



**REPORT OF THE JOINT SITTING OF STANDING COMMITTEES TO THE
57TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY SESSION TO BE HOSTED BY THE
PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE IN VICTORIA FALLS
FROM 31ST MAY TO 7TH JUNE 2025**

**THEME: “*ENHANCING PARLIAMENT’S PRISON OVERSIGHT ROLE IN THE
SADC REGION THROUGH SADC MODEL LAW ON PRISON OVERSIGHT.*”**

Mr. President, I beg to move that this House adopt the Report of the Joint Sitting of the SADC PF Standing Committees laid on the Table on 3rd June 2025.

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1.0 COMPOSITION OF JOINT SITTING

The Joint Sitting of SADC PF Standing Committees which convened on 24th and 25th April 2025 drew membership from five Standing Committees, namely: Democratisation, Governance and Human Rights (DGHR); Gender Equality, Women Advancement and Youth Development (GEWAYD); Human and Social Development and Special Programmes (HSDSP); Trade, Industry, Finance and Investment (TIFI); and Food, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Climate Action (FANRCA).

List of the Officials and Resource Persons who attended who attended the Joint Session is outlined in Appendix II and Appendix III, respectively.

2.0 NUMBER OF MEETINGS AND MEETING DATES

A Joint Sitting of the Standing Committees was held on 24th and 25th April 2025 at Premier Hotel O.R. Tambo in Johannesburg, South Africa under the theme *“Enhancing Parliament’s Prison Oversight Role in the SADC Region Through the SADC Model Law on Prison Oversight.”* The purpose of the meeting was to build consensus on the development of the Model Law, ensure broad ownership across Committees and apprise the Plenary Assembly on the progress. The Joint Session was preceded by statutory meetings of each Standing Committee held on 23rd April 2025 for each Standing Committee to prepare its contribution for submission to the Joint Session.

3.0 BACKGROUND

The Joint Session was convened in line with the SADC PF Strategic Plan 2024–2028 to strengthen parliamentary accountability, oversight, and the protection of human rights within the prison systems of Member States. This was pursued through the development of the SADC Model Law on Prison Oversight, as resolved by the Plenary Assembly. The Model Law is driven by a recognised need to harmonise legal and institutional frameworks in order to address systemic challenges in prison systems. These challenges include overcrowding, prolonged pre-trial detention, food insecurity, climate vulnerability, poor infrastructure, and limited access to essential services such as healthcare, water, sanitation, and rehabilitation.

Accordingly, the Joint Sitting of Standing Committees was convened to support the development of the Model Law by empowering parliamentarians to hold governments accountable for upholding prisoners’ rights. This was particularly important given existing legislative gaps, with prison oversight frameworks in many Member States being either outdated or entirely absent. The Model Law will address these deficiencies by providing a unified, rights-based legal tool to guide Member States in establishing effective and accountable prison oversight mechanisms.

Members’ attention was drawn to the region’s widespread prison-related challenges, including overcrowding, prolonged pre-trial detention, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to healthcare and sanitation, lack of rehabilitation services, and the absence of coordinated legal and policy responses. With nearly 400,000 individuals incarcerated across the SADC

region, vulnerable groups, particularly women, youth, and children, are disproportionately affected. Members also acknowledged that emerging pressures such as population growth, increased migration from conflict-affected areas, and climate change are likely to further strain criminal justice and prison systems. These evolving dynamics underscore the urgency of reforming prison oversight frameworks to ensure they are resilient, inclusive, and aligned with regional realities.

It was further noted that oversight practices vary significantly across the region. While some countries permit Members of Parliament, judges, or prosecutors to conduct prison visits, formalised and independent oversight mechanisms remain limited. As such, the Model Law will seek to institutionalise oversight functions, reduce duplication, and enhance coordination between Parliaments, judicial authorities, prosecutors, and national human rights institutions. It also aims to clearly define the role of MPs in conducting visits and monitoring prison conditions.

In addition, the Model Law will support Member States in fulfilling their international obligations. While most SADC countries have ratified the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), relatively few have acceded to the Optional Protocol (OPCAT), which advocates for preventive monitoring through independent visiting bodies. The Model Law will reflect international best practices and draw from regional instruments, including the Nelson Mandela Rules and relevant African Union and SADC frameworks. Ultimately, the Model Law will strengthen parliamentary accountability beyond physical prison visits. It will promote structured information flows from prison administrations to Parliaments and enhance the capacity of legislatures to request, analyse, and act on relevant data. This will lead to more effective oversight, better-informed policymaking, and the advancement of humane and rights-based prison systems across the region.

