



Status of national SDG implementation in Zimbabwe



Presented by

Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare

National VLR capacity building workshop

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Introduction

- In Zimbabwe, the 2030 Agenda is being implemented through national development plans.
- The Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) plays a oversight role while the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare is the lead coordinator supported by Ministries of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Development; and Ministry of Health and Child Care.



- Implementation of the 2030 Agenda is done by Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Local Authorities, Development Partners, Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, Civil Society Organisations and other stakeholders.



LOCALIZING THE SDGs



Zimbabwe is implementing all the 17 SDGs while prioritising 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



Governance Structure

Parliamentary Thematic Committee on
SDGs

Parliamentary Expanded Committee on
SDGs

Cabinet

Steering
Committee

Technical
Committee

Cluster 1

Cluster 2

Cluster 3



SDGs and Humanitarian Unit

- The Ministry has established a stand alone Unit to coordinate the implementation of SDGs.
- Operationalisation of the Unit underway.



Synchronisation of SDGs and National Development Plans

2015-2017

- ZIMASSET

2018-2020

- Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP)

2021-2030

- National Development Strategy 1:2021-2025
- National Development Strategy 2:2026-2030

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



Achievements

Monday, 28 March, 2022

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE, LABOUR
AND SOCIAL WELFARE



Review of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- The SDGs M&E Framework was developed in September 2019 with assistance from UNDP and UNICEF.
- The framework aligned government programmes with the SDGs targets and indicators. It uses non traditional data sources where official statistics is not provided by surveys or national reports.
- The framework is reviewed periodically to meet data demands of users.



2020 SDGs Progress Report

- The country's first SDGs Progress Review Report was produced 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

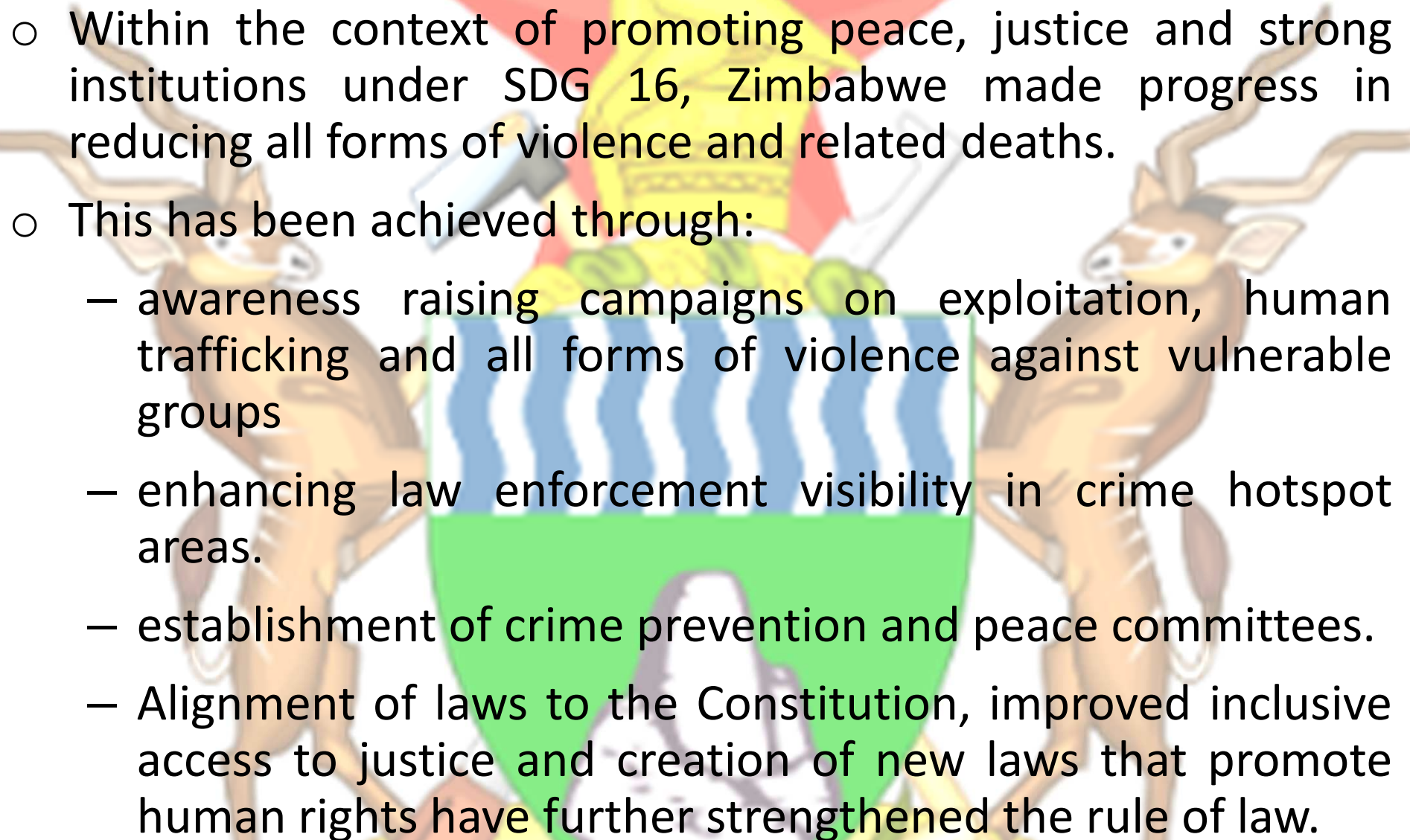
- The country's second Voluntary National Review was produced in June 2021.
- The report was presented at the 2021 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development held from 6 to 15 July 2021.
- The 2021 VNR was a follow up to the 1st VNR conducted in 2017.

