





SDGs Implementation in Zimbabwe

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Following the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and SDG in 2015, the Government took the following steps:

- 1. Identified stakeholders who would be involved in SDGs implementation.
- 2. Undertook wide stakeholder consultations on the SDGs with identified stakeholders.
- 3. Produced the Country Position Paper which identified the country's focus as well as the implementation modalities.





- 4. Established SDG Focal Persons in all the line Ministries.
- 5. Undertook consultations to select goals, targets and indicators to be prioritized.
- 6. Produced Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the SDGs.





- 10 +1 Priority Goals
- ☐ Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
- ☐ Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy
- ☐ Goal 2: Zero hunger
- ☐ Goal 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- ☐ Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation
- ☐ Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
- ☐ Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing
- ☐ Goal 4: Quality education
- ☐ Goal 13: Climate action
- ☐ Goal 5: Gender equality
- □ + Goal 16













Implementing framework

- The Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) plays an oversight role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- The Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare was assigned the mandate to coordinate implementation of SDGs at technical level in 2018.
- The Ministry is being supported by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Health and Child Care.





- Government is working together with the Development Partners, Private Sector, Local Authorities, Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, Civil Society and other stakeholders in implementing SDGs.
- Implementation of SDGs is being done through development plans existing mandates of line Ministries and stakeholders.



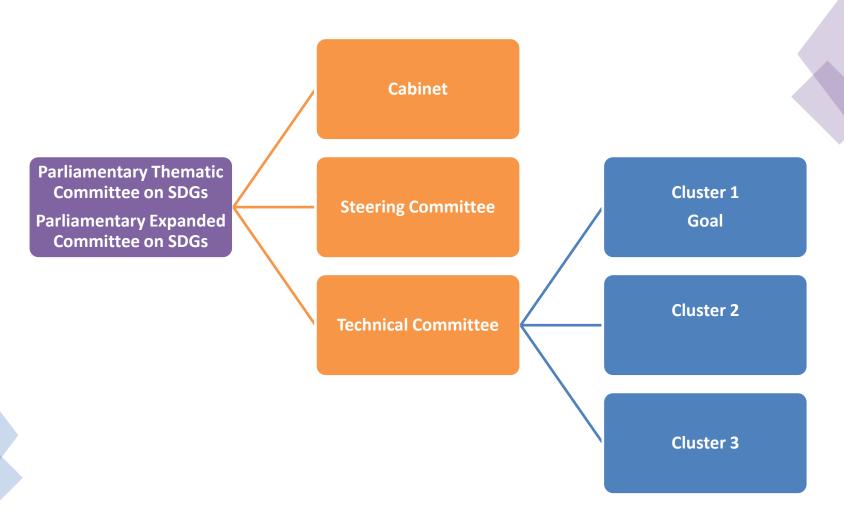
Governance Structure

















- The governance structure is complemented by three (3) Clusters:
- Cluster 1 chaired by Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare;
- Cluster 2 chaired by Ministry of Health and Child Care; and
- Cluster 3 chaired by Ministry of Lands,
 Agriculture, Water, and Rural Resettlement.





Cluster 1

- 8. Promote sustained , inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
- 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
- 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

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Cluster 2

- 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

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Cluster 3

- 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development
- 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

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All economic development plans for Zimbabwe are being informed by Vision 2030





Review of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- The Ministry together with line Ministries and other stakeholder developed the SDGs M&E Framework in September 2019 with assistance from UNDP and UNICEF.
- The framework aligned government programmes with the SDGs targets and indicators.
- The framework was reviewed in May 2021





2020 SDGs Progress Report

- The country's first SDGs Progress Review Report was approved by Cabinet in June 2021.
- The objectives of the review was to assess the country's progress towards the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015.
- The review examined the effectiveness of the country's macroeconomic, sectoral and development policy framework contribution towards the attainment of SDGs;
- It also highlighted gaps which must be closed for the SDGs to be achieved by 2030.



2021 Voluntary National Review



- The country's second Voluntary National Review was approved by Cabinet on 8 June 2021.
- The report was presented at the 2021 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development held from 6n to 15 July 2021.
- The 2021 VNR was a follow up to the 1st VNR conducted in 2017.





 The review covered all the 17 SDGs with indepth analysis done for SDGs under discussion at the 2021 HLPF (n SDG1 (no poverty), SDG2 (zero hunger), SDG3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG12 (sustainable consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG17 on partnerships.SDGs)



Voluntary Local Reviews



- The countries first Voluntary Local Reviews (Victoria Falls and Harare) were conducted in 2020 with assistance from ECA.
- Cabinet directed that the VLRs must be cascaded to all local authorities.
- In 2021, the Ministry secured funding from UN DESA and other UN Agencies to conduct 4 VLRs (2 urban and 2 rural).
- The 2021 VLRs are covering Bulawayo, Nkayi, Zvishavane and Mutasa.
- The VLRs are meant to assess progress made in attaining SDGs at local level. VLRs will be cascaded to other local authorities.







- Zimbabwe was among the few 11 African countries that were selected to present at the second SDGs Moment held on 20 September 2021 during the UNGA.
- The President, His Excellency E.D. Mnangagwa presented on progress on SDGs implementation in Zimbabwe.



Challenges



- Limited fiscal space, which has resulted in inadequate allocations being made to capital expenditure across all sectors.
- Informalization of the economy which has led to worsening poverty.
- Insufficient timely and disaggregated data for most indicators, making it difficult to track and monitor progress. (64.7% data is now available but disaggregation is still to be worked on. Continuous updating of the SDGs Data Matrix is underway) #leaving no-one behind





- Covid-19 pandemic induced lockdown measures inhibited the convening of Cluster Meetings.
- COVID-19 pandemic reverse progress made in a lot of SDGs.
- The pandemic exerted unforeseen pressures on the health sector, pushed many children out of school.
- Coordination was hampered since meetings were turned virtual and not all members would afford data bundles needed.



Opportunities



- The country's demographic profile is dominated by the productive age group (15-64) which accounts for 94% of the total population.
- This demographic composition provides an opportunity to the economy as this young population implies a potential large labour force that can generate and accelerate economic growth and sustainable development.



Opportunities



- The country's huge and largely untapped renewable energy capacity presents opportunities for greater participation by all in economic activities.
- There are significant opportunities to scale up public-private partnerships (PPPs) especially in the area of infrastructure investments, agriculture & mining, among other sectors.