4.0 BUILDING ON SADC PF'S LONG-STANDING FOCUS ON PRISON CONDITIONS

The Joint Sitting was officially opened by the SADC PF Secretary General, Ms Boemo Sekgoma, who reaffirmed the Forum's commitment to rights-based governance and cross-cutting development priorities. She highlighted that the decision to develop a SADC Model Law on Prison Oversight builds on the Forum's consistent focus on prison conditions, particularly through the SRHR Project since 2014. Ms Sekgoma underscored that overcrowding, inadequate healthcare, poor infrastructure, and lack of rehabilitation services threaten democratic accountability and public health, and that parliamentary oversight is crucial to transforming prisons into rehabilitative rather than punitive institutions.

She called on Members to reflect on key provisions such as establishing parliamentary oversight committees, ensuring the independence of prison authorities, and strengthening complaints and redress mechanisms. The Model Law, she noted, will serve as a vehicle for domestication of international standards like the Nelson Mandela Rules and OPCAT. She closed by

acknowledging the contributions of the Swedish-funded SRHR Project (2023–2026), SALC, media partners, and Forum staff.

The keynote address was delivered by Hon. Teresa Manuela, Special Rapporteur on Prisons, Conditions in Detention and Policing in Africa. She welcomed the initiative to strengthen parliamentary oversight. She drew MPs' attention to regional and international frameworks informing her work, including the Kampala Declaration, the Luanda Guidelines, the Principles on the Decriminalisation of Petty Offences, and the Robben Island Guidelines. These instruments stress the importance of independent monitoring, transparent prisoner records, access to complaints mechanisms, and reduced criminalisation of poverty-related behaviours.

Hon. Manuela urged parliaments to coordinate more effectively with oversight bodies—such as ombudspersons, judicial inspectors, and national human rights institutions—to avoid duplication and ensure accountability. She noted that while many institutions produce oversight reports, follow-up and enforcement remain weak. She advocated for oversight that drives systemic reform, not merely data collection.

She further emphasised the decriminalisation of petty offences and the role of parliaments in legislative reform to reduce unnecessary incarceration. She also highlighted the need for proper budgetary allocations to improve detention conditions, pointing out that political will is often more crucial than resources. Concluding, she urged that the SADC PF Model Law include binding provisions that empower parliamentarians to enforce prisoners' rights and ensure effective, accountable prison oversight.

5.0 SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PRISON OVERSIGHT TO PROTECT PRISONERS' RIGHT AND ENSURE ACCOUNTABLE PRISON INSTITUTIONS

The session, facilitated by Consultants, led by Ms. Anneke Meerkotter from the Southern Africa Litigation Centre (SALC), brought together a panel of experts from across the justice and human rights sectors to explore the role of prison oversight in advancing accountability and protecting prisoners' rights. The discussion reaffirmed the necessity of a strong, coordinated oversight ecosystem, underpinned by legal reform and active parliamentary engagement.

Ms. Meerkotter provided historical and regional context, highlighting that while prison oversight mechanisms exist in most SADC countries—including judicial visits, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), and independent bodies—their impact is often limited by weak mandates, inadequate resources, and poor information flows to Parliament. She stressed the need for a multi-mechanism approach, with oversight actors operating in complementary and coordinated roles.

Ms. Chikondi Chijozi of the Malawi Human Rights Commission characterised NHRIs as “lions without teeth,” noting that although they have broad legal powers, their effectiveness is constrained by underfunding and the non-binding nature of their recommendations. She called on Parliamentarians to act on oversight reports, strengthen enabling legislation, and secure adequate budgets for oversight institutions.

From a legislative perspective, Mr. John Jeffery, former South African Deputy Minister of Justice, cautioned against over-reliance on the judiciary for prison monitoring, arguing for a clear separation of roles to maintain judicial impartiality. He advocated for strong parliamentary engagement through portfolio committees, structured reporting, and debates on prison conditions. He also highlighted contradictions in rehabilitation policy, such as permitting prisoner education while barring former inmates from employment.

Justice Sylvester Kalembera of the Supreme Court of Malawi shared insights from his work as an inspecting judge. He lamented the lack of enforcement of judicial findings and urged lawmakers to move from rhetoric to action. He also called for sentencing reforms to reduce the use of short custodial terms that contribute to overcrowding without offering rehabilitative value.

