to the value change unlike Australia. - The negative impact of international trade agreements concluded by SA after 1994. For example, the agreement with China flooded the SA market(s) with cheap goods, collapsed the manufacturing industry and resulted in a decrease in job opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Covid-19 pandemic lockdown resulted in job losses and food shortages for poor people. - Worsening Eskom's load shedding impacted more negatively on the economy, but particularly small businesses are ruined as they unable to acquire back-up electricity generators/ systems. • There is an opportunity for CSOs to hold government to account on a range of inequalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaration of the Presidential Summit Against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide • This was however not the case with the budget speech that followed where no specific mention was made of GBVF. • There was some comment to GBVF in the SONA (2019) • The little money that was raised went to some NPOs on the government's data base. It is claimed that no money went to grassroots organisations and movements. • Other Issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do you measure political will within a flawed system? - A debated ensured regarding the co-option/ capture/ demobilisation of civil society organisation at the Presidential Summit following successful mobilisation/ protest actions on GBVF. How do CSOs hold the government to account throughout? A comparison was made with the roll out of the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC)
<p>Question 3</p> <p>Appraise the role(s) played by CSOs and local communities in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group knew very little about this SDG. • Question: Is economic development only government's responsibility? • There is a reference to social partners which is undefined and unclear. Are the trade unions involved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need for CSOs to stop working in silos. • Some CSO formations may be captured. • Some may ask what consultation with local communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access to information • Lack of community consultation. Examples cited included mining and fracking. • CSOs must play a role in ensuring access to information and consultation and must

⁵⁵ <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/marikana-deal-adds-14-to-lonmins-wage-bill-2012-09-21>



SDGs	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG 10: Reducing Inequalities	SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
these processes and/or working within these issues? For examples holding duty bearers accountable, enhancing voice, agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited CSOs engagement and consultation. Not sure which organisations are involved. NEDLAC seems to be the driving platform but engagement of CSOs is limited in the space. More information is needed on NEDLAC and the role of community constituency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity to build strong CSO engagement in the SDGs and to hold the government to account. 	
<p>Question 4</p> <p>What must still be achieved towards full implementation of the SDGs by 2030?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is collaboration within the government and between departments. Government must comply with legislation. Audit migrant workers to ensure are not exploited or unlawfully discriminated against Government is leading on this goal, but they must consult the CSOs sector. Opportunities must be unlocked for young people. Legalisation needs to be effectively enforced. Achieving goal 8 will deal with the question of inequality, poverty and unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Available Resources must include corporate taxation (increase revenue from this source and more effective system(s) for collection) Improved Living Wage beyond country and gender Implementation of a Universal Basic Income Grant Awareness Campaign on the SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance sound family and community values (may need definition) Family and community are core to socialising units that inspire and create moral and ethical values in society. Addressing the role of gender violence and promote gender equality is a critical part of preventing violence including eliminating femicide

The exercise helped participants to make sense of the 2019 citizens' shadow report content and learn about the assessment tools/frameworks, perspectives, and ideological underpinnings. Questions that require further exploration:

- What is being assessed - only progress against the SDGs or does it also include the impact of the SDGs?
- Is the VNR process tracking the progress towards the SDGs or is there a more sinister reason, such as an instrument for the IMF to assess which countries should benefit from investments and loans?
- How do we make sure that all the SDGs are reviewed?
- How do we ensure that the 2023/24 review process(es) is consultative and inclusive, particularly of CSOs/ NPOs and local communities?

5. VNR, Roadmap 2023/ 2024 and beyond

Yared Tsegay of African Monitor made an online presentation titled [SDGs at Halfway Point – Mobilising Action for Accelerated Delivery](#). Participants worked in groups to better comprehend its content. Below are detailed issues for consideration.

5.1 More work is needed to digest the content of Yared's presentation.

- Provide more detail on 2022 New York Summit action steps and timetable on Slides 8 and 12 as well identify opportunities for CSO intervention(s)
- A structural diagram is needed to situate and contextualize participating UN entities (and processes).