Key highlights from the 2021 VNR:

Progress has been made towards universal health coverage through sustained investment in public health infrastructure, medical equipment, and capacitation of human resources for health.

- The proportion of births assisted by skilled health personnel increased from 80% in 2014 to 86% in 2019
- This has resulted in reduced maternal mortality ratio per 100 000 live births from 614 in 2014 to 462 in 2019, reduced under five mortality, and the general decline in HIV prevalence by 56% from 6.39% in 2010 to 2.81% in 2019 per 1000 uninfected population
- Zimbabwe has adopted a timeous and effective COVID 19 pandemic response and management strategy .
- The interventions by Government include timeous implementation of lockdown measures, investment in mass COVID-19 testing, scaling up of vaccination programmes and awareness raising on the pandemic and vaccines.

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- The background of the slide features the national coat of arms of Zimbabwe. It depicts two brown antelope heads facing each other, flanking a central shield. The shield is divided into three horizontal sections: a green top section, a white middle section with a red star, and a blue bottom section with white wavy lines. Above the shield is a red five-pointed star. Below the shield is a yellow banner with the words 'UNITE' and 'WORK' in black capital letters. The entire emblem is set against a light blue background.
- To address the macroeconomic challenges identified in the 2017 VNR, Government instituted an economic reform agenda which prioritised fiscal consolidation, economic stabilization, stimulation of growth and creation of employment.
 - In 2020 Zimbabwe availed COVID-19 Economic Recovery Stimulus Package equivalent to 9% of GDP to support small family businesses and industry.
 - The establishment of Empowerbank, Zimbabwe Women's Microfinance Bank and other initiatives such as innovation hubs is aimed at promoting SMEs development.
 - The engagement and re-engagement drive is geared to improve the country's image, strengthen relations with the international community and boost trade and investment.

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- The background of the slide features the national coat of arms of Zimbabwe. It consists of a central shield with a green base and a blue and white striped upper section. Above the shield is a red five-pointed star. The shield is flanked by two brown antelope figures (kudu) facing outwards. Below the shield is a yellow banner with the word 'UNITE' on the left and 'WORK' on the right. The entire emblem is set against a light background.
- Within the context of promoting peace, justice and strong institutions under SDG 16, Zimbabwe made progress in reducing all forms of violence and related deaths.
 - This has been achieved through:
 - awareness raising campaigns on exploitation, human trafficking and all forms of violence against vulnerable groups
 - enhancing law enforcement visibility in crime hotspot areas.
 - establishment of crime prevention and peace committees.
 - Alignment of laws to the Constitution, improved inclusive access to justice and creation of new laws that promote human rights have further strengthened the rule of law.

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- The background of the slide features the national coat of arms of Zimbabwe. It depicts two brown antelope-like animals (resembling reedbuck) standing on a yellow base. Between them is a green shield with a white bird (a dove) in the center. Above the shield is a red five-pointed star. The shield is flanked by a yellow banner at the bottom with the words 'UNITE' and 'WORK' in black capital letters. The entire emblem is set against a light blue background with vertical stripes.
- Enhancing domestic resource mobilisation has been key in our NDS1 and SDGs funding mix in addition to the traditional sources such as loans, grants and foreign direct investment.
 - Government is focusing on plugging illicit financial flows through zero tolerance to corruption by capacitating the Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC) and Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA).
 - To date ZACC has recovered US\$100 million worth of proceeds of crime.
 - Measures have been put in place to enforce laws that enhance the country's competitiveness and promoting domestic and foreign investments.
 - Zimbabwe is also leveraging on diaspora remittances and promoting public private partnerships.



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.



CHALLENGES

- Insufficient timely and disaggregated data for most indicators, making it difficult to track and monitor progress.
- Inadequate resources for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs.
- Low levels of awareness on SDGs.
- The country experienced different shocks in the form of drought, floods, cyclones, COVID-19 pandemic coupled with macroeconomic risks.



THANK YOU