Mr. Boxtton Kudziwe, a paralegal and former detainee, offered a powerful testimony on the human impact of prolonged pre-trial detention. Having spent over seven years on remand, he underscored the systemic failures that render detainees invisible. He appealed to lawmakers to remember their role in shaping the justice system and protecting those deprived of liberty.

Prof. Lukas Muntingh (Dullah Omar Institute) and Justice Zione Ntaba (High Court, Malawi) reinforced the socio-economic consequences of poor prison conditions, particularly on women and families. They stressed that Parliament has both the legislative and budgetary authority to demand accountability and improve outcomes in the prison system.

During the discussion, Members raised key concerns including the rights of vulnerable groups in detention (women, children, persons with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ individuals), the role of Parliament in addressing overcrowding and excessive pre-trial detention, and the urgent need for improved mental health services and consideration of the death penalty’s continued use. Emphasis was placed on the importance of adequate budget allocations, institutional independence, and inter-agency coordination to avoid duplication and ensure follow-through on oversight recommendations.

The session concluded with strong consensus that prison oversight is not merely a legal obligation but also a moral and political imperative. Participants called for the development of a comprehensive and harmonised SADC Model Law that sets minimum standards and includes practical mechanisms such as regular and unannounced visits to places of detention, protection for whistleblowers and vulnerable groups, mandatory reporting to Parliament on critical prison indicators, enhanced quasi-judicial powers for

NHRIs, transparent budget allocation and expenditure tracking, and the decriminalisation of petty offences to reduce unnecessary incarceration.

6.0 PANEL DISCUSSION ON CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES ARISING FROM STANDING COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

Chairpersons of the Standing Committees shared key insights on cross-cutting themes emerging from deliberations on the SADC Model Law on Prison Oversight, highlighting its intersection with broader regional priorities. The GEWAYD Chairperson called for a gender-responsive and youth-sensitive approach, with a focus on sexual and reproductive health, protection from gender-based violence, and age-appropriate rehabilitation. She underscored the importance of disaggregated data for inclusive policy development.

The DGHR Chairperson of the Committee reaffirmed the centrality of prison oversight in upholding democratic values and human rights, endorsing independent oversight mechanisms, civil society participation, and harmonisation of national laws with international standards. The TIFI Chairperson on the other hand stressed the need for sustainable financing of oversight bodies and advocated for vocational and income-generating programmes in prisons to support rehabilitation and economic reintegration.

The HSDSP Chairperson emphasised the provision of essential services—healthcare, education, mental health, and psychosocial support—particularly for vulnerable and marginalised groups, and called for multi-sectoral coordination to support reintegration and reduce recidivism. Finally, the FANRCA Chairperson highlighted the environmental dimension of prison management, advocating for climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable food systems, renewable energy, and effective waste and water management to align prison operations with regional climate commitments.

7.0 DELIBERATIONS ON THE FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT FOR THE POSITION PAPER ON THE MODEL LAW

Prof. Lukas Muntingh presented the framework document anchoring the development of the SADC Model Law on Prison Oversight, outlining its scope, core definitions, and guiding principles. While limited to prisons, the Model Law draws from international norms, including the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), the Nelson Mandela Rules, and regional instruments such as the Robben Island Guidelines. He highlighted the urgent need for reform across SADC, where approximately 400,000 people are incarcerated—35% of whom are awaiting trial—and where infectious disease rates and overcrowding remain critical challenges.

The presentation underscored three key pillars for the Model Law: establishing independent oversight bodies with full access and publishing authority; embedding transparency and accountability through mandatory reporting and protections for whistleblowers; and promoting inclusive oversight by involving civil society without shifting financial burdens. Structural features proposed included expert-led, autonomously funded oversight institutions with preventive, investigative, and systemic mandates.

Despite expected resistance and resource limitations, regional examples such as South Africa's JICS and Malawi's Inspectorate of Prisons were cited as viable models.

In plenary discussions, Members stressed the need to protect children's rights in detention explicitly, aligning the Model Law with the Bangkok Rules and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). The importance of monitoring implementation across Member States was also emphasised to ensure real-world impact.

Further deliberations called for a review of incarceration patterns and sentencing practices, particularly in relation to minor offences. Members noted that overcrowding is exacerbated by delays in case processing and limited prosecutorial capacity, and suggested reforms to improve judicial efficiency and expand parole systems. Concerns were also raised about inadequate health infrastructure in prisons, with a strong call for targeted investment in prison and community-based health services to support rehabilitation and reintegration.

8.0 LESSONS FROM HISTORY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT PRISON OVERSIGHT

Professor Verne Harris, CEO of the Nelson Mandela Foundation and former personal archivist to Nelson Mandela, shared powerful historical insights underscoring the importance of independent prison oversight. Drawing from the Foundation's archives, he reflected on Mandela's prison experience and the enduring relevance of human dignity in places of detention. He shared a 2006 video clip of Mandela describing how he learned Afrikaans to communicate with warders and advocate for fellow inmates, revealing how treatment varied depending on whether visitors were present. Mandela spoke of restrictive communication policies, such as being allowed to send only two letters per year—rules they collectively challenged and changed.

Professor Harris also presented archival material from Dr. Jacques Moreillon of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who documented visits to Mandela and detailed conditions related to food, hygiene, medical care, and contact with the outside world. Mandela, always speaking on behalf of others, made a rare personal complaint about inadequate bedding, which ultimately led to the provision of beds and pillows in 1977 after persistent advocacy. Additional materials included a notebook Mandela used to draft 500-word letters from Robben Island—seized in 1971 and only returned in 2004—and a 1969 letter to his daughters, Zenani and Zindzi, poignantly expressing love and longing, written at a time when children under 16 were barred from visiting.

Professor Harris recounted how Mandela's *Long Walk to Freedom* manuscript was secretly written on Robben Island and smuggled out by fellow prisoner Mac Maharaj. When discovered, Mandela and others were punished with a four-year ban on study privileges. Nonetheless, Mandela later completed a law degree in 1989. He affirmed that Mandela's legacy teaches us hope must be

coupled with perseverance and principle. Independent prison oversight, he emphasised, is essential not only for justice but for preserving the dignity and humanity of all persons in detention.

9.0 LESSON FROM THE SADC PF EXPERIENCE IN MODEL LAW-MAKING

Mr. Sheuneni Kurasha, SADC PF Programme Manager for Democracy, Governance and Human Rights, shared insights from the Forum's experience in developing five adopted Model Laws. He explained that Model Laws serve as non-binding, best practice instruments that guide national legislatures and support the domestication of regional and international standards without imposing legal obligations.

Model Laws play a strategic role in promoting regional integration, harmonising protocols, and advancing the objectives of the SADC PF Strategic Plan. As regional integration deepens, Model Law-making is expected to become a core function of the Forum. Mr. Kurasha outlined the Model Law development process, which begins with a committee recommendation and Plenary Assembly resolution. This is followed by a drafting phase involving research, legal gap analysis, and stakeholder consultations. The approval phase includes expert review, regional consultation validation, and the Plenary Assembly's final adoption. The domestication phase focuses on advocacy, engagement with national Parliaments, and alignment with domestic legal frameworks.

Key lessons include the importance of early public engagement, timely coordination with national legislative cycles, and involving legal and subject-matter experts from the outset. Effective model law development depends on strategic timing, cross-sectoral collaboration, and continuous communication to ensure relevance, uptake, and harmonisation across Member States.

10.0 CALL FOR ACTION

In closing the Joint Session, the Secretary General expressed appreciation for the active engagement, transparency, and insightful contributions that enriched the deliberations. She affirmed that the Forum is now well-positioned to finalise the framework for the position paper and refine the draft legal provisions of the Model Law on Prison Oversight, paving the way for broader stakeholder consultations. She underscored the importance of aligning regional legal frameworks to support integration, citing the successful adoption of laws prohibiting child marriage across most SADC Member States as an example of harmonised progress. Reiterating Parliament's role as a guardian of the rule of law and the principle of separation of powers, she called on Parliaments to domesticate instruments that advance regional cohesion.

The Secretary General emphasised that the Model Law aims to ensure that only judicially sanctioned punishment is applied—excluding inhumane conditions such as inadequate food, healthcare, or ill-treatment not authorised by courts. It is therefore the duty of Parliaments, through

oversight, to ensure the humane and lawful treatment of prisoners across the region.

11.0 JOINT SITTING RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE 57TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY

Following extensive deliberations and expert presentations, the Joint Sitting resolved to make the following recommendations to the 57th Plenary Assembly:

RECALLING the resolution of the Plenary Assembly mandating the development of a SADC Model Law on Prison Oversight, as part of the implementation of the SADC PF Strategic Plan 2024–2028;

RECOGNISING the continuing challenges across Member States’ prison systems, including overcrowding, prolonged pre-trial detention, inadequate infrastructure, and limited access to essential services such as healthcare, sanitation, education, and rehabilitation;

ACKNOWLEDGING the unique vulnerability of specific groups—especially women, children, persons with disabilities, LGBTQ+ individuals, and remand detainees—and the disproportionate impact of poor prison conditions on them;

AFFIRMING that prison oversight is both a legal obligation and a moral imperative necessary for the protection of human dignity, justice, and accountability;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that the Model Law on Prison Oversight is a best practice instrument designed to support Member States in fulfilling international and regional human rights obligations, including under the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), the Nelson Mandela Rules, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child;

APPRECIATING the institutional knowledge gained from the Forum’s past experience in developing five Model Laws and the importance of broad stakeholder engagement in their design and domestication;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Joint Sitting resolved to recommend to the 57th Plenary Assembly to:

i. Strengthen Parliamentary Action on Prison Oversight

Urge Member Parliaments to strengthen national legal frameworks on prison oversight through inclusive and consultative legislative processes; allocate sufficient resources to ensure the effective implementation of prison oversight; and establish or strengthen national mechanisms for regular, independent prison inspections and reporting to Parliament;

- ii. **Parliament Coordination with Oversight and National Human Rights Institutions**
Urge national Parliaments to promote structured coordination with oversight bodies, including ombudspersons, national human rights institutions, and judicial inspectors, to ensure coherence and prevent duplication in prison oversight;
- iii. **Legal Reforms on Sentencing and Alternatives to Incarceration**
Call on Member Parliaments to review existing criminal laws to decriminalise petty and poverty-related offences, promote non-custodial sentencing options such as parole and restorative justice, and reform bail and pre-trial detention frameworks to reduce overcrowding and uphold the rights of accused persons.
- iv. **Protection of Vulnerable Groups**
Resolve that the Model Law shall explicitly incorporate protections for vulnerable groups in prison settings—including women, children, LGBTQ+ persons, and persons with disabilities—and that Member States adopt gender-sensitive, child-sensitive, and trauma-informed approaches in prison oversight and service delivery;
- v. **Budgetary and Political Support**
Urge national Parliaments to secure adequate budget allocations for prison oversight bodies, health services, and rehabilitation programmes in correctional facilities, and to mobilise political will at national and regional levels to advance oversight reforms and uphold human rights within prison systems; and
- vi. **Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Building**
Resolve that the SADC PF Secretariat shall facilitate regional stakeholder consultations during the finalisation of the Model Law, support Member Parliaments with capacity-building on prison oversight and legislative reform and develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to track implementation and impact across Member States.

Mr. President, I beg to move.

Hon. Chushi KASANDA
CHAIRPERSON RPMLOC

Mr. Joseph MANZI
COMMITTEE SECRETARY

12.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – MEMBERS ATTENDANCE

1.	Hon. Pedro Sebastiao	Angola
2.	Hon. Ruth Adriano Mendes	Angola
3.	Hon. Luisa P. F. Damiao Santos	Angola
4.	Hon. Teresa José Adelina Neto	Angola
5.	Hon. Domingos Mussokola	Angola
6.	Hon. Helen Pushy Manyeneng	Botswana
7.	Hon. Dumelang Saleshando	Botswana
8.	Hon. Leepetswe Lesedi	Botswana
9.	Hon. Maribe Mpho Morolong	Botswana
10.	Hon. Karabo Socraat Gare	Botswana
11.	Hon. Francoise Ndokwa Bemba	DRC
12.	Hon. Clement Muboyayi Muya	DRC
13.	Hon. Celestin Loleke Ekoto	DRC
14.	Hon. Faustin Kenda Kaziteriko	DRC
15.	Sen. Isaac Mmemo Magagula	Eswatini
16.	Sen. Linda Lorraine Nxumalo	Eswatini
17.	Hon. Michael Masilela	Eswatini
18.	Hon. Nokuthula Margaret Dlamini	Eswatini
19.	Hon. Sicelo Jele	Eswatini
20.	Hon. Mope Francis Khati	Lesotho
21.	Hon. Dr. Pinkie Manamolela	Lesotho
22.	Hon. Senator Thato 'Mako Mohale	Lesotho
23.	Hon. Makatleho Motsoasele	Lesotho
24.	Hon. Ratsiraka Sophie Soamiadana	Madagascar
25.	Hon. Fiarovana Lovanirina Celestin	Madagascar
26.	Hon. Bismark Mong Mann	Madagascar
27.	Hon. Ainharimanga Gabrielle Raby Savatsarah	Madagascar
28.	Hon. Rajaobelina Lova Herizo	Madagascar
29.	Hon. Leonard Mwalwanda	Malawi
30.	Hon. Rachel Zulu	Malawi
31.	Hon. Francis Lucky Phisso	Malawi
32.	Hon. Richard Labrosse	Seychelles
33.	Hon. Huguette Kelly Samynadin	Seychelles
34.	Hon. Regina Lucia Esparon	Seychelles
35.	Hon. Bonginkosi Success Madikizela	South Africa
36.	Hon. David Mandla Skosana	South Africa
37.	Hon. Ntombovuyo Veronica Mente-Nkuna	South Africa
38.	Hon. Selemani Jumanne Zedi	Tanzania
39.	Hon. Kassim Hassan Haji	Tanzania
40.	Hon. Dr. Alfred James Kimea	Tanzania
41.	Hon. Shally Josepha Raymond	Tanzania
42.	Hon. Hawa Subira Mwaifunga	Tanzania
43.	Hon. Victor Lumayi	Zambia
44.	Hon. Kalalwe Mukosa	Zambia
45.	Hon. Chushi Kasanda	Zambia
46.	Hon. Tendai Nyabani	Zimbabwe

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| 47. | Hon. Mercy Mugomo | Zimbabwe |
| 48. | Hon. Maybe Mbhowa | Zimbabwe |

APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF OFFICIALS

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|-----|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Mr. Joseph Joel Manzi | SADC PF |
| 2. | Mr. Sheuneni Kurasha | SADC PF |
| 3. | Ms. Rachel Mundilo | SADC PF |
| 4. | Ms. Masenate Molapo | SADC PF |
| 5. | Dr. Moses Magadza | SADC PF |
| 6. | Ms. Samueline Kauvee | SADC PF |
| 7. | Mr. Unaro Mungendje | SADC PF |
| 8. | Mr. Ronald Windwaai | SADC PF |
| 9. | Lorenda Paulina Boois | SADC PF |
| 10. | Ms. Paulina Kanguatjivi | SADC PF |
| 11. | Ms. Eunice Kajibanga | Angola |
| 12. | Mr. Mompoloki Mosheti | Botswana |
| 13. | Kebafentse Ketshajwang | Botswana |
| 14. | Mr. Kengwana Rebaisakae | Botswana |
| 15. | Dr. Jabulile Malaza | Eswatini |
| 16. | Mr. Ndaningaweni Protasius Nghileende | Namibia |
| 17. | Mr Eino Vatileni | Namibia |
| 18. | Ms Linea Hanghome-Shikongo | Namibia |
| 19. | Ms. Idda Kombe | Tanzania |
| 20. | Dr. Cleophas Gwakwara | Zimbabwe |
| 21. | Mr. Munashe Tofa | Zimbabwe |

APPENDIX 2 – LIST OF EXPERT RESOURCE PERSONS

1. Dr George Magwende, Zambia
2. Justice Zion Ntoba, Malawi
3. Justice Sylvester Kalembera, Malawi
4. Victor Mhango, Director, Centre for Human Rights Education, Advice and Assistance, Malawi
5. Boxtan Kudziwe, Malawi
6. Prof Lukas Muntingh, Dullah Omar Institute, SA
7. Mr John Jeffrey, Former Deputy Minister of Justice
8. Mzwandile Masuku, Child Rights Lawyer, Eswatini
9. Michaela Clayton, Director, ARASA, Namibia
10. Karabo Ozah, Director, Centre for Child Law, UP
11. Sasha Gear, Co-Director, Just Detention
12. Doreen Gaura, Regional Director, Just Detention
13. Prof Verne Harris, Nelson Mandela Foundation
14. Anneke Meerkotter, Director, SALC
15. Dr Atilla Kislal, International Justice Lead
16. Chikondi Chijozi, Criminal Justice Lead, Malawi
17. Thabo Buthelezi, Social Justice Researcher
18. Vivian Kasundu, Researcher, Malawi
19. Melusi Simelane, Civic Rights lead, Eswatini