5.2 Valuable lessons could be drawn from how CSOs in other countries (Jamaica and Senegal) engaged with the VNR process.

5.3 Consultations, in the 2019 government-led VNR process, were rushed and short in duration. Key stakeholders did not participate in the process. As editor-in-chief government will have the last say in the wording of the report and accompanying material. In 2019, CSOs participated in the VNR process via a shadow report titled [Citizens' Report South Africa: Ensuring an inclusive Reporting Process for HLPF 2019 - South African Civil Society Working Group on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development July 2019](#).

5.4 Careful consideration must be given to, if and how the CSO sector engage(s) in the government-led VNR process particularly role(s), appropriate spaces/ opportunities and content of the report(s). Often CSOs participating in the process do not understand the technical terms in the reports produced by Stats SA and the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME).

5.5 There are three options going forward, each of which must be carefully considered:

- Option 1: SAWG partakes in government-led VNR with a strategic agenda
- Option 2: CSO sector develop and implement its own process for engaging (learning from its 2019 VNR process and report)
- Option 3: Combine engagement in government-led VNR with its own consultation process, shadow report and advocacy strategy.

An in-depth discussion of the options will enable SAWG to develop a realistic and achievable plan on how to engage in the VNR process(es).

6 Way Forward

Tasks identified for immediate implementation:

- 6.1 Finalize and publish the Workshop Report. Action: Secretariat
- 6.2 Share information (documents) identified by email or via WhatsApp group. Also, consider hard copies for participants. The WhatsApp group (with criteria for engagement) will be constituted by 2 February 2023. Action: Secretariat
- 6.3 The next workshop will take place for two days in the week of 12 February 2023. The programme will be shared with participants beforehand. Action: Secretariat
- 6.4 The Secretariat, joined by Dr Khanyisile Litchfield-Tshabala (Mpumalanga), Liezelle Kumalo (Gauteng), Glen Farred (Western Cape) and Thamsanqa Dlambulo (Northern Cape) will continue to coordinate the process going forward.
- 6.5 Expanding of the group. The Secretariat to develop a template for recruiting more members and provide guidance on the recruitment process. Chapter 9s, former members such as Oxfam, EJA and new members (for SDGs not yet covered).
- 6.6 Quiet diplomacy on a range of fronts particularly resource mobilization.
- 6.7 Next workshop content suggestions:
 - NDSF: There was insufficient time to adequately consider the content of the NDSF presentation by Dr. Dineo Seabe. More information is needed as well as time to digest the content including the purpose, objectives, principles, processes, the phased-in implementation and timeframes. A central question is if the SAWG wants to engage in the establishment of the NDSF. And if yes, how?
 - More time is needed to digest the content of Yared's presentation *SDGs at Halfway Point – Mobilising Action for Accelerated Delivery* to plan and implement the road map.
 - Roadmap

Appendix 1: Working Programme

The South African CSO Working Group on SDGs SAWG Capacity Building on SDGs and VNR and Strategy Planning Workshop

25 & 26 January 2023, Johannesburg

Programme

DAY ONE– WEDNESDAY 25 JANUARY 2023
Arrival 08:30–09:10: Coffee and registration
09:15-10h15 Session 1. Welcome & Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcome (Joseph Eliabson) • Introductions (Name, organisation and how its work connect to the SDGs, What is your organisations footprint in South Africa? Are you part of the working group?) • Outline of the <u>workshop objectives</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a CSO sector road map for the next three years (ending 2025): including the 2023 Summit (New York), 2024 VNR report and/or shadow report, monitoring the implementation of the 2030 SDGs. - What processes and structure would best support implementation of the road map? How do we expand the network? • Expectations • Rules of engagement
10:45 – 11:00: TEA
11:00 – 12:00 Session 3: Enhancing Multi-Stakeholder Approaches to Catalyse the Progress on SDGs in South Africa & Monitoring the SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview & Progress of the South African SDG coordination mechanism and governments vision for the National Development Stakeholders' Forum; Progress to establish the National Development Stakeholders Forum (NDSF) <p>Presentation: Dr Dineo Seabe, Expert on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSP) Respondent: Dr Kanyisile Tshabalala Comments, Questions & Answers</p>
12 :00 –13 :00 - Report back/discussion
13:00–14:00 LUNCH
14:00-15:00 Session 4: SDG at halfway point: mobilizing action for full implementation of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development.

- The conversation will be informed by three SDGs namely: Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth); Goal 10 (Reducing Inequalities) and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions). In three groups make a quick assessment of how the country has performed against selected goals.
 - What progress was made in implementing the SDGs?
 - What helped or acted as constraints, threats and opportunities on the successful implement the SDGs? For example: insufficient budget, lack of legal framework, and lack of political will.
 - Appraise the role(s) played by CSOs and local communities in these processes and/or working within these issues? For example holding 7 duty bearers accountable, enhancing voice, and agency.
 - What must still be achieved towards full implementation of the SDGs by 2030.

15:00–16:30 - Report back (including comments and questions)

19:00–21:00 – Welcome Dinner: Braai

DAY 2—THURSDAY 26 JANUARY 2023⁶

SAWG Roadmap and Structures 2022–2025

09:00–09:15 Recap of Day 1

09:15 – 10:00

Session 1: SDG Summit and VNR process - Input by Yared Tsegay' (African Monitor)

- SDG Summit September 2023 in New York - mobilising for accelerated implementation of the SDGs (UNDP South Africa) followed by Questions and Answers
- Understanding the VNR report and shadow report processes (2024)⁷
- Questions, Lessons

10:00– 11:30

Session 2.: Road Map for 2022 to 2025 (No One is left behind)

In groups develop the following:

- CSO sector plan for its participation in the 2023 SDG Summit in New York including the methodology that nom
- CSO sector plan for its participation in the 2024 VNR processes at national and sub-national
- CSO sector's ongoing participation/monitoring of the SDGs (2030) and its role (if any) in the creation of the National Development Stakeholders Forum (NDSF)/ Partnership with stakeholders (Government, UN System, and business) and other spaces of influencing
- Strategy for broadening SAWG

11:30–12:30 – Report Back

12:30–13:00

Session 3: Closing Session

- The way forward/lessons/ Task Team

13:00–14:00

Lunch & Departure

⁶ Due to load shedding we are unable to complete the Agenda

⁷ Content, Process, methodologies, approach, guidelines and updated templates for VNR

Appendix 2: List of Participants

	Title, Name & Surname	e-Mail Address	Business Title/ Role	Organisation
1	Dr. Khanyisile Litchfield-Tshabalala (PhD)	khanyisilelt@gmail.com	Chairperson	APNIFFT
2	Dr. Dineo Seabe (PhD)	dineoseabe@gmail.com	Economics Lecture	University of Cape Town (UCT)
3	Sakhile Zungu	sakhile.zungu@actionaid.org	Project Manager	Action Aid
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10	Sandile Ndelu	sandilen@genderjustice.org.za	Policy Development Advocacy Fellow	Sonke Gender Justice
11	Mamello Leteane	bontlentseliseng@gmail.com	Admin Secretary	Leratong Advice Centre
12	Papi Thetele	papithetele@yahoo.com	Programmes Coordinator	Leratong Advice Centre
13	Thamsanqa Dlambulo	dlambulots053@gmail.com	Chairperson	Mpumelelo Youth Movement
14	Lynette Catherine Maart	lynettemaart@mweb.co.za	Independent Facilitator	Independent Facilitator
15	Liezelle Kumalo	lkumalo@csvr.org.za	Gender Specialist	Centre for the Study of Violence & Reconciliation (CSVr)
16	Jane Chikwado	rkchikwado@gmail.com	Convener	Black Womxn Caucus
17	Glen Farred	tatakashankly@gmail.com	Executive Director	SADC Council of NGOs
18	Siya Hlongwa	siyarchitect@icloud.com	Chairperson	Trans Works Global