Local Authority
Introduction to the SDGs

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Development Commitments and Priorities

Zimbabwe has committed to all three in pursuit of Vision 2030
All three are related and interlinked
Introduction and overview
Introduction

Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)

- MDGs were at the centre of development policy between 2000 and 2015
- Locally, the MDGs were implemented during tough economic times however, some progress was made in some areas eg. education, gender (see final MDG report)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- SDGS will guide development priorities for 2016 to 2030
- Will carry on the unfinished business of the MDGs, together with emerging issues
- Economic growth will thus, be essential to Zimbabwe’s SDG implementation experience
Chronologically, we are half way but in terms of achievement, we are lagging. Globally.
Sustainable Development Goals

17 Goals. 169 targets. 230 indicators.
The 5 Ps

- Development issues under the SDGs have been grouped into 5 categories: People; Planet; Prosperity; Peace and Partnerships
- The categorization is largely linked to the interconnectedness of the Goals
- Recognition of the interconnectedness leads to a holistic view of the challenges and consequently, holistic interventions
Zimbabwe’s position paper

In the country’s position paper, Zimbabwe has committed to implementing all 17 goals while prioritising enabler goals as follows:

- **SDG 2**: End hunger
- **SDG 3**: Health
- **SDG 4**: Education
- **SDG 5**: Gender
- **SDG 6**: WASH
- **SDG 7**: Energy
- **SDG 8**: Jobs & economic growth
- **SDG 9**: Infrastructure & Industrialisaton
- **SDG 13**: Climate change
- **SDG 16**: Peace and justice
- **SDG 17**: Global Partnership
Interconnectedness of the Goals
Interconnectedness of the Goals

Interconnectedness leads to complementarity and trade offs

Questions to consider

- How will my work in one Goal affect another?
- Which Goals are the most catalytic Goals for our organisation?
- Are there adverse impacts from my SDG work and implementation?
- How can we best take a 360 view of interventions is key to minimise negative impact

Source: UNDESA, David LeBlanc
Revisiting interconnectedness ....

Potential unforeseen impact

What does allocation of land for housing developments (SDG 11), mean for the environment (SDG 13 & 15), or for recreational space (SDG 11)?

What does a council tax on the informal sector (SDG 17), mean for livelihoods and poverty (SDG 1 & 8)?

What does removal of informal settlements (SDG 11), mean for poverty and inequality (SDG 1 & SDG 10)?

Highlights the importance of coherence of strategies, policies and frameworks
SDGs and Local Authorities – the Nexus
Examples of SDG-related Local Authority work

1. Targeting and selection of social protection recipients
2. Availing land for community gardens; targeting of beneficiaries of aid
3. Well-equipped council clinics
4. Well-equipped schools
5. Women in management
6. Ensure availability of council water
7. Solar for street lighting, LA buildings and premises
8. Serviced market stalls and infrastructure
9. Maintenance of roads
10. Provision of basic services
11. Enforcement of planning laws
12. Recycling facilities
13. Integrate national climate policy into local development plans
14. Maintenance of water bodies
15. Protection of forests
16. Action against corruption
17. Devolved resource mobilisation
Focus on SDG 11: LA work

- Inclusiveness of planning decisions
- Municipal waste collection
- Availability of open and recreational space
- Development Plans
- Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies
- Land consumption rate: population growth
- Slums and informal settlements

SDG 11
Level of contribution and measurement

- Goal
- Target
- Indicator
### A few LA-related indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1</td>
<td>Proportion of population living in households with <strong>access to basic services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4</td>
<td>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement <strong>local disaster risk reduction strategies</strong> in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8.1</td>
<td>Coverage of <strong>essential health services</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1</td>
<td>Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.b.1</td>
<td>Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5.1</td>
<td>National recycling rate, tons of material recycled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.a.1</td>
<td>Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From global to regional to national

Zimbabwe has aligned all three development agendas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agenda 2063 Goals</th>
<th>SDGs</th>
<th>NDS Strategic Priority</th>
<th>Local Development Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens.</td>
<td>1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world</td>
<td>2. Food Security and Nutrition</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</td>
<td>11. Social Protection</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable Economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</td>
<td>1. Economic Growth and Stability</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</td>
<td>6. Housing Delivery</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation.</td>
<td>4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</td>
<td>8. Human Capital Development</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Healthy and well-nourished citizens.</td>
<td>3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</td>
<td>7. Health and Wellbeing</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTIONS?
Roles and Responsibilities
Role of Government and the UN

Leadership & Coordination

Monitoring & measuring

Alignment & mainstreaming

SDGs at Country level

OPC: Provides oversight
Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare: Coordination through SDG Unit
ZIMSTAT: Data lead

The UNRRCO: Coordinator
UNDP: Integrator role
UN system: Implementation
Your role

How to get involved:

**Integration** of the SDGs into local development plans

**Engage** communities and local stakeholders for the SDG implementation

**Awareness-raising** within your local area

**Mobilise** resources for local development in the context of the SDGs
SDGs at Home and Conclusion
On the home front ……

I have a family member who engages in substance abuse

Experience of taking care of an elderly or ill relative

My tap water is dirty

My child has finished school/university and cannot find a job

I have installed solar power in my home
Conclusion

SDG success will require:

- Awareness
- Domestication and localisation
- Mainstreaming into everyday work
- Committed development funding – devolution funds?
- Involvement of all stakeholders
Thank you!